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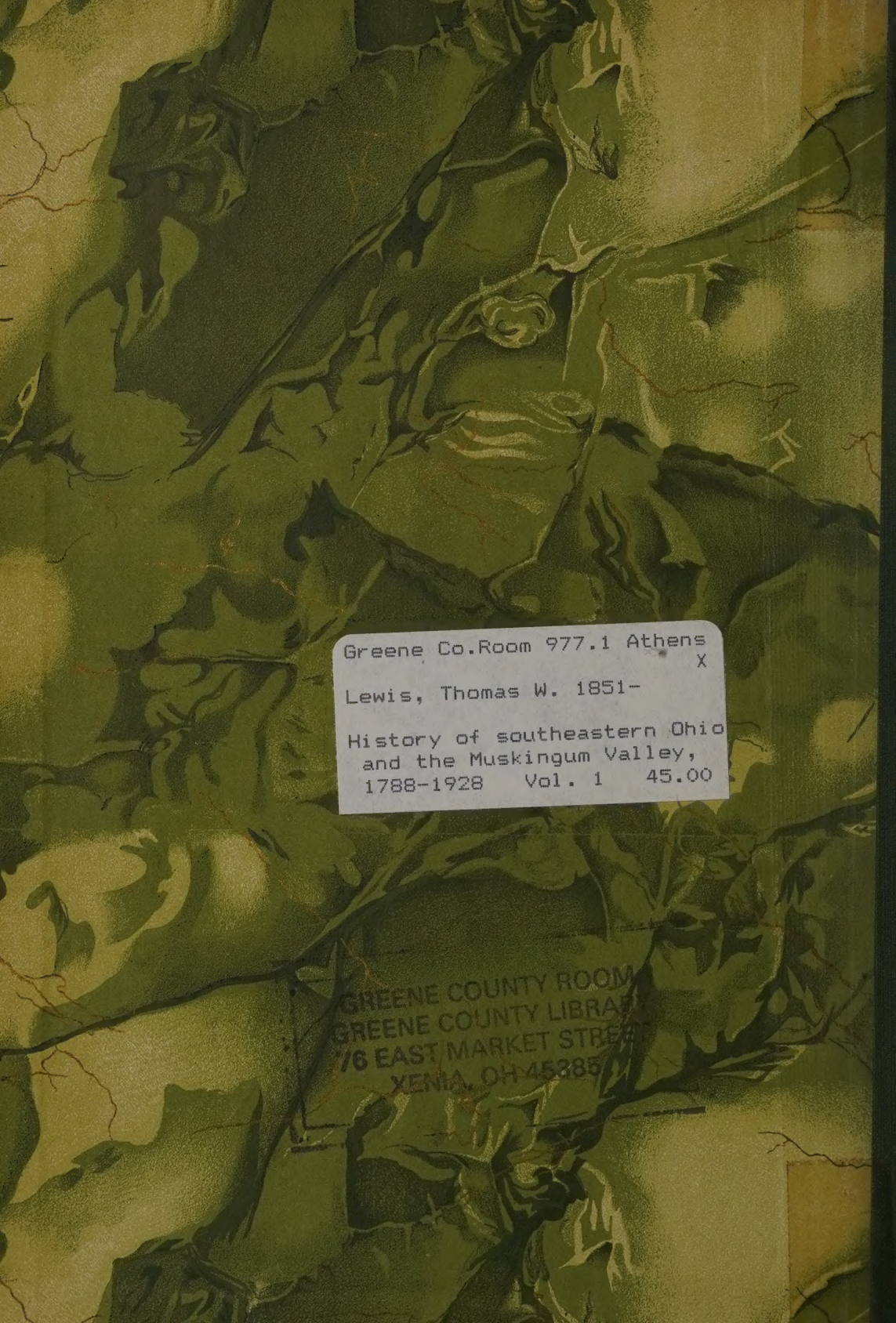

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HISTORY OF

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

and the

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

1788-1928

Covering Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking,
Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble,
Perry and Washington Counties

By

THOMAS WILLIAM LEWIS

Author of "Zanesville and Muskingum County," Etc.

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FOREWORD

No twelve contiguous counties west of the Alleghanies are more worthy to be grouped together for historic treatment than are those whose creation and growth are described in these pages. No two rivers of the same region furnish richer historical material than do the Ohio, which bathes the shores of five of these counties and the Muskingum, which flows for more than a hundred miles through the center of the Southeastern Ohio territory which the twelve counties form.

Nor has any American highway contributed so long and so effectively to American development and unification as the National road which, binding together four of these Southeastern Ohio counties for a distance of more than a hundred miles, continues the work today in a different but very thorough way. The story of that thoroughfare's origin and development; of its surpassing usefulness until the railroads came; of its decay during long discouraging years and of its restoration when the World war and the motor car called for its transformation into a hard-surfaced highway, is one of abiding interest.

LONG CONTINUED AND IMPORTANT HISTORY

The National road began to develop Southeastern Ohio over one hundred years ago and the Ohio and Muskingum rivers entered the historic period almost two centuries ago: In 1749 when Celoron's Expedition passed down the Ohio and in 1750 when Christopher Gist tarried awhile with the Indians at the Forks of the Muskingum. The accounts of these two journeys are not legends, but history, and history of great import and absorbing interest.

The journeys were succeeded by a long line of events having marked effect upon conditions in the Ohio country throughout the remainder of the century—the contest between France and England for control of the Western territory; Pontiac's war in 1763; Bouquet's expedition in 1764; the McDonald and Lewis victories at Dresden and Point Pleasant and the Dunmore treaty of 1774; the opening of the war of the Revolution in 1776 and the Indian attack at Fort Henry in 1777; the massacre of friendly Indians at Gnadenhutten in 1782; the institution of territorial government at Marietta in 1788; the Big Bottom Massacre and St. Clair's defeat in 1791 and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers and his treaty with the Indians in 1795, which brought peace to the frontier. Some of these events are briefly dealt with here; others are reserved for the county histories for reasons that will appear. The Celoron expedition will engage our attention following the Foreword.

The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company's decision to print a history of "Southeastern Ohio and the Muskingum Valley," was welcome news to residents of the twelve counties which constitute this populous and wealthy section of the state—Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry and Washington.

It is rather remarkable that such a history was not published years ago. In this part of the Ohio country the white man's civilization was formally planted twelve years before the dawn of the nineteenth century and within the 139 years which have since elapsed vast progress has been made throughout the counties named in agriculture, industry, commerce, mineral development, transportation, government and social welfare.

The only new history of a Southeastern Ohio county is the "History of Zanesville and Muskingum County," which was issued in February, 1927, by the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. So far as the writer has been able to learn the latest of older county records is the Sarchet history of Guernsey County, published in 1911. One county, at least, we believe, has had no history since 1869 and some of the others have gone without one since the '80s. By bringing the history of Southeastern Ohio counties down to date, the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company promises to their inhabitants a service of genuine value.

Of especial value will be the biographical section of the pro-

posed publication, furnishing as it will data concerning the careers of men and women who have helped to make Southeastern Ohio and Muskingum Valley history. The biographical features of modern history are becoming more and more appreciated for purposes of research and reference.

Thos. W. Lewis

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GENERAL HISTORY

CHAPTER I

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRUGGLE FOR THE OHIO COUNTRY

CELORON'S EXPEDITION DESCENDS THE OHIO IN 1749—HE PARLEYS MANY TIMES WITH THE INDIANS—FINDS THEY FAVOR ENGLISH TRADERS—DEPOSITS LEADEN PLATES TO ASSERT FRANCE'S CLAIM—RETURNS TO NEW FRANCE BY WAY OF THE MIAMI AND LAKE ERIE—CHRISTOPHER GIST COURTS THE INDIANS AT THE FORKS OF THE MUSKINGUM.

Capt. Pierre Joseph Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, was sent down the "Beautiful River" by the order of Roland Michael Barrin, Marquis de la Galissoniere, governor general of Canada from 1747 to 1749. The object of the Celoron expedition was to redeclare the French claims to the Ohio country, to signify that France was possessing it, to exert pressure that would drive English traders out of it, to cause its Indians to deal with French traders only and to ascertain the attitude of the red men toward the French and their claims.

Celoron's force consisted of a captain and eight subaltern officers, six cadets, a chaplain, twenty soldiers, 180 Canadians and about thirty Indians. After leaving La Chine this force proceeded to "Chatakuin," the stream which enters Lake Erie opposite Lake Chautauqua, which he reached July 16, 1749. Celoron's first objective was the Alleghany River, then regarded as part of the Ohio and his force passed down to the Ohio of today, which was reached July 29. Here he began to deposit those historic leaden plates which were meant to record France's claim to the territory in dispute.

FIRST LEADEN CLAIM DEPOSITED

The record of this transaction reads as follows:

"In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis the XV, King of France, we, Celoron, commander of the detachment sent by M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, governor-general of New France, to reestablish peace in some villages of these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and the Kanaaiagon, the 29th of July, for a monument of the renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which fall into it, and of all the territories on both sides as far as the source of the said rivers, as the preceding Kings of France have possessed or shall possess them, and as they are maintained therein by arms and by treaties, and especially by those of Riswick, Utrecht and of Aix la Chappelle; have moreover affixed to a tree the arms of the King; in testimony whereof, we have drawn up and signed the present written record. Made at the entrance of the Beautiful River, the 29th of July, 1749. All the officers signed."

The second plate was deposited about nine miles below French Creek.

AT THE SITE OF WHEELING

After passing what is now the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio, the expedition halted at the mouth of the "River Kanonuara" (probably Wheeling Creek) to deposit the third leaden plate.

The record of this transaction reads as follows:

"The year 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, and Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, had buried at the foot of a large elm tree at the entrance of the river and upon the southern bank of the Kanonuara, which empties itself at the east of the river Oyo, a leaden plate and have attached to a tree in the same spot, the arms of the King. In testimony whereof we have drawn up and signed, along with Messrs. the officers, the present official statement, at our camp, the 13th of August, 1749."

REACH MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM

The voyage continued to the mouth of the River Yenanguekouan (Muskingum). Here, on the 15th was deposited the fourth leaden plate with the usual ceremonies. Celoron's official statement reads:

"The 15th of August, 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River, otherwise called the River Oyo, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of a maple tree, which forms a triangle with a red oak and an elm tree, at the entrance of the river Yenanguekouan, at the western bank of that river, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree on the same spot, the arms of the King. In testimony whereof we have drawn up and signed the present official statement, along with Messrs. the officers at our camp, the 15th of August, 1749."

This plate was brought to light in 1798 by boys who were swimming at that place.

LEAVE PLATE AT THE KANAWHA

The mouth of the Chinodaista (Kanawha) was reached. Here the fifth plate was left, of which Celoron says:

"The year 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a detachment sent by the order of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada; upon the Beautiful River, otherwise called L'oyo, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of an elm tree, upon the southern bank of the L'oyo, and the eastern bank of Chinodaista a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree in the same spot the arms of the King. In testimony whereof, we have drawn up the present official statement, and which we have signed along with Messrs. the officers at our camp, the 18th of August, 1749."

ARRIVE AT ROCK RIVER

The sixth leaden plate was deposited at the entrance of the Rock River, the 31st day of August, 1749. Celoron says of the event:

"The year 1749, we Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River; otherwise called the Ohio, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the point formed by the right bank of the Ohio and the left bank of the Rock River, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree the arms of the King. In testimony whereof, we have drawn up and signed with Messrs. the officers the present official statement." At the Miami's mouth the expedition turned north, reached Detroit early in October and Quebec November 12, having covered 3,000 miles.

CELORON ADMITS FAILURE

Celoron concluded his report in terms of which the following is a part:

"All that I can say is, that the nations of these localities are very badly disposed towards the French, and are entirely devoted to the English. I do not know in what way they could be brought back. If violence were to be used, they would be notified and would take to flight. If our traders were sent there for traffic, they could not sell their merchandise at the same price as the English sell theirs, on account of the many expenses they would be obliged to incur. Moreover, I think it would be dangerous to make any easier conditions with the nations who inhabit the Beautiful River, than those made at the other posts. Detroit, Miamis and the rest would abandon our ancient posts and perpetuate the nations on the Beautiful River, who are within the grasp of the English government. However, some persons have been sent these last years; but there were fewer English then, and they had not so much credit as they have today; and if the French traders will tell the truth, they will agree that their profits will prove just as trade made with the English by the exchange of furs. The racoons, the otters, and pecos command a very low price in England, while with us they are very high; and, besides, only these furs are known to come from that quarter, but never beavers; this last is given in exchange to the English. A solid establishment would be useful in the colony, but there are a great many inconveniences in being able to sustain it, on the score of the

difficulties of the ways for transporting provisions and the other suitable requisites. I am in doubt as to the feasibility of the undertaking without incurring enormous expense."

BONNECAMPS A PESSIMIST TOO

Celoron's chaplain also took a gloomy view of France's power to detach the Indians from their British friends as the following words from his journal prove:

"This Beautiful River—so little known to the French, and unfortunately, too well known to the English—is, according to my estimate 181 marine leagues from the mouth of the Yjadakom (or Tjadakoin) to the entrance of Riviere a la Roche. In all this distance, we have counted twelve villages established on its banks; but if one penetrate into the small continent enclosed between lake Erie and the Ohio, one will find it, according to what has been told us, much more populous. We have been specially told of a certain village situated on the river Kaskaske, in which we are assured there are nearly eight hundred men. Each village, whether large or small, has one or more traders, who have in their employ engagés for the transportation of Peltries. Behold, then, the English already far within our territory; and what is worse, they are under the protection of a crowd of savages whom they entice to themselves, and whose number increases every day. Their design is, without doubt to establish themselves there, and if efficacious measures be not taken as soon as possible to arrest their progress we run very great risk of seeing ourselves driven from the upper countries, and of being obliged to confine ourselves to the limits which it may please those gentlemen to prescribe to us."

CHRISTOPHER GIST IN OHIO

There was a striking contrast between this mission of formidable strength and that undertaken a year later when Christopher Gist, with a few attendants, penetrated the Ohio wilderness and proceeding through it from the Pennsylvania border made his way to the Forks of the Muskingum, (Coshocton) and sought the good will of the savages as a representative of the Ohio Company of Virginia. A more extended account of this remarkable journey will appear on later pages in the Coshocton County history.

CHAPTER II

DELAWARES IN THE OHIO AND MUSKINGUM VALLEYS

CAME FROM THE EASTERN SEABOARD ABOUT 1750—FIERCELY RESENTED THE WHITE MAN'S PRESENCE—FRENCH-ENGLISH PEACE LEFT TRIBES IN ILL HUMOR—PONTIAC'S WAR HELD BACK THE PIONEER—BOUQUET'S ARMY MARCHED TO FORKS OF THE MUSKINGUM AND RECLAIMED WHITE CAPTIVES—DUNMORE'S WAR BEGINS—McDONALD DEFEATS INDIANS AT DRESDEN AND LEWIS WINS AT POINT PLEASANT—EARLY FORECAST OF INDEPENDENCE AT FORT GOWER—ATTACK ON FORT HENRY IN 1777—SQUATTERS WARNED TO QUIT.

The chief Indian occupants of Eastern and Southeastern Ohio at the middle of the 18th century were Delawares who had left their hunting grounds on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, crossed the mountains and settled in the Ohio and Muskingum valleys. During the war between France and England these and other Ohio tribes could not be depended upon by either side. The Indians of course distrusted and feared both suitors for their favor. They knew that no matter which side won, the pressure upon the red man would continue. They looked upon the Ohio River as a boundary east of which the whites must be compelled to remain.

The desire and purpose of these children of the forest to hold fast to the lands south of Lake Erie and north and west of the Ohio was as deep as it was fierce. Here were wide, open, friendly valleys; streams which the savage loved to abide upon and which teemed with food easy to secure; soil which with scant cultivation yielded ample vegetable supplies; game whose flesh furnished the heavier foods and whose skins gave warmth; a climate which minimized the struggle for existence.

STRONGLY ATTRACTED THE WHITE MAN TOO

To the pioneer these bounties of nature appealed with corresponding force but in his mind was the knowledge that this rich Ohio country would remain a mere hunting ground as long as

the red men kept it in their grasp. The pioneer proposed to clear forests, build cabins, plant crops and establish settlements, courts, churches, schools, colleges and governments. He knew that the savages could not and would not advance civilization. We cannot blame him for regarding it as according to the fitness of things that the Indian should continue to move toward the setting sun, but we must always think with shame of the murders he committed at Gnadenhutten and elsewhere to accelerate the movement.

TITLE QUIETED BUT NOT THE INDIAN

The struggle between England and France reached a climax with the defeat of Braddock in 1756. England's declaration of war intensified the contest, which lasted until peace was declared in 1763, the treaty giving her dominion over all the disputed territory east of the Mississippi River.

This quieted the title to those lands as between England and France but it did not quiet the Indians. The Ohio tribes still clung tenaciously to the claim that the eastern boundary of their lands was and must forever remain the Ohio River. Pontiac, that able and resourceful chieftain, came to the front as the leader of savage discontent and his terrible war of 1763 was so great a blow to pioneer effort that but for Bouquet's extraordinary success at the Forks of the Muskingum in 1764 white progress north and west of the Ohio would have halted for an indefinite period. The detailed story of this soldier's splendid achievement is reserved for the pages of the Coshocton County history.

BRITAIN FORBIDS SETTLEMENT

After the close of the French-English war Great Britain forbade her subjects to settle or trade in the Ohio Valley and the Northwest Territory and sought by the Stanwix treaty to confirm Indian claims thereto. Had her American subjects obeyed orders the frontiers would have been the scenes of less bloodshed, but settlements in the Northwest Territory and Statehood for Ohio would have been delayed.

On April 1, 1774, Shawnee Indians captured in Mason County, Virginia, three whites and soon after this a group of surveyors in

an attack upon Shawnees at the mouth of the Scioto killed some of them and seized thirty-nine horse-loads of skins. Cresap's war began near Wheeling in the same month and on April 30, Logan's brother and sister were killed by the whites, a murder which started the outraged chieftain upon his career of revenge. Thrown into panic, settlers began to retreat from the frontiers.

DUNMORE PREPARES FOR WAR

Earl Dunmore, governor of Virginia, was moved by the hostile attitude of the Ohio tribes to take action against them and in July, 1774, McDonald with 400 troops marched westward from the mouth of Captina Creek to the site of Dresden, on the Muskingum, where he defeated the Shawnees, burned their villages and corn, took hostages and returned to the Ohio. The routed Shawnees left for the Scioto country. The story of this action and its good results will be found in the Muskingum County section of this history. This campaign of the summer of 1774 reduced the Indian population on the upper Muskingum.

It was part of Dunmore's plan to organize two other armies, one to descend the Ohio from Wheeling under his own command; the other to assemble at Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha; and the two to unite and march against the Indians at the Pickaway Plains. The red men, under Cornstalk, the warlike and sagacious chief, did their best to bring these plans to naught.

THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

The measures taken by Cornstalk were able and thoroughgoing. He proceeded to build up a disciplined force of 1,200 warriors but had his finger upon the pulse of the Dunmore campaign all the time. His scouts watched and reported its every movement and when it was found that General Andrew Lewis and his army were at Point Pleasant while Dunmore's force was far enough away on the Ohio to permit him to strike at Point Pleasant before the two armies could unite he executed a stealthy approach to the Lewis position with consummate skill.

With his warriors he crossed the Ohio on rafts in the night of October 9, 1774, and landed on the Virginia shore near his foe's camp. What might have happened to the whites if two of their

soldiers had not started to leave camp on the next morning at dawn is a question that is often asked. One of these men fell when, coming upon a pair of Cornstalk's warriors, he received a shot from their guns; the other soldier ran and gave the alarm.

ATTACK IN THE REAR SAVES THE DAY

The camp was quickly awake but General Lewis, unaware that a force equal to his own was at hand, sent 150 men to dispose of what he judged to be a scouting party. He soon found that the Indians were in great strength and disposed his men accordingly. Thus began one of the most stubbornly contested battles that soldiers ever fought with the American Indian. All day it lasted with scarcely a pause.

Cornstalk left nothing undone to win the victory. "Be strong, be strong," he cried out constantly in the Shawnee tongue to the warriors around him. They had been forced to retreat in the afternoon but the position taken was being successfully defended.

General Lewis in good time ordered a flanking movement which had within it the elements of success. The detachment which executed it went around the enemy's flank and reaching the rear of his position opened fire. This body was believed by the Indians to indicate a reinforcement and they began a retreat. Recrossing the river Cornstalk's defeated warriors took up the march toward their towns. Lewis' army pursued but could not bring about an engagement.

FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The movements of Dunmore's army and the treaty made with the Indians are referred to in the Athens County section of this history. Dunmore marched from the mouth of the Hocking to the plains and back and on the return his officers made that forecast of American independence which historians have placed to their everlasting credit. The shadow of revolt was upon the army.

Revolution was near at hand and when it came the patriots soon found evidence of an alliance between the English of the lake region and the Ohio Indians which multiplied frontier dangers. Henry Hamilton, lieutenant governor of Canada, encouraged the

tribes to let themselves loose upon the white settlements and it was the cruelty of this policy which prompted the great Pitt to deliver in parliament that denunciation of the English government which was to add to his fame. We refer briefly to some of the hostilities which followed. One of these was the

ATTACK ON FORT HENRY

This was opened September 1, 1777, by 200 Indians. The garrison was limited, but a part of it bravely marched out to make a counter attack. An ambush followed in consequence of which most of the whites fell. The garrison stoutly held the fort and next day Major Samuel McCullough came to its relief with 40 men. The savages cut him off from his command and he spurred his horse along a ridge which led to Van Meter's stockade, a few miles distant.

Here a band of pursuers blocked his way, but with matchless daring and skill he rode down a bluff 300 feet high and reached the stockade, his steed as well as himself unharmed. The Indians, taking the death of both for granted, had given up the pursuit. The entire force of savages later abandoned their attack on the fort. They had taken a toll of fifteen American lives and had wounded five members of the garrison.

Later in this month of September, however, Half-King and a band of Wyandots returned to the fort, ambuscading and killing Captain William Foreman and twenty-five men on their way to reinforce the fort.

NINETEEN SOLDIERS KILLED AT FORT LAURENS

Here, on the site of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, in February, 1779, Girty, the renegade, ten British soldiers and 120 Indians ambushed nineteen American soldiers, killed and scalped them and laid siege to the fort. The latter was heroically held for a month when the siege was raised. Successive garrisons held the place until August when it was evacuated. The fort has disappeared but the state owns the site and maintains a small park there. The crime of Gnadenhutten, a white man's crime on a colossal scale and of revolting cruelty, is described in the Coshocton County section of this history.

FOUGHT INDIANS AT FORT HENRY

The last battle of the Revolution took place opposite Southeastern Ohio territory and on the banks of the Ohio. Colonel Ebenezer Zane, promoter of Zane's Trace, was in command and his sister, Elizabeth Zane, was the heroine of the engagement. A British captain, forty regular soldiers and 260 Indians attacked the fort September 11, 12 and 13, 1782, and made four attempts to carry it by storm, all of which were repulsed. It was here that Elizabeth Zane braved Indian missiles as she dashed out after powder housed 60 yards away and ran back with it to the fort. The heroic deed has been glorified in story and song. The following tribute is worthy of it.

Elizabeth Zane

This dauntless pioneer maiden's name,
Is inscribed in gold on the scroll of fame.
She was the lassie who knew no fear,
When the tomahawk gleamed on the far frontier.
If deeds of daring should win renown,
Let us honor this damsel of Wheeling town,
Who braved the savages with deep disdain,
Bright-eyed, buxom Elizabeth Zane.

'Tis more than a hundred years ago
They were close beset by a dusky foe;
They had spent of powder their scanty store,
And who should the gauntlet run for more?
She sprang to the portal and shouted "I,
'Tis better a girl than a man should die!
My loss would be but the garrison's gain,
Unbar the gate," said Elizabeth Zane.

The powder was sixty yards away,
Around her the foemen in ambush lay;
As she darted from shelter, they gazed with awe,
Then wildly shouted "A squaw! a squaw!"
She neither swerved to the left or right.
Swift as an antelope's was her flight,
"Quick! open the door!" she cried amain,
For a hope forlorn! "'Tis Elizabeth Zane."

No time had she to waver or wait
Back must she go ere it be too late;
She snatched from the table its cloth in haste
And knotted it deftly around her waist,
Then filled it with powder—never, I ween,
Had powder so lovely a magazine;
Then scorning the bullets' deadly rain,
Like a startled fawn fled Elizabeth Zane.

She gained the fort with her precious freight;
Strong hands unfastened the oaken gate;
Brave men's eyes were suffused with tears
That had been strangers for many years.
From flint-lock rifles again there sped
'Gainst the skulking redskins, a storm of lead,
And the war-whoop sounded that day in vain,
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth Zane.

—John S. Adams in *St. Nicholas.*

In due time Elizabeth Zane was married. She lived on the Ohio River two miles above Wheeling. Her death occurred at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1847.

WARNING SQUATTERS TO LEAVE

Having won the war with England and come into possession of the Ohio country through the treaty with that country and the action of the states of Virginia, Connecticut and New York, Congress took steps to eject Ohio Valley squatters by a measure of which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, it has been represented to the United States, in Congress assembled, that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas it is their intention, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the United States, and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and highly disrespectful to the Federal authority, they have therefore, thought fit, and do hereby issue this their proclamation, forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have set-

tled thereon to depart with their families and effects without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

BUTLER DESCENDS THE OHIO

General Richard Butler, when he descended the Ohio in the fall of 1785 on his way to attend the treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Little Miami, kept a journal which reveals the then condition of the country and relates incidents of his contact with some of the squatters of the time. This is a sample entry:

"Friday, October 1, 1785. Passed Yellow Creek, and found improvement on both sides of the river. Put in at one Jesse Penniman's on the north side five miles below Yellow Creek. Warned him off; called on one Pry who I warned off also; this appears to be a shrewd, sensible man. I told him as well as the others, that Congress was determined to put all of the people off of the lands, and that none would be allowed to settle but the purchasers, and that these only would be protected; that troops would be down next week, who have orders to destroy every house and improvement on the north side of the river, and that garrisons will be placed at Muskingum and elsewhere, and that if any person or persons attempted to oppose government they may depend on being treated with the greatest rigor. He seems not well pleased, though he promised submission. * * * Passed on to the Mingoe towns, where we found a number of people, among whom one Ross, seemed to be the principal man of the settlers on the north side of that place. I conversed with him, and warned him and the others away. * * *

TORN DOWN HOUSES REBUILT

"Sunday, October 2nd. * * * Called at the settlement of Charles Morris, whose house has been pulled down and he has rebuilt it. At this place found one Walter Kean, who seemed but a middling character and rather of the dissentious cast; warned all of these off, and requested they would inform their neighbors, which they promised to do. Colonel Monroe spoke to them also, which had weight, as I informed them of his character. Called at the settlement of Captain Hoglan, who we also warned off; his house had also been thrown down and rebuilt. We informed him of the impropriety of his conduct which he acknowl-

edged, and seemed very submissive, and promised to remove and to warn his neighbors off also. * * *

"Tuesday, October 4th. I directed one corporal and three soldiers to stay at Zane's till Captain O'Hara would send a good boat from Fort McIntosh. * * * I wrote to Colonel Harmar for three other men to join these as an escort to the Miami, and to give Major Dougherty (Doughty) orders to pull down every house on his way to Muskingum that is on the north side of the Ohio. * * *

"Wednesday, October 5th. Met some of the inhabitants from Fishing Creek, one of whom had made a settlement on the north side of the Ohio, warned him off and gave him two of the proclamations of Congress."

CHAPTER III

BIRTH OF THE OHIO COMPANY

FAMOUS ORDINANCE OF 1787 PAVES THE COMPANY'S WAY—WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THE OHIO IN 1770 HAD LAID FOUNDATIONS FOR HIS AID—HIS FRIEND PUTNAM AND ASSOCIATES ASKED FOR LAND ON THE OHIO'S WESTERN SHORE BUT HAD TO BUY IT—THEY TOOK FIRST STEPS AT BOSTON'S "BUNCH OF GRAPES"—COMPANY ORGANIZED AND SUBSCRIBED FOR 250 SHARES.

The pioneers who had expected a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Indian with the end of the Revolution were not long in realizing their error as will be shown on later pages. Meanwhile the beginnings of a memorable movement, the planting of a colony at the mouth of the Muskingum, was under way and we turn now for a season from wars, ambuscades and slaughter to the victories of peace, dwelling upon one of the brightest chapters of American history, a chapter recording the high pioneering aims of a group of Revolutionary officers and the answering wisdom of an American Congress. Issuing from these came the Ordinance of 1787 and in connection with that beneficent instrument arose organization of the Northwest Territory and Ohio Statehood. The twelve counties whose history is retold in these pages were carved out of the territory and the state.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

The inhabitants of these counties will always take especial interest in the Ordinance of 1787 because of its influence upon the civilization which they enjoy, while the friends of free institutions everywhere will have reason to study and admire its provisions.

Another source of pride to these inhabitants is the favor with which George Washington looked upon the Ohio Valley as purchaser of 50,000 of its acres and as steadfast friend of the Ohio

Company, purchasers of 1,500,000 of those acres and promoter of the Northwest Territory's first colony.

WASHINGTON AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM

The story of Washington's journey down the Ohio in October, 1770, continues to interest the student of history. Leaving Fort Pitt in the company of Doctor Craik, Capt. (afterward Colonel) William Crawford who in 1782 was burned at the stake by Indians in territory now a part of Wyandot County, Ohio, and several other white men and a party of Indians the Virginian descended the Ohio. On the night of the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Little Muskingum and reached the mouth of the Muskingum next day.

We now quote from the journal Washington kept while on the Ohio because his observations had much to do with the later selection of land by the Ohio Company and because of its intrinsic value in a Southeastern Ohio history. The journey began at Fort Pitt October 20 and camp was made on the night of the 25th about half-way down the Long Reach (Grandview). Next day Washington wrote:

"October 26th. * * * At the lower end of the Long Reach, and for some distance up it, on the east side, is a large bottom, but low and covered with beech near the river shore, which is no indication of good land.

"The Long Reach is a straight course of the river for about eighteen to twenty miles, which appears more extraordinary as the Ohio in general is remarkably crooked. There are several islands in the Reach, some containing a hundred or more acres of land, but all, I apprehend, liable to be overflowed."

On the night of October 26th Washington encamped "at a creek about twelve miles below the Three Islands," which was "pretty large at the mouth and just above an island." This was the Little Muskingum.

Under the date of October 27th occurs the following entry:

"Left our encampment a quarter before seven, and after passing the creek near which we lay and another of much the same size, and on the same side [this was Duck Creek], also one island about two miles in length, but not wide, we came to the mouth of the Muskingum, distant from our encampment about four

miles. This river is about a hundred and fifty yards wide at the mouth; it runs out in a gentle current and clear stream, and is navigable a great way into the country for canoes. From Muskingum to Little Kanawha is about thirteen miles. This is about as wide as the mouth of the Muskingum, but the water much deeper. * * * About six or seven miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha we came to a small creek on the west side which the Indians call Little Hockhocking, but before we did this we passed another small creek on the same side near the mouth of the river, and a cluster of islands afterward. The land for two or three miles below the Little Kanawha appears broken, and indifferent, but opposite to the Little Hockhocking there is a bottom of good land."

During the dark days of the war which began six years after Washington's journey down the Ohio the commander-in-chief remembered its revelations and was enabled to tell his fellow officers about that great country beyond the Ohio as a refuge for them in case of defeat or a home in case of victory, a field for the recovery of losses which they were sustaining as soldiers of the Revolution. England lost the war but America had won at a heavy cost. Mourning went with rejoicing when peace came. Poverty stared many a survivor in the face.

LANDS FOR IMPOVERISHED PATRIOTS

But on the edge of the cloud there was the gleam of a silver lining. Congress had provided in 1776 that Revolutionary soldiers whose service should last through the war were to receive government lands as partial compensation—a colonel 500 acres; a lieutenant colonel 450 acres and so on down the line to the private, whose reward would be 100 acres. In 1780 the act was extended so as to reward the major general with 1,100 acres and the brigadier with 850 acres.

ASKING CONGRESS TO PAY

In the summer of 1783, 288 prospective beneficiaries of the proposed bounty petitioned Congress to locate the lands they had earned in the region bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast and south by the Ohio River and on the west by a line beginning on the Ohio twenty-

four miles west of the mouth of the Scioto, thence running north to the Miami of the Lakes (Maumee) and down that stream to its mouth.

"This tract," said the petitioners, "would be sufficient in extent and the land of such quantity and situation as may induce Congress to assign and mark it out as a tract of territory suitable to form a district government in time to be admitted as one of the Confederate States of America."

RUFUS PUTNAM APPEALS TO WASHINGTON

One of the men deeply interested in this movement had rendered faithful and distinguished military service under George Washington, by whom he was greatly esteemed and trusted. This was General Rufus Putnam, whose fortunes had been reduced by the war. He wrote to his old commander to enlist his support in behalf of the petition for land allotment and Washington promised to give it. The great length of Putnam's letter precludes its use here but it reveals a lofty spirit, clear foresight and strong common sense. It fully accounts for his commanding place in the councils of the Ohio Company and for the title which history has conferred upon him, "Father of Ohio."

ASKED FOR A CHANCE TO BUY

But in spite of Washington's support of the company's project Congress halted so long, in part over questions concerning the title to the lands desired, that General Putnam and his associates resolved to buy what they had vainly tried to beg in fulfillment of a promise officially given.

This plan assumed definite shape in 1786, upon the return to Massachusetts of General Benjamin Tupper who had been surveying in the wilderness west of the upper Ohio. Full of enthusiasm over the country's soil, climate and topography and fired further by reports given by men who had journeyed down the Beautiful River, Tupper visited his friend Putnam at his Rutland, Vermont, home in January, 1786, and the two talked all night about the Ohio Country's merits. By dawn they had laid foundations for action.

PUTNAM AND TUPPER LAUNCH THEIR PLAN

And the firstlings of their hearts and minds were the firstlings of their hands for on January 25, there was newspaper publication of the following:

"The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war and who are by a late ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country—and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region—that from personal inspection together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to New England people; that the climate, seasons, products, etc., etc., are in fact equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them; that being determined to become purchasers and to prosecute a settlement in this country and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they beg leave to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of 'The Ohio Company' be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country who reside in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other states as shall be agreed on. In order to bring such a company into existence the subscribers propose that all persons who wish to promote the scheme shall meet in their respective counties at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next, and that each county meeting then assembled choose a delegate or delegates to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to consider and determine on a general plan of association for said company; which plan, covenant or agreement being published any person (under conditions therein to be provided) may, by subscribing his name become a member of the company.

"Rufus Putnam,
"Benjamin Tupper."

MET AT THE BUNCH OF GRAPES

Delegates were elected as suggested and they assembled at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Boston, March 1—Manasseh Cutler,

Winthrop Sargent, John Mills, John Brooks, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Tupper, Crocker Sampson, Rufus Putnam, Jelaliel Woodridge, John Patterson, Abraham Williams. General Putnam was made chairman and Major Sargent, secretary. Having received from Generals Putnam and Tupper an exceedingly pleasing description of the "Western country" the delegates decided to appoint a committee of five to draft articles of agreement for an association in behalf of a settlement there. General Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Colonel Brooks, Major Sargent and Captain Cushing were members of the committee.

BOOKS OPENED, 250 SHARES SUBSCRIBED

The committee drew up articles of agreement and at a meeting of the delegates held March 3, they were unanimously adopted.

The articles adopted followed this preamble:

"The desire of this association is to raise a fund in continental certificates for the sole purpose and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the western territory belonging to the United States for the benefit of the company and to promote a settlement in that country." Subscription books were opened and other preparations followed, but a year elapsed before another meeting was held and then the subscriptions were disappointing, covering as they did but 250 shares. However, it was decided to negotiate with Congress for a purchase of lands. Subsequently the directors employed Doctor Cutler to purchase land on the Muskingum.

WHICH OF THE ZANES WAS SO CRAFTY?

The considerations which prevailed in this choice of territory have often been discussed and are of particular interest to Southeastern Ohio readers of this history. We quote from a very discriminating opinion to be found in the history of Washington County, Ohio, which was published in 1881:

"General Butler and General Parsons, who had descended the Ohio to the Miamis, were deeply impressed with the desirableness of the tract of country now designated as southeastern Ohio, and the latter, writing on the twentieth of December, 1785, from

Fort Finney (mouth of the Little Miami), to Captain Jonathan Hart, at Fort Harmar, said: 'I have seen no place since I left you that pleases me so well for settlement as Muskingum.' Gen. Benjamin Tupper doubtless added important testimony supporting that of Hutchins, Parsons, Butler, and others. General Parsons, it has been asserted, became most strongly possessed of the belief that the Muskingum region was the best part of the territory, because one of the Zanes who had been many years in the West told him that the Scioto or Miami regions offered superior attractions, and he suspected that the old frontiersman artfully designed to divert attention from the Muskingum that he might have the first choice of purchase himself when the lands were put on sale. It is probable, too, that the prospect of establishing a system of communication and commerce between the Ohio and Lake Erie, by way of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, and between the Ohio and the seaboard, by way of the Great Kanawha and the Potomac, (a plan which Washington had thought feasible before the Revolutionary war), had its weight. It is not probable that the New Englanders, interested in emigration were ignorant of the existence of minerals in the Muskingum region, and they may have been far-seeing enough to have appreciatively estimated the value of their presence."

CHAPTER IV

FRANKLIN AND CUTLER PRAISE OHIO COUNTRY

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS BUY A MILLION AND A HALF OF ITS ACRES—COLONY LEAVES NEW ENGLAND FOR THE NEW HOME IN TWO SECTIONS—BITTER WINTER WEATHER CHECKS PUTNAM'S PARTY IN THE ALLEGHANIES—"MAYFLOWER" AND OTHER BOATS BUILT ON THE "YOH"—FLOTILLA FLOATS DOWN THE OHIO AND REACHES MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM APRIL 7, 1788.

MANASSEH CUTLER, PROPHET

That Manasseh Cutler was a man of rare vision is shown by the following opinion he wrote about the Ohio River: "The current down the Ohio and the Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and West Indian markets, such as Indian corn, flour, beef, lumber, etc., will be more loaded than any streams on earth. The distance from the Muskingum to the Mississippi is one thousand miles, from thence to the sea is nine hundred miles. The whole course is run in eighteen days, and the passage up these rivers is not so difficult as has been represented. It is found by late experiments that sails are used to great advantage against the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of observation, that in all probability, steamboats will be found to do infinite service in all our river navigation."

Benjamin Franklin knew something of their value for in his suggestion that two colonies be established in the Ohio country, one on the Scioto and the other on the Cuyahoga he declared that "for forty miles each side of it and quite up to its head is a body of all rich land, the finest spot of its bigness in all North America, and has the peculiar advantage of sea coal in plenty (even above ground in two places) for fuel when the wood shall have been destroyed."

LAW AND LAND YOKED TOGETHER

We shall not dwell here upon the details of the negotiations between the Ohio Company and the Board of Treasury nor with

those connected with the evolution of the ordinance of 1787, which Congress enacted so that the company might have law as well as land in the Ohio country. Suffice it to say that the bargain was struck and the law enacted and the time was at hand for the company's "adventurers" to betake themselves to the new home in the wilderness.

THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASES

Having referred to the contract entered into by and between the Ohio Company and the Board of Treasury it is now in order to indicate the boundaries within which the purchases lay. The story is completed here, thus anticipating some of the results. The contract called for 1,500,000 acres of land, besides the parcels, lots and townships to be appropriated or reserved for the benefit of certain special purposes and which were to come from the south ends of ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, of the Ohio River Survey.

The sum of $500,000 was paid down and a like amount was to be paid when the tract had been surveyed. The first payment entitled the company to take possession of 750,000 acres of the purchase, besides the tracts reserved or appropriated.

The lands thus deeded, known as the Ohio Company's First Purchase, are located in the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton, Hocking, Athens, Morgan and Washington. The company's Second Purchase consisted of a tract of land located in Washington, Morgan, Athens, Hocking and Vinton counties and situated west of the First Purchase. It consisted of 214,285 acres.

The Donation Tract was located north of the First Purchase and east of the Second Purchase. It is in Morgan and Washington counties.

OHIO COMPANY FACED RUIN

In February, 1792, a majority of the company's directors—Putnam, Cutler and Oliver—met in Philadelphia, where Congress was in session, and petitioned that body for a deed to the entire 1,500,000 acres contracted for and for a grant of 100,000 additional acres in compensation for the lands they had donated to actual settlers, to performers of military duties and for expenses they were incurring in maintaining troops. Congress was

appealed to thus in order to "retrieve this unfortunate company from inevitable ruin." Among the concluding words of the petition are some which graphically show the plight of the company:

"A very considerable part of the military strength of the settlement depends upon the non-proprietors to whom lands have been promised on condition of performance of military duty to the end of the present war and should the closing of this present contract be postponed until a future session of Congress the company cannot fulfill their engagements to them and if not done the directors are confidently assured that these people will desert the settlement, the inevitable consequence of which must be that a great part if not the whole of the settlements will be abandoned."

It was added that resident proprietors must be relieved from suspense as to the titles to their lands to keep them from giving up the defense of possessions from which they might be driven. There was opposition to the petition in Congress and matters grew worse, with the second payment of $500,000 falling due. The company could not make the payment and thus Congress alone could avert the impending ruin. Congress did this by an act passed April 21, 1792. The bill directed that a deed be made to the Ohio Company for 750,000 acres by fixed boundaries for the $500,000 in securities which had already been paid; another for 200,285 acres additional, or about one-seventh of the original contract to be paid for in land warrants and a third for 100,000 acres in trust, to be given in tracts of 100 acres each to actual settlers. On May 10, President Washington issued patents according to the act of Congress and thus the Ohio Company came into possession of 964,285 acres, including the Donation Tract, and escaped ruin.

FINAL DIVISION OF LOTS

The company's last meeting west of the Alleghanies was called at Marietta, November 23, 1795, and it lasted until January 29, 1796, during which a last division of lands was effected. It set off to each share in the company's stock these lands: first division, one eight-acre lot; second division, one three-acre lot; third division, one city lot; fourth division, one 160-acre lot; fifth division, one 100-acre lot; sixth division, one 640-acre lot and one 262-acre lot—total 1,173 acres.

In "Ohio Lands and Their Subdivisions," by William E. Peters, there are maps and descriptions of the Ohio Company's purchases which give a remarkably clear showing of their location and proportions. The reader who is curious as to these will do well to consult Mr. Peters' admirable work. We now return to the running story of events, taking up the memorable movement of the Ohio Company toward the Ohio River.

WESTWARD HO!

The departure was made in two sections. On December 1, 1787, a company of twenty-two boatbuilders, mechanics, etc., left Danvers for the Youghiogheny River; a second party, numbering twenty-five, left Hartford in January of the following year, under Col. Ebenezer Sproat. General Putnam, who had been elected superintendent of the company, was detained in New York but succeeded in overtaking the second party at Lincoln's Inn, on Lanterdale Creek, January 24.

DEEP SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS

General Putnam's autobiography acquaints us with some of the obstacles encountered and the hardships endured on the way over the mountains. They were enough to try the stoutest heart but the hearts they tried met the test. The foot of the Tuscarawas Mountains (now Strawsburg) was reached on the 29th. "Nothing had crossed the mountains since the great snow," wrote Putnam, "and in the old snow, twelve inches deep, nothing but pack horses."

Nothing daunted, these strong, hardy, resolute New Englanders toiled onward. Having built four sleds they pushed ahead, slowly following narrow trails over the mountains and breaking paths through the deep snow so that their fagged horses might a little more successfully tug away at the sleds which, heavy in their own right, bore great weights of provisions and baggage. By tremendous exertion man and beast covered a few miles each day. Wearied and spent these heroic men slept around fires at night whose heat, great as it was, did not suffice to keep them warm.

GLOOM STRIKES PUTNAM AT THE YOUGHIOGHENY

Deep was their disappointment on February 14th when they joined the first company on the "Yoh." "No boats built," wrote Putnam, "no boards or planks in readiness, or person capable of building a canoe, much less a boat, in the party—mill froze up and no boards to be had. He (Major White) had three canoes, such as they were, on the stocks; and five of his men were sick with the smallpox, which they took by inoculation."

At length, however, the craft which were to carry the colonists and their belongings to Marietta were placed upon the Youghiogheny at Simrill's Ferry, manned and laden with their freights. the *Mayflower* was 45 by 12 feet. It was roofed and had a capacity of fifty tons. A flatboat and three canoes completed the flotilla which on April 1, descended to the Monongahela and down that river to the Ohio.

DOWN THE MAJESTIC OHIO

The descent of the river which was to mean so much to the colonists was uneventful but its effects upon their minds and hearts they could never forget. The strange sights by day and the deep silence of the nights prepared them to expect still stranger things and sobered their moods.

John Mathews, the surveyor, whom the reader will meet in the history of Muskingum County, and Major Tupper were the only men on board who had personal knowledge of the lay of the land at the mouth of the Muskingum and this was depended upon by their companions when the little flotilla approached its destination on the fifth day after the departure from Simrill's Ferry. Arriving at what was to be the new home on the morning of April 7, in the midst of a rain and with the giant overhanging sycamores obscuring the mouth of the Muskingum, there was some uncertainty as to just where that river lay. A brief account of the landing will be found in our Washington County history.

NAMES OF THE FORTY-SEVEN COLONISTS

Historians no doubt will long continue to include in the story of this journey and the landing at Marietta the names of the

forty-seven colonists who stepped on shore. The work those men came west to do and the work they did to transform the wilderness into farms and a seat of government is alone enough to justify the preservation of their names; and there are minor reasons for it in the character both of the Christian and family elements of the names, the scriptural features of the former and the English syllables of the latter:

General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the colony. Col. Ebenezer Sproat; Maj. Anselm Tupper and John Mathews, surveyors; Maj. Haffield White, steward and quartermaster; Captains Jonathan Devol, Josiah Munroe, Daniel Davis, Peregrine Foster, Jethro Putnam, William Gray, Ezekiel Cooper.

Phineas Coburn, David Wallace, Gilbert Devol junior, Jonas Davis, Hezekiah Flint, Josiah Whitridge, Benjamin Griswold, Meophilus Leonard, William Miller, Josiah White, Henry Maxon, William Moulton, Benjamin Shaw, Jervis Cutler, Samuel Cushing, Daniel Bushnell, Ebenezer Corry, Oliver Dodge, Isaac Dodge, Jabez Barlow, Allen Putnam, Joseph Wells, Israel Danton, Samuel Felshaw, Amos Porter, Jr., John Gardner, Elizur Kirtland, Joseph Lincoln, Earl Sproat, Allen Devol, William Mason, Simeon Martin, Peletiah White.

It was of these men that George Washington wrote:

"No colony in America was ever settled under more favorable auspices than that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, strength, will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers, personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community. If I was a young man, just preparing to begin the world, or if in advanced life and had a family to make a provision for, I know of no country where I should rather fix my habitation than in some part of the region for which the writer of the queries seems to have a predilection."

CHAPTER V

LAW AND LAND YOKED TOGETHER

WEBSTER, HOAR AND CHASE LAUD ORDINANCE—GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR REACHED MARIETTA AND TOOK COMMAND—TERRITORIAL COURTS ORGANIZED—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT USHERED IN NEW INDIAN HOSTILITIES BUT WAYNE'S VICTORY AT FALLEN TIMBERS BEGAN 17 YEARS OF PEACE.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

There is an old saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth" but although a very considerable number had a hand in preparing the ordinance of '87 its character and service prove that the large collective participation was not too much for it. The average legislator has the average human tendency to go wrong in cases of hasty action, but this measure was over four years in the making and the process of benevolent evolution had time in which to do work as nearly perfect as the imperfect human machine is capable of producing in legislative halls.

HIGH PRAISE FROM CHASE AND WEBSTER

As Salmon P. Chase so wisely said of the settlers who entered the Northwest Territory after the Ordinance had been passed: "They found the law already there * * * impressed upon the soil while yet it bore nothing but the forest. * * * The Ordinance has been well described as having been 'a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night' in the settlement and government of the Northwest Territory." What Daniel Webster said of it cannot be too often repeated:

"We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced

effects of more distinct, marked or lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. We see its consequences at this moment and we shall never cease to see them perhaps while the Ohio shall flow."

NOBLE PURPOSES SENSIBLY PROVIDED FOR

The Ordinance provided for high and noble causes—freedom, education, religion—which proves that its makers had their eyes "upon the stars"; but it also dealt wisely with the practical problems of settlement, government and material development, which proves that Congress and its advisors kept their feet upon the ground. The aim was high, but the scheme proved to be workable with the result that the development of the Territory had back of it a rare combination of uplifting sentiment and hard sense. What the late George F. Hoar said about the former element should always be preserved along with the eulogy pronounced by Webster:

"Here was the first human government under which absolute civil and religious liberty has always prevailed. Here no witch was ever burned, no heretic was ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older states or nations, where the claims of bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast, 'With a great sum I obtained this freedom,' each sister of this imperial group—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—may lift her queenly head with yet prouder answer, 'But I was born free'."

GOVERNMENT AND COURTS

The Ordinance of 1787 provided first for a temporary territorial government under a governor and three judges to be appointed by the President of the United States, the judges to constitute a supreme court of common law jurisdiction, styled the general court. Under this temporary government the judges, conjointly with the governor, exercised legislative functions. After the arrival of General Putnam and his associates Colonel Meigs drew up the first municipal regulations and posted them on a tree on the river bank.

THE ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR

This official's appointment was pleasing to the Marietta colony. He was a federalist as they were; he had fought gallantly against the French at Quebec and against the British in the Revolution; he had been president of Congress; the war had impoverished him as it had many of those whom he was to meet at Marietta. He and the colony had many things in common.

When he came, July 9, 1788, cannon announced his arrival. He took quarters at Fort Harmar. A more formal reception was set for the fifteenth. After noon on that date he passed over to the Marietta side on a Fort Harmar barge, escorted by officers and men of the garrison and by the territory's secretary, Maj. Winthrop Sargent. General Putnam, the territorial judges and many of the colonists received him. The inauguration ceremonies began when Secretary Sargent read the Ordinance of 1787 and the commissions of the judges and the governor. St. Clair listened to brief words of welcome and received three cheers. Good humor prevailed. An officer who witnessed the ceremony wrote of it:

"These people appear the most happy folks in the world, greatly satisfied with their new purchase and they certainly are the best informed, most courteous and civil to strangers of any people I have yet met with."

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Later in the month of July the territory's first laws were published. The opening of the first territorial court followed September 2, 1788, when the colonists and Fort Harmar's officers proceeded from the Point to Campus Martius, escorting the governor, territorial judges and the common pleas judges. The towering sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, was in the lead, marching with drawn sword. The procession entered the great hall in the northwest corner of the blockhouse. The scene was solemn and impressive. Rev. Manasseh Cutler invoked the Divine blessing and the commissions of the judges, clerk and sheriff were duly read. The latter's "Oyez, oyez, oyez" proclaimed the opening of the court but as there were no cases up for trial the court at once adjourned. The judges were Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Archibald Crary and the clerk was Col. R. J. Meigs.

SOFT SPEECH AND THE BIG STICK

Territorial government had not gone far when the Indians, emboldened by their victories over Harmar and St. Clair (campaigns referred to in the Washington County section) renewed their hostilities.

St. Clair's defeat encouraged the Indians to prosecute their deeply cherished purpose to drive the white settlers back across the Ohio at every point while it threw the pioneers into such a panic that many retreated eastward of their own accord while others sought refuge in the nearest forts.

The general government began preparations for a new campaign, convinced that lost ground must be recovered, that white prestige must be restored and that the frontiersmen must be reassured.

Meanwhile, however, efforts were made to secure these objects through treaties with the Indians. Chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to visit President Washington at Philadelphia and fifty of their number arrived there March 13, 1792, who pledged themselves to send a delegation among the hostile tribes in an effort to establish an armistice between them and the government.

PUTNAM HEARS BAD NEWS

Rufus Putnam was commissioned brigadier general and sent on a peace errand to the hostiles. Reaching Pittsburgh, June 6, 1792, he sent messages to the Indians and followed them up with a journey to Ft. Wayne, which he reached July 2. There he heard of the murder of sixteen whites at Fort Jefferson and of the slaying of peace messengers, notwithstanding they carried a flag of truce.

While the government and its representatives were trying to treat with the Indians General Anthony Wayne was hard at work on a new army. Leaving Philadelphia for Pittsburgh in June, 1792, he spent the summer in the work of organization and moved the troops down to Legionville, twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, to get them "out of reach of whiskey." Intensive training followed there. Wayne knew that he must have a "disciplined, sober army" to avoid the disasters which had overtaken

Harmar and St. Clair. In April, 1793, he descended the Ohio with his "Legion" and reached Ft. Washington.

HUNGER MADE THE CHIEFS HUMBLE

By destroying great quantities of the Indians' corn, vegetables and fruit after the battle of Fallen Timbers Wayne gave the redskins some problems of subsistence which they found it difficult to solve and by burning many of their huts he reduced the comforts of shelter. The winter in the Maumee country was a hard one for the half-starved savages. Their leaders knew it would be such and began soon after the battle of Fallen Timbers, August, 1794, to make overtures for peace to General Wayne.

But he did not assemble the council at Greenville until July 15, 1795. It was an impressive affair, with one thousand one hundred and thirty Indians present. Wayne presided and William Henry Harrison was his "young aide." Twelve tribes signed the treaty, which was concluded August 10, and was followed by seventeen years of peace on the constantly advancing frontier.

The rapidity of the conquests of peace which followed may be judged from the fact that whereas the entire Northwest Territory's white population was but about 5,000 in 1798 Ohio's population alone had reached 45,028 in 1810. Other accounts of Indian hostilities will be found in the county histories which follow and as the establishment of territorial government has been recorded on preceding pages we next take up the movement which resulted in the constitutional convention and Ohio Statehood.

CHAPTER VI

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND STATEHOOD

ST. CLAIR WAS IN NO HURRY FOR THE LATTER BUT HIS POLITICAL FOES WERE—THEY USED IT TO DEFEAT AND DETHRONE HIM—POLITICAL FEELING RAN HIGH AND THERE WAS A MOB AT CHILLICOTHE—FEDERALISTS WANTED A STATE HALF THE SIZE OF TODAY'S OHIO—STATEHOOD CAME MARCH 1, 1803.

It was inevitable that Governor St. Clair and the Virginians and Kentuckians in Western and Southern Ohio should drift apart. The governor was a conservative, a Federalist and developed arbitrary tendencies. The southerners were Jeffersonian democrats of more free and easy methods. It followed that they should oppose his political views and resent his stern methods of government.

St. Clair's foes tried to induce President Adams to retire the governor, but on December 22, 1800, the President reappointed him and the Senate confirmed the appointment February 3, 1801. Blocked thus in their effort to throw off St. Clair's iron rule, his foes seized upon renewed discussion of statehood as offering means for the accomplishment of their object.

The Ordinance of 1787, under which the Northwest Territory was organized, provided that when the inhabitants of the territory numbered 5,000 free male inhabitants, a Territorial Legislature should be elected. The election was held and twenty-two men composed this first legislative body. They met in Cincinnati, February 4, 1799.

The ordinance imposed a limited suffrage. A voter was required to be a freeholder of fifty or more acres of territorial land and a citizen who had resided within the territory for two or more years. An officeholder was required to be a freeholder of two hundred or more acres of territorial land.

WANTED SCIOTO TO DIVIDE

The Legislature wanted a more democratic suffrage than this and passed an act abolishing property qualifications, thereby seeking to extend the ballot to "all free male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age."

The federalists of the territory were not ready for statehood at the beginning of the nineteenth century. At Marietta they held a mass meeting and resolved that the erection of a state should await needed improvements, better schools and a greater treasury surplus. Some of the federalists would have yielded could they have set up a state about half the size of the Buckeye State of today. They had learned that from the Scioto to the Ohio River and Pennsylvania boundary line the territory was federalist. West of the Scioto it was Jeffersonian.

At this time nine counties had been organized in the territory which soon was to form the State of Ohio—Trumbull, Fairfield, Ross, Hamilton, Clermont, Adams, Washington, Belmont and Jefferson. Muskingum then was part of Washington.

Political agitation stirred the Ohio settlements to their depths in 1800, partly for the reason that it was a presidential year and partly because it was realized that statehood was about to become a paramount issue.

SECOND MEETING

Members of the second Territorial Legislature were elected in October, 1801, and they met at Chillicothe on the 24th of the following month. Edward Tiffin was made president and John Riley secretary of the Assembly. The legislation which soon followed gave the pro-statehood men a bitter disappointment. It included an act to establish the boundaries of the first three states to be formed out of the Northwest Territory. The measure was calculated to delay statehood and the divisions proposed were practically the same as those advocated by Governor St. Clair. It would have meant a half-sized Ohio, with the Scioto as the western boundary line. The vote on the measure was twelve to eight. Ruhl Jacob Bartlett tells what happened:

MOB AT CHILLICOTHE

"The passage of this act produced great excitement in Chillicothe. When the provisions of the bill became known mobs broke

out and the riotings lasted for two days. Such a mob gathered and threatened to enter the house of Captain Gregg, in which the governor and several of his friends lodged, and had it not been for the timely interference of Mr. Worthington serious violence might have been done. It seems that the idea of attacking the house developed when someone had overheard Mr. Putnam give this toast: 'May the Sciota lave the borders of two great and flourishing states.'

"The feeling in the territory over the question of statehood and the conduct of the governor was at fever heat. The anti-federalists put all persons who could possibly act upon requisition to ride throughout the territory with petitions praying Congress to admit Ohio as a state. Benjamin Van Cleve characterized the whole country as being 'in ferment'."—"The Struggle for Statehood in Ohio," by Ruhl Jacob Bartlett, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July, 1923.

WOULDN'T WIELD THE AX

Thomas Worthington tried to pry St. Clair out of his place with the President as a lever. He went East with another tale of woes chargeable to the governor and a warm plea for statehood. He must have felt confident of moving the President, for by this time it was Thomas Jefferson who did the listening and not John Adams, from whom not much had been expected. Imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the worthy Thomas and his colleagues when their new chief, Virginian and democratic-republican, refused to cut off the head of St. Clair, federalist and aristocrat.

But Worthington moved some of the congressmen if he failed to budge the President. His points in favor of a new state and a sizable one sank into the legislative mind, and they were driven home by floods of petitions, praying Congress to take a hand. Meanwhile, some of St. Clair's political friends saw what he could not or would not see—that statehood could not long be held off.

JOHN M'INTIRE, DELEGATE

When Congress responded in the spring of 1802 by passing an enabling act, there was much discussion of details by residents of the territory and much preparation for the election of dele-

gates to the constitutional convention which the act provided for. The convention met at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802. There were thirty-five members and they were in session at Chillicothe until November 29. They spent twenty-five days in framing a constitution and decided on November 13, not to submit their work to the voters for approval or disapproval. John McIntire, who was one of the Washington County delegates, voted to submit the instrument.

He had been selected at Marietta on August 4, 1802, by a county convention whose delegates from Marietta, Zanesville, Gallipolis, Belpre, Waterford and Athens, all then in Washington County, had been called together to elect delegates to the constitutional convention.

The county convention nominated Rufus Putnam, Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman and John McIntire. Another ticket was prepared by the Jeffersonian party, but the ticket headed by Putnam was victorious in the September election by a vote of two to one.

OVER THE TRACES

As a glance at the names will show, John McIntire went to the constitutional convention in good company. Such colleagues as Rufus Putnam, "Father of Ohio," and Ephraim Cutler, that sage and forceful man, were fellow delegates to be proud of. Elected as a federalist on the successful ticket, he voted with Putnam and Cutler on most of the issues as they arose.

Twice, however, at least, he voted with the Jeffersonians on questions relating to the black residents of the state-to-be. The Jeffersonians were opposed to the propositions to give certain of such residents the suffrage and they wanted to deprive them of certain other civil rights. On these questions the Muskingum delegate was found in the "Southern" camp. In this connection it is to be remembered that McIntire was a Southern man himself.

But that Cutler thought well of his colleague is shown by the following from "Ephraim Cutler and His Times."

"John McIntire was a man of good sense and sound judgment. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1802. He, with Jonathan Zane, owned the section of the land upon which the town of Zanesville was laid out. He kept the first tav-

ern in that place. Mr. McIntire * * * became wealthy. After making ample provision for his wife and daughter, at his death, in 1815, he gave, for the education of the poor children of Zanesville, a sum which yields annually the sum of $8,000 for that purpose."

A STATE SINCE MARCH 1, 1803

When did Ohio become a state? Was statehood completed when Congress passed the enabling act, April 9, 1802; when the constitutional convention closed its labors, November 29, 1802; when Congress provided for the execution of national laws within the "State of Ohio," February 19, 1803, or when the first General Assembly met, March 1, 1803?

The question is one for lawyers to settle if they think it requires attention. The weight of opinion is to the effect that Ohio's statehood began March 1, 1803.

Friends of human freedom have always rejoiced that slavery was rendered impossible in the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, yet that inhibition was but one of many far-reaching elements of the great charter.

"O eldest son of old Northwest,
Freeborn thy sons and daughters,
From Belle Riviere's majestic flow
To Erie's rolling waters.
Sage Cutler, Putnam and St. Clair
God-fathered thy rude childhood,
While pioneers of brawn and brain
Tamed virgin soil and wildwood."

This completes the running story of our introduction to the county histories. Varying details thereof are taken up in the proper connections on pages covering the twelve histories. Remaining features of the introduction have to do with the Muskingum River and Valley, the Ohio River, Zane's Trace, the National Road and discovery and development of coal, oil, gas and salt in Southeastern Ohio and statistics covering some of this section's other important activities.

CHAPTER VII

EBENEZER ZANE PETITIONS CONGRESS

ASKS RIGHT TO CONNECT WHEELING AND MAYSVILLE WITH A ROAD THROUGH OHIO'S WILDERNESS—TRACE MAKERS STARTED IN SUMMER OF 1796 AND COMPLETED WORK THE FOLLOWING YEAR—GREAT IMPETUS GIVEN TO SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE WAY—TRAIL RAN WESTWARD TO ZANESVILLE THENCE TURNED TO THE SOUTHWEST.

HISTORIC ZANE'S TRACE

Inhabitants of the northern row of Southeastern Ohio's counties will long find in the story of this early pathway elements of peculiar interest, due in part to the fact that the Trace quickened the process of settlement in these counties and also because of its marked historic character. The references to it which follow deal chiefly with the blazing of the trail between Wheeling and Zanesville. Other references to it will be found in the Perry, Belmont and Guernsey County sections of this work.

TRACE PROPOSED TO CONGRESS

Early in the year 1796 Ebenezer Zane addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth plans he had made to connect the Ohio at Wheeling with the Ohio at Limestone, Ky. The committee to which it was referred reported in part as follows:

"The petitioner sets forth that he hath at considerable expense, explored and in part opened a road, northwest of the Ohio River, between Wheeling and Limestone (Ky.), which, when completed, will contribute to the accommodation of the public as well as individuals, but that, several rivers intervening, the road proposed cannot be used with safety until ferries shall be established thereon.

"That the petitioner will engage to have such ferries erected provided he can obtain a right to the land which is now the property of the United States. And therefore prays that he may be

authorized to locate and survey—at his own expense—military bounty warrants upon as much land at Muskingum, Hockhocking and Scioto rivers as may be sufficient to support the necessary establishments. And that the same be granted to him by the United States." The committee further reported that the proposed road would be "of general utility," that the petitioner "merited encouragement" and that his petition ought to be granted. An act carrying out this report was passed May 11, 1796. It granted to Ebenezer Zane not to exceed one mile square of land at the crossing of each of the three rivers named.

JOHN M'INTIRE THERE

Colonel Zane appears to have depended largely upon his brother Jonathan to decide upon the location of the line and that expert woodsman, guide and trailfinder was peculiarly qualified for the task. Among others of the party were John McIntire, John Green, William McCulloch, and Ebenezer Ryan. The route followed Wheeling Creek for about seven miles, and then mounted to the ridge between that stream and McMahon's Creek. Prefacing his detailed story of the route, Clement L. Martzolff observes that "the National Road from Wheeling to Zanesville is located approximately upon Zane's Trace."

BUFFALO, INDIAN, PALEFACE

The first trail-maker was the buffalo, as he moved westward in search of new salt-licks and feeding-grounds. Avoiding swamps and other low, wet lands he climbed to the ridges and made his paths over hard, dry ground. The Indian found these and learned that for human use they were as well chosen as for the huge brutes that had tramped them down. When the pioneer turned his face westward he profited by them again and again. The Zane's Trace party chose the ridges too.

JONATHAN A HANDY MAN

Jonathan Zane's knowledge of the country between Wheeling and the Muskingum Valley and of the valley itself appears to have been considerable. In 1774 he had guided McDonald's little army of 400 on their march from the mouth of Captina Creek

below Wheeling, on the Ohio, across country to the Indian villages on the Muskingum at what is now Dresden. We find also that in 1785 he was at "Salt Lick" on the Muskingum, ten miles south of the mouth of the Licking, making salt. Doubtless he knew the Indian paths heading toward the Muskingum. That he favored the Muskingum country is proven by the advice which he gave to General Parsons, of the Marietta colony, when the general saw him at the Salt Lick (Duncan Falls) in 1785. He advised the establishment of settlements on the Muskingum, north of the Licking. There is some question as to whether it was Colonel Zane or his brother Jonathan who gave this advice. Both may have done so.

THREE FALLS BETTER THAN ONE

It is said that the original plan was to follow the old "Mingo Trail" westward from the site of Cambridge, which would have brought the trailmakers to the Muskingum at the site of Duncan Falls. On reaching Salt Creek, however, a few miles east of the mouth of the Licking, they made straight for the latter "because of the superior water power there." Jonathan Zane, at least, must have known that in the bend of the Muskingum, within a few hundred feet, just above and just below the confluence of the two streams, there were three falls in the river.

What the party "passed up" at Duncan Falls in the form of water facilities is utilized now, by a great Eastern corporation, for one of the country's most extensive electric power plants. The tracemakers could not know that in forty-six years a great dam and mile-long canal would exist there and they could not have dreamed that within a century and a quarter expert power producers would find at this spot unsurpassed conditions for generating electrical energy at a minimum cost.

AT THE LICKING'S MOUTH

Having chosen to cross the Muskingum where nature had provided three falls instead of one, Jonathan Zane ran his course north of the National Road, after leaving Salt Creek. The Shaffer meeting house, near Zanesville, on the Adamsville Road, marks the line of the trace in that section. A writer in an old

Zanesville newspaper wrote as follows concerning the rest of the route through the county:

"So they (the Zane party), started from the Shaffer Meeting House in a Southwest course until they came out by the Evans and Erwin place on the National Road, then to Mill Run, up Mill Run Hill south, then nearly due west, then down the steep hill where the machine house now stands, known as Cochran (Blandy) Hill. Then they crossed over to Sullivan (Silliman) Street, between Dr. Brown's late residence and the German Catholic Church; down Main Street to the foot, crossed the Muskingum South of Licking (just above the Y-Bridge) then southeast of the stone quarry through the Springer Farm and then south along the Maysville Pike."

TRAIL CROSSED TO LICKING ISLAND

"The Old Indian Trail crossed the Muskingum River at the foot of Market Street, at the head of the upper falls, near where the old dam was built; then into West Zanesville, over Licking Island to South Zanesville; up Chap's Run; through the fair ground to the Maysville Pike. This Indian trail went from Wheeling through Zanesville to Chillicothe and the Ohio River. It was a well-beaten path, several inches deep. I have seen it many times as it went through my father's farm in Washington Township." This has sometimes been called the Moxahala Trail.

In 1805 a road was cut from Springfield (Putnam) to intercept Zane's Trace in Perry County. It passed through Newton Township (Muskingum County) from northeast to southwest.

THE TRACE A TOWN MAKER

In timeliness and breadth of conception, in choice of route and in benefits conferred upon the Ohio country and the nation Zane's Trace will always have a conspicuous place in American history. It would not be easy to exaggerate the impetus it gave to the settlement of Muskingum County and Zanesville.

Located at a point on the trace where three streams of travelers met—streams from the East, via the trace, from the Southwest via the trace, from Marietta via the river—Zanesville became an important stopping point. Many a pioneer remained

here who had planned to go beyond toward Maysville or toward Western Ohio; many another returned and settled here after having found no spot on his Westward march that offered Zanesville's equal in opportunity.

When actual work began on Zane's Trace thorough steps were taken to make it safe. At night a blazing fire held off the prowling beasts. A guard was always on the watch for an attack by Indians, but on that side the undertaking was well timed for safety. General Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers carried weight against savage plans for aggression.

BLAZING THE WAY

Pack horses bore tent and provisions and the latter were added to from day to day by game brought down by the hunter's rifle. The work was mainly one of blazing trees with the ax, cutting out undergrowth and removing fallen timbers. Begun in the summer of 1796, it is not clear just when the party reached the Muskingum. There is a record to the effect that in the next year what is now the Eastern part of the county, was reached. Another record bears evidence that in 1797 the work was completed to the Ohio River at Limestone, Ky.—"well into the summer of 1797," says Martzolff.

After the party began work on the trace between Zanesville and Chillicothe, McIntire was the victim of an accident which made his right hand lame for life; by an untimely discharge of his gun, the contents of the barrel penetrated the palm of his hand.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE

The huntsmen of the party could have wide choice as to game. A writer who visited the Ohio, Muskingum and Scioto valleys about the year 1790, grew eloquent when describing the opportunities they presented to the man with a rifle. Thus he wrote:

"There is no country more abounding in game than this. The stag, fallow deer, buffalo and bears fill the woods and are nourished on these great and beautiful plains which are encountered in all parts of these countries, an unanswerable proof of the fertility of the soil; wild turkeys, geese, ducks, swans, teal, pheas-

ants, partridges and so forth, are here found in greater abundance than our domestic fowls in all the older settlements of America. The rivers are well stocked with fish of different kinds and several of these fish are of exquisite quality. In general, they are large, the catfish (poissonchat) has excellent flavor and weighs from 20 to 80 pounds."

THROUGH ENGLISH EYES

An Englishman writing at about the same period and of the same territory, had this to say:

"The country is excellent, climate, temperature; grapes grow without cultivation; silk worms and mulberry trees abound everywhere; hemp, hops and rice grow wild in the valleys and lowlands; lead and iron abound in the hills, salt springs are innumerable."

Swamps, creeks and rivers offered many a check to rapid progress in the making of the trace. A contributor to the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's publications has shown what these were at the close of the eighteenth century. Thus he wrote:

"The streams of Ohio presented an almost even stage of water throughout the year. The timber was not cut, swamps were not drained, there were no dams, no canals, no utilization of water power. The streams were half choked (save in the deepest part of the channel) by logs, trees and drift. Innumerable small pools and swamps in the woods also held water. These discharged into sluggish creeks and rivers and they in turn into the great waterways. It was possible to go in large canoes to the lake or to come thence to the Ohio."

The fame and promise of Zane's Trace were known abroad as early as 1808 when a description of it was printed in a London book entitled "Ashe's Travels in America," the author of which was Thomas Ashe, who saw and wrote about the trace in 1806, while at Wheeling. He called it a great road and thus spoke of it:

"There is a very beautiful island directly opposite Wheeling to which there is a ferry and another ferry to the Ohio shore, where commences a road leading to Chillicothe and the interior of the state of which that town is the capital. The road for the most part is mountainous and swampy, notwithstanding which

a mail coach is established on it from Philadelphia to Lexington, Ky., through Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Chillicothe, a distance of upward of 700 miles, to be performed by contract in 15 days. Small inns are to be found every 10 or 12 miles of the route.

"They are generally log huts of one apartment and the entertainment consists of bacon, whiskey and Indian bread. Let those who despise this bill of fare remember that seven years since this road was called the wilderness, and travelers had to encamp, find their own provisions and with great difficulty secure their horses from panthers and wolves."

PUTNAM ORDERS SURVEY

Gen. Rufus Putnam, head of the Ohio Company, at Marietta, ordered a survey of Ebenezer Zane's Muskingum mile-square tract and this was made in October, 1797, but President John Adams did not convey the land until February 14, 1800. The new owner did not hold the title long. On December 19, 1800, he deeded the tract to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire "for the consideration of $100." Thus did these two receive payment for their work on the trace. In due time Ebenezer Zane held title to his mile-square tracts at the Hockhocking and the Scioto, according to official promise, but he gave to relatives power of attorney to dispose of the first and deeded the second to Humphrey Fullerton.

The plat of Zanesville was filed for record at Marietta on April 28, 1802.

COLONEL ZANE'S PLACE IN HISTORY

His name holds high place among American pioneers. Put to the test many times by difficulty and danger, he always met them with strength and courage. Briefly and with a simplicity worthy of its subject the inscription on the stone slab at the Zane family burying grounds, Martins Ferry, Ohio, leaves to posterity this record:

"In memory of Ebenezer Zane, who died 19th November, 1812, in the 66th year of his age. He was the first permanent inhabitant of this part of the western world, having begun to reside here in 1769. He died as he lived, an honest man."

JONATHAN TARRIES AWHILE

Jonathan Zane remains in our history for a longer time than does his brother. He and McIntire laid out Zanesville, but later he returned to Wheeling. We shall find that John McIntire, who remained in Zanesville during the rest of his days, was her greatest and best early friend. He had honesty, energy, ability, public spirit and sound judgment.

CHAPTER VIII

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD LAUNCHED, 1811

FINISHED FIRST TO WHEELING AND BEGUN AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE JULY 4, 1825—PLAYED A VITAL PART IN POPULATING THE STATE AND BINDING EAST AND WEST TOGETHER—BUILT TO ZANESVILLE BY 1829—RAILROADS TAKE ITS TRAFFIC AND GLORIES FADE—"COMES BACK" WITH AUTO AND WORLD WAR.

It is noteworthy that two Southeastern Ohio counties distinguished the same Independence Day by inaugurating thereon twin enterprises of great "pith and moment," one of a state-wide scope which gave to Ohio's agriculture and industry a tremendous impetus; the other of National scope which also contributed a corresponding share in the state's growth and prosperity. These two memorable events occurred July 4, 1825, the first at Licking Summit, Licking County, where work began on the Ohio Canal. The second, at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, celebrated the same day by beginning there the construction of the Ohio extension of the National Road. It is with the latter that this chapter deals.

OHIO RIVER THE FIRST OBJECTIVE

As early as December 19, 1805, a committee of the United States Senate reported consideration of five routes for a highway to connect the eastern seaboard with the Ohio River, naming the four different eastern terminals which had received consideration—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va.—and some point on the Ohio between Wheeling and Steubenville as the Ohio River crossing-point.

The distance from Philadelphia was reported to be 317 miles; from Baltimore 218 miles; from Richmond 341 miles. It was recommended that construction begin at Cumberland, Md., and the sum of nearly thirteen million dollars was reported to be available for the first work of construction. Congress empowered

President Jefferson to appoint three commissioners to survey a road four rods wide from Cumberland westward and appropriated $30,000 for the purpose.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON MAKES PROGRESS

The President chose Thomas Moore and Eli Williams of Maryland and Joseph Kerr of Ohio and these commissioners reported December 30, 1806. The report was submitted to Congress January 31, 1807, the President stating that he had asked the authorities of the states through which the road would pass to consent to its construction. By April 9, 1807, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania had complied with the request.

Rival communities west of Cumberland were contentious and importunate as to the choice of a route. The commissioners passed upon claims and counter-claims involving upward of two thousand square miles. The main problem was encountered between Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio River and in that connection Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States Treasury and owner of a large tract of land in western Pennsylvania, was accused of seeking a decision which would add most to its value, whereupon that official wrote to the superintendent to employ a surveyor to select the best route and report distances, topography, etc., to President Jefferson, so that the latter might decide.

WORK BEGAN IN 1811

The commissioners' second report went to the President February 15, 1808, and was submitted to Congress on the 19th, with the announcement that the President had approved the route decided upon as far as Brownsville. West of that point, he added, his decision would depend upon what route would best conserve the interests of the populous points in Ohio and the sections westward to St. Louis.

Actual work began in 1811 and by September, 1812, a ten-mile section just west of Cumberland had been completed. Construction went steadily forward and during 1818 the road between Cumberland and Wheeling was built. In that year mail coaches were making trips between the latter place and Washing-

ton City. The road cost $9,745 a mile to Uniontown and $13,000 a mile thence to Wheeling.

WHEELING WON GREAT PRIZE

In the face of fierce rivalry between the partizans of Steubenville and Wheeling the latter won the Ohio River terminal prize, having the powerful assistance of Henry Clay. The vast new activity which the highway was immediately responsible for east of Wheeling is a matter of history. New settlements and new enterprises multiplied along the line and in 1822 one alone of Wheeling's commission houses unloaded 1,081 National Road wagons and paid out $90,000 in freights.

BELMONT, GUERNSEY, MUSKINGUM AND LICKING ALSO WON

The residents of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum and Licking counties had followed the Steubenville-Wheeling contest with intense interest, believing that if the latter became the great highway's Ohio River crossing-point the road would follow, substantially, Zane's Trace all the way from that stream to Zanesville and run almost due west from Muskingum's county seat. What that would mean to the development of these counties was enthusiastically recognized by their wideawake people and what it did mean to them is told in the histories of the said counties which appear elsewhere in this work. As we have stated, work on the highway west of Wheeling began July 4, 1825. The importance of this event was widely recognized.

THE NATIONAL ASPECTS

Thus began in Ohio an enterprise destined not merely to build up a great state but also to weld together the Eastern and Western sections of the republic, to avert forever a danger that had threatened—the absorption of sections of the Mississippi basin by England, France or Spain—a basin containing 4,000,000 square miles of territory unsurpassed in those qualities of soil, climate and minerals upon which empires are builded.

Nearly one hundred years have passed since the National Road west of Wheeling was finished as far as Zanesville. Southeastern Ohio profited quickly and enormously from its construc-

tion. Merchants sold their wares in increasing quantities; tavern-keepers took heavy tolls from the fast-multiplying stream of travelers and settlers, coach-makers became busy in the manufacture of vehicles; a new demand sprang up for good horses; droves of live stock lined the highway, bound for Eastern markets.

And there was great enrichment on non-material sides. Citizens came in contact with the men of mark who went back and forth over the road. They saw if they did not meet the Henry Clays of the day. They read the Eastern newspapers which came daily by the stage and were in constant touch with the great outside world. Local life became richer and more colorful. Mental bounds were enlarged.

After the traffic's modest beginning there was rapid growth until at times twenty coaches were to be seen rolling along sections of the road in a single line. Often a hotel would entertain as many as seventy transient guests over night. The coaches were attractive objects, with their profusely decorated bodies and rich, plush-lined interiors.

Bells jingled from where they hung in arches over the hames of the harness; the blowing of stagehorns announced the coach's arrival; with a speed often averaging ten miles an hour, there was movement enough on the stage's part to quicken the pulse of observers. And the freight traffic and its accompaniments were little less attractive.

MAILS ON THE NATIONAL ROAD

The most important official function of the National Road was to furnish means of transporting the United States mails. The great mails that passed over the National Road were the Great Eastern and Great Western mails out of Washington and St. Louis. A thousand less important mail lines connected with the road. There were through and way mails, also mails which carried letters only, newspapers going by separate stage. There was also an "express mail" corresponding to the present "fast mail."

The old time stage coach was a long, covered conveyance comfortably upholstered. On the rear of the coaches was a leather-covered attachment in the shape of an inverted V. This attachment was used for the carrying of baggage. It was called a "boot." In front was an elevated seat for the driver. A rocking motion

(Courtesy J. A. Kidwell Studio, Newark)

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE RUN OUT OF NEWARK

Made in Cleveland and brought to Newark in 1851 on the Ohio Canal, for the Newark, Mansfield & Sandusky Railway (now the Baltimore & Ohio). Rebuilt in the Newark shops (Clinton Street) of the Newark, Mansfield & Sandusky Railway in 1864. The picture was taken in that year.

to the coach while moving was effected by the use of two broad heavy leather straps which were used to swing the inverted V conveyance.

Even compared with the fast trains of today, the express mails of the early days when conditions were favorable made record time. In 1837 the Post Office Department required in their contract for carrying the Great Western Express Mail from Washington over the National Road to Columbus and St. Louis, the following schedule:

To Wheeling, 30 hours; Columbus, 45 hours; to Indianapolis, 65 hours; Vandalia, 85 hours; and to St. Louis, 94 hours. The ordinary mail coaches which also served as passenger coaches ran on a two-day eleven-hour schedule to Wheeling from Washington.

In 1876 Ohio authorized commissioners of the several counties to take so much of the road as lay in each county under their control. It was stipulated that toll gates should not average more than one to ten miles. The county commissioners were to complete unfinished portions of the road. It was estimated that the yearly expense of repairing the Ohio division of the National Road was $100,000 while the greatest amount of tolls collected in a very prosperous year, 1839, was hardly half that amount. As early as 1832, the Governor of Ohio was authorized to borrow money to repair the road in his state. Veech has well said:

"It is a monument of a past age; but like all other monuments, it is interesting as well as venerable. It carried thousands of population and millions of wealth into the West; and more than any other material structure in the land, served to harmonize and strengthen, if not to save the Union."

THE GLORY OF THE ROAD DECLINED

The iron horse and its trail of freight and passenger cars sounded the doom of the great highway and its surface was permitted to go without repair. The decline was gradual but none the less complete. The toll-gates disappeared when the highway became little better than country roads and to charge for its use was unjust and senseless. Then came the automobile and the World war and out of the influence of owners of the former and the Government, which required a highway that would supplement overburdened railroads in supplying transportation, came

restoration. On at least one section of the road (in 1915) the Belmont County section, that restoration was celebrated by a parade and other demonstrations, and all along the line in Ohio there was corresponding rejoicing in quieter ways. The pleasure and freight traffic which followed the hard-surfacing of the old highway has increased vastly every year since then until now it is beyond the early dreams of the friends of good roads of twelve years ago.

CHAPTER IX

THE BROAD AND MAJESTIC OHIO

FRENCH FORCE DESCENDED THE STREAM IN 1749 AND WASHINGTON FOLLOWED 21 YEARS LATER—ITS EARLY SHORES A TANGLE OF SNAGS, TREES AND DEBRIS—WAS THE PIONEER'S FRIENDLY HIGHWAY —FIRST STEAMBOAT LEFT PITTSBURGH IN 1811—APPROPRIATION OF $50,000 IN 1835 USED TO BEGIN ITS IMPROVEMENT—OVER $131,000,000 HAS SINCE BEEN SPENT—FORTY LOCKS AND DAMS GIVE A NINE FOOT CHANNEL, PITTSBURGH TO LOUISVILLE.

Although the Alleghany was spoken of in Celoron's time as part of the Ohio River, in this work the Ohio that is formed at Pittsburgh by the Alleghany and the Monongahela will be dealt with; and as we are including in these volumes the history of five Ohio counties whose shores are on the Ohio River—Belmont, Monroe, Washington, Athens and Meigs—the greater part of our story of Ohio River activities will deal with those carried on along the shores of these counties. We shall not dwell upon the river's early names—the "Oyo," the "River of Many White Caps," the "Belle Riviere." The English-speaking pioneer called this stream the Ohio, the acceptability of which name is proven by the fact that it survives.

CELORON ON THE OHIO IN 1749

If La Salle descended the Ohio in 1670 and left behind any record of the journey it has not been found; but in 1749 another Frenchman, Celoron, certainly did pass down the stream and his records of the journey are matters of history. As they are referred to in some detail in this work's general introduction it is unnecessary to present them here. Celoron had little to say about the appearance of what was called the Beautiful River but his chaplain, Bonnecamps, instead of adopting the title wrote of the valley as being "buried" between what he called "mountains." "The somber and dismal valley" were words he applied; the

"mountains" did not permit a sight of the sun "before 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning" or after "two or three in the afternoon."

WASHINGTON FOLLOWED IN 1770

Washington's journey down the Ohio and back to Pittsburgh, in 1770, very fully described in his journal, is referred to on another page of this work but we reproduce here his enlightening description of certain features of the stream:

"There is very little difference in the general width of the river from Fort Pitt to Kenawha; but in the depths I believe the odds are constantly in favor of the lower parts, as we found no shallows below the Mingo Town, except in one or two places where the river was broad. Every here and there are islands some larger and some smaller, which operating in the nature of locks or steps occasion pretty still water above, but for the most part strong and rapid water below them. However, none of these is so swift but that a vessel may be rowed or set up with poles. When the river is in its natural state large canoes that will carry five or six thousand weight or more may be worked against the stream by four hands twenty or twenty-five miles a day and down a good deal more."

RIVER'S SHORES WERE CLUTTERED UP

One serious drawback to the early navigation of the Ohio was the tangled condition of the shores, which at many points were dangerous. On dark nights this was especially true because then the sawyers, snags, ripples, rocks, islands and channels were invisible. Archie Butler Hulburt, in his remarkably interesting and enlightening book, "The Ohio River," shows the extent of the causes of the dangers mentioned when writing about the movement of 1828 to improve the stream. We quote:

"The matter was left, however, as one of the duties of the National Government and in 1825 a feeble beginning seems to have been made in the way of clearing out some of the snags and drift piles. Ten years later $50,000 was appropriated and until 1844 the work went on; it was confined almost wholly to removing the most dangerous obstructions.

"In the report of Captain Sanders, dated November 4, 1837, we find that a steam snag boat began ascending the Ohio from

OHIO RIVER BEAUTY SPOT IN MONROE COUNTY

One of the most charming along the County's extended Ohio River boundary. Taken from "Fly Hill," it shows the town of Sistersville, across the stream. The view is a rich combination of modern highways, an historic waterway, a picturesque town and everlasting hills.

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Louisville August 1, and reached Letart's Falls by September 30; it had removed 415 snags, seven branches or tree tops, two sunken flat boats and four piles of drift. The most of these snags were very large, many of them having a diameter of six feet at the butt and being over a hundred feet long.

"Another boat started at Marietta in June and removed 317 snags, 85 logs, 20 stumps, 10 rocks, 793 branches and six sunken boats before reaching Letart's Falls on September 30. Up to that date, since the beginning of work, 3,303 obstructions had been taken from the Ohio."

MUCH USED BY THE HARDY PIONEER

But these early conditions of the great river did little to check the vast tide of pioneers which followed the stream to the points upon it which had been selected as spots to be occupied and developed. The Ohio amazingly lent itself to "the winning of the West." The means by which this was done is well suggested in these words from Hulburt's book:

"What pen can describe adequately the vast pageant enacted on that river in the years of the great emigration as thousands of canoes, pirogues, skiffs, dugouts, galleys, arks, keelboats, flatboats, broadhorns, 'sneak-boxes' and rafts bore westward their marvelous cargoes."

A great epoch in the history of the valley began at Marietta in 1800 where the brig *St. Clair* was built for the ocean trade and at Elizabeth, Pa., in 1801, when the schooner *Monongahela Farmer* was built for the same purpose. Some idea of the character and extent of this industry will be gathered from those pages of this work which record the history of Washington County.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

Another history-making event was the launching of the steamer *New Orleans* at Pittsburgh in 1811 and her journey down the Ohio, past "wondering crowds" at many points. The boat was delayed a month at Louisville but reached Natchez in December, contrary to predictions of pessimistic prophets. Some of these conceded that such a boat might safely descend the Ohio

and Mississippi but declared it could never go up stream. Other Pittsburgh-built steamers made the downward passage. Says Hulburt of the great success:

"It was the *Washington,* which was built at Brownsville, Pa., and at Wheeling, that quieted all doubts as to successful upstream navigation. Leaving the upper Ohio in 1816, and passing over the Louisville falls September 24 of that year, the *Washington* reached New Orleans and steamed back to Louisville, from which point she made her second trip to New Orleans. This was on March 12, 1817, and the time consumed by the trip to New Orleans and back was 41 days. This settled many mooted questions and started that navigation of Western rivers which was to play so tremendous a part in the settlement of the Mississippi basin. In 1819 sixty-three steamers were afloat on the Ohio; by 1842 the ship building industry had been well established on the river, in which year Cincinnati built 45, St. Louis 35, and Pittsburgh 25 steamboats."

APPROPRIATED $50,000 IN 1835

With such progress and in view of the vast possibilities it was inevitable that the Government should begin improvement of the Ohio. But the beginnings were modest. In 1835 $50,000 was appropriated. Larger appropriations followed until in the decade ending 1906 the appropriation reached $20,000,000. At length the United States Engineers and the powerful friends of the river's improvement established as the Government's goal sufficient locks and dams between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Ohio to render practicable a channel of nine feet.

This work has been completed to Louisville with seven locks and dams between Pittsburgh and East Liverpool; five between East Liverpool and Wheeling; five between Wheeling and Marietta; eight between Marietta and Point Pleasant; five between Point Pleasant and Portsmouth; six between Portsmouth and Cincinnati and four between Cincinnati and Louisville.

LOCKS AND DAMS ON THE OHIO

To give the reader an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the improvements made and proposed we here submit an extract from the report made October 5, 1926, by the chief engineer to the secretary of war, which reads in part as follows:

"The Ohio River is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburgh, Pa. It flows in a general southwesterly direction and empties into the Mississippi River at Cairo, Ill. The total length of the river is 968.5 miles. (See map published by the United States Engineer Department from the United States engineer office, Louisville, Ky., based on survey of 1911-1914; scale 1:7,200.) The drainage area of the Ohio River is 203,900 square miles. At the head of the river the estimated low-water discharge is 1,600 cubic feet per second, and the highest measured flood discharge is 440,000 cubic feet per second. At the mouth of the river the estimated low-water discharge is 27,500 cubic feet per second and the estimated maximum discharge 1,500,000 cubic feet per second. Low-water stage prevails generally for a period of about five months each year between the months of July and November, inclusive. High-water stage occurs usually during spring floods, but moderate freshets may occur at any season of the year, being of infrequent occurrence, however, during summer and fall months. The river is nontidal; the flow is quite rapid on the upper reaches and perceptibly less rapid as it approaches the mouth. The average fall per mile at low-water stage between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, ninety miles, is 11½ inches; between Wheeling and Cincinnati, 378½ miles, 5½ inches; between Cincinnati and the mouth of the river, 500 miles, 4 inches. At low water the drop at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky., is 26 feet in a distance of 2 miles. The width between banks varies from about 890 feet at a point 105 miles below Pittsburgh to about 5,910 feet at a point 946 miles below Pittsburgh, or 22.5 miles above the mouth of the river.

THE EARLY CONDITIONS

"In its original condition the Ohio River was much obstructed throughout its entire length by snags, rocks, and gravel and sand bars, rendering navigation difficult and hazardous. The width of channel was exceeding variable. The depth available for navigation over the worst shoals at extreme low water varied from a minimum of one foot between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cincinnati, O. (468.5 miles), to 2 feet between Cincinnati and the mouth of the river (500 miles). Between shoals are pools, some of which

possess depths of 30 feet even at extreme low water. When the depth on the worst shoals was 3 feet or more the river was navigable throughout its entire length for steamboats and other craft, except when floods or ice occurred.

"The first lock and dam on the Ohio River was provided by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1879, which made appropriation for a lock and movable dam at Davis Island, 4.7 miles below the head of the river. The construction of additional dams was provided for by the river and harbor acts, as follows: Dam No. 6, September 19, 1890; Dams Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, June 3, 1896; Nos. 13 and 18, March 3, 1899; Nos. 8, 11, 19 and 37, June 13, 1902; No. 26, March 2, 1907. The amount expended on original and subsequent projects prior to commencement of operations under the existing project, adopted 1910, including amount expended for purchase, etc., of Louisville and Portland Canal, was $17,657,273.78.

GOVERNMENT'S EXISTING PROJECT

"This contemplates the improvement of the entire Ohio River by the construction of locks and dams so as to provide a minimum channel depth of 9 feet in the pools formed thereby and the widening of the Louisville and Portland Canal at Louisville, Ky. The total number of dams now included in the project, exclusive of Dams 1 and 2, which were abandoned upon completion of the Emsworth Dam, is 52 or less. The project provides for one lock with usable dimensions of 110 by 600 feet at each dam, and in addition thereto a second lock at the Emsworth Dam with usable dimensions of 56 by 360 feet and a flight of two locks at No. 41 with usable dimensions of 80 by 312 feet. Except at Emsworth, Pa., all the dams are movable type with navigable passes varying in length from 600 to 1,248 feet, closed by wickets of the Chanoine type. In addition to the navigable pass each dam (except at Emsworth) is provided with one or more regulating weirs. In connection with Dam No. 41 there is a canal (Louisville and Portland) 2 miles long and 200 feet wide at the narrowest section, the dam being at the upper end and the locks at the lower end of the canal.

"The existing project was adopted by the river and harbor act of June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 492, 60th Cong., 1st sess.) This provided for 54 locks and movable dams; for a minimum

FAMOUS OHIO RIVER BEND AT POMEROY

One of the stream's most majestic curves, having an unbroken sweep of ten miles. Its main bend is in front of Pomeroy, which borders on the river a distance of three miles.

width of the Louisville and Portland Canal of 170 feet, and for a new lock at the lower end of this canal with a width of 85 feet.

"The estimate of cost of new work, revised in 1926, is $105,000,000, which includes expenditures on the 6-foot project prior to the adoption of the 9-foot project in 1910. The latest (1926) approved estimate for annual cost of maintenance is $2,000,000.

"A further report in review of the project, made in compliance with the provisions of section 14 of the river and harbor act approved March 4, 1915, is published in House Document No. 1695, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session. This report recommends a substitution of fixed for movable dams on the upper river and discusses the possibility of maintaining the project depth below Dam No. 48 by means of dredging. In the river and harbor act of July 18, 1918, the Secretary of War was authorized to modify the project in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 1695, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, provided that the authorized omission of locks and dams below Dam No. 48 shall not become effective until it shall be satisfactorily demonstrated that the project depth of 9 feet on that section of the river can be maintained by open channel work. No advantage has yet been taken of this authority; on the contrary, it has been definitely determined to proceed with the construction of Dams No. 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, leaving the question as to the construction of Dam No. 54 still undetermined."

C. W. Kutz, division engineer of Central division at Cincinnati, reports the following federal expenditures on the Ohio River at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927:

Open river improvement	$ 11,986,202
Operating snag boats	1,316,502
Louisville and Portland Canal	5,107,735
Lock and Dam construction	94,904,358
Operating and Care	17,748,408
	$131,063,205

COUNTY SHORES AND RIVER'S SLOPE

The five Southeastern Ohio counties which front on the Ohio have a river length as shown in the following table and the slope there in front of each county also is shown.

County	*Length*	*Slope*
Belmont	27 mi.	18 ft.
Monroe	30 mi.	14 ft.
Washington	56 mi.	30 ft.
Athens	3 mi.	2.2 ft.
Meigs	57 mi.	34 ft.

NEW FEATURES OF PRESENT-DAY TRAFFIC

There has been a marked change in the character of the Ohio's freight traffic in recent years. Sand and gravel shipments have vastly increased owing to the greater use of concrete. Steel barges carrying iron and steel products down stream from the upper reaches of the river are also a feature as are the extensive shipments of gasoline in steel tank-barges.

The existing Ohio River packets also carry a very considerable amount of freight as well as passengers. As an indication of the place which these steamers still hold upon the Ohio we give a statement made by the Marietta wharfmaster in October, 1927, to the effect that the steamer *Senator Cordell* passed (or left) that port every Wednesday for Charleston, W. Va; the *General Wood* every Friday for Cincinnati and the *Betsy Ann* every Sunday for Cincinnati.

The up-river service was rendered by the *General Wood*, which left Marietta every Tuesday for Pittsburgh; the *Betsy Ann* which left every Thursday and the *Senator Cordell*, every Saturday, both bound for Pittsburgh; the *Rainbow*, which made trips three times a week to St. Marys and the *Helen E.* for Wheeling every Saturday.

CHAPTER X

MUSKINGUM RIVER AND VALLEY

MELTING OF THE ICE CAP REVERSED THE STREAM'S COURSE—THE OLD MUSKINGUM AN EARLY HIGHWAY FOR CANOES, WITH A PORTAGE OF BUT EIGHT MILES BETWEEN LAKE ERIE AND THE OHIO—DRAINS 24 OHIO COUNTIES—GIVEN SLACKWATER NAVIGATION IN THE EARLY FORTIES—TAKEN OVER BY UNCLE SAM IN 1887—CARRIED VAST TRAFFIC TILL RAILROADS CAME—ABOUT FIVE MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON IT—HAS SURPASSING SCENIC CHARMS.

The reader who is thoroughly interested in the past of this river and valley will not be satisfied if we begin the story of that past at the boundary line which separates man-made records from those written by nature on the rocks and in the gravel beds. He will ask to be taken beyond the pioneer and his earliest settlements; beyond the Indian, his villages and hunting grounds; beyond even the Mound Builder, his forts, implements, utensils, and ornaments. He will want to know what changes the melting of the Ohio ice-cap wrought when its mighty masses of water poured into, and its liberated sand and gravel terraced the sides of, our preglacial valleys. Briefly we shall summarize the findings of our state geologists on this score, then we shall quote their statements as a still better method of shedding light.

THE OLD NEWARK RIVER

The southern edge of that section of the ice-sheet which covered most of Ohio thousands of years ago, halted in the eastern part of territory now known as Licking County, and ran northeastwardly to the Ohio River. Under this edge of the ice lay the valley of what geologists call the Newark River, then the master stream of this area, a stream whose course lay westwardly beneath what are now the sites of Trinway, Frazeysburg, Nashport, Newark, Buckeye Lake and Hadley Junction, and which

found outlet in a still mightier stream, now the Scioto, at a point between Columbus and Circleville. As the ice became water, great masses of its sand and gravel were deposited in the bed of Newark River.

ROCKS UNDER "Y" TELL THE STORY

The deposit was so great that when all was over the Newark River was blotted out. Wakatomika Creek, which now traverses part of the wide valley west of Dresden, lies 150 feet above the rocks which formed the floor of the master stream; and the filling of the bed of the latter was followed by a reversal of the course of the Muskingum and the Licking rivers. These streams were made to flow toward the south and southeast away from the Newark River, instead of into it; and their waters found continuous passage to the Ohio. That the old Newark River was the master stream of this section instead of the old Muskingum River is proven, according to Ohio geologists, by the rocky beds of the river that was and the river that is. The rocks in the bed of the Muskingum under the Y-bridge at Zanesville, are 100 feet farther above sea level than are those which formed the bed of the vanished stream.

PIERCED EAGLEPORT DIVIDE

The words "continuous passage to the Ohio," require a brief addition. The rocks and gravel at a point three miles above Eagleport, on the Muskingum River, in Morgan County, seem to show the existence there of a pre-glacial divide and it is supposed that the old river, which flowed northward over the site of Zanesville, had its headwaters at that spot.

Acceptance of this points to the conclusion that when the glacial outflow poured up the old valley to the Eagleport divide its force sufficed to cut a way through the earth there and to make a bed for the reversed stream thence to the red man's "Oyo," the Frenchman's "Labelle Riviere," the English-speaking pioneer's "Ohio," at Marietta. One supposition is that drift from the ice dammed up the Muskingum until at the site of Zanesville a deep lake formed, which ultimately found an outlet southward, its waters cutting through the divide near Eagleport.

"LONG REACH," A RARE MUSKINGUM VIEW

A stretch of the stream created by nature two miles above McConnelsville and Malta. Three miles of the river are enchantingly revealed. Here may be seen one of the most beautiful bits of valley in the world. The steamer "Lorena" is in midstream.

MUSKINGUM LOOMED LARGE

Thus it came to pass that when the founders of Zanesville reached the Muskingum while laying out Zane's Trace, they looked upon a river altogether worthy to found a city upon, the largest water-course between the Ohio and Lake Erie, the master stream of most of that area, and one destined to yield almost a hundred miles of slackwater navigation. In the fact that its waters entered the Ohio at Marietta there was a special reason for looking upon it with favor at the time referred to, for Marietta was then eight years old and of marked importance as an outpost of civilization and a center of pioneering influence.

A DIVIDE AT ELLIS?

Some geologists are in doubt as to the old river's course at the site of Zanesville. The stream may have flowed northward past the sites of Gilbert, Ellis and Dresden, or on the other hand, up what we know as the Licking Valley, to the geologist's Newark River. On this score, Mr. Frank Leverett, of the United States Geological Survey, writing several years ago, said:

"It has not been decided whether the old drainage of the portion of the Muskingum south of the westward outlet led northward from Zanesville along the present stream (reversed) to the old outlet at Dresden, or took a northwestward course from Zanesville along a line followed in part by the Licking (in reverse direction) to enter the old outlet at Nashport. An old valley leaves the present Muskingum just below Zanesville and bears northwestward through the western part of the city, being separated from the present river by a prominent ridge known as Putnam Hill. It there connects with the old channel leading up the Licking. It also connects eastward with the Muskingum, but this may be simply the old line of westward discharge for the small drainage basin north and east of Zanesville. In case there was an old divide on the present line of the Muskingum between Dresden and Zanesville it is most likely to have been near Ellis."

MELTING OF THE ICE CAP

Bulletin 21 of the Ohio Geological Survey, which is devoted to reports on Muskingum findings, deals very fully with the marks

left on the county's two chief valleys by the melting of the ice sheet. One phase of the subject is thus referred to by Mr. Wilbur Stout, assistant state geologist:

"The last great glacial stage recognized in Ohio is the Wisconsin. It did not enter Muskingum County, but extended as far east as Newark in Licking County and therefore had an indirect influence. The water from the melting ice sheet poured down the drainage lines, which were thus considerably modified. In places the valley walls were severely eroded, whereas in other parts the channels were filled with great loads of transported material. The deposition of outwash glacial matter began as soon as the moving ice reached the rims of the drainage basins and lasted through its advance down these basins and through its retreat back to the drainage divide. The Muskingum River thus received material from streams heading within the glaciated area, the most important of which are Licking River, Walhonding River, Kilbuck Creek, and Tuscarawas River. The gravel and sand in the main terrace along the Muskingum and Licking rivers in Muskingum County thus appear to be largely outwash from the Wisconsin drift sheet."

ROLLING THE PEBBLES

Certain characteristics of these deposits are thus discussed by Mr. J. A. Bownocker, Ohio State geologist:

"The gravel of Muskingum County has been derived in part from the sandstone, limestone, and flint of the county and in part from rocks farther north. That of local origin is largely sandstone, because this rock is much more abundant than the others. Although the glacier covered only a small strip along the western border of the county, the principal streams head on the drift-covered surfaces. Such areas contain pebbles from adjacent rocks, from sources farther north, and from Canada. Naturally the streams have carried part of this foreign material and deposited it along their valleys far from the areas covered with drift. It is in this manner that the granite, gneiss, and similar pebbles found their way to Muskingum County. As the pebbles were rolled along the stream beds they were eroded and hence reduced in size. The gravel in the southern part of the county is considerably finer than that in the northern part. Existing deposits

of gravel represent only a small part of what the valleys once contained and much the greater portion has been carried farther down the Muskingum and transmitted to the Ohio River."

THE GREAT MUSKINGUM BASIN

The historical treatment of this valley on these pages deals mainly with that portion of it extending from Coshocton to Marietta. For years after the advent of the white man in this section of the country, however, the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas were spoken of as one river. In times of great floods involving the master stream and all its tributaries the term "Muskingum basin" has been used.

The writer used the words years ago in his booklet, "Zanesville in the Flood of 1913," and what was there said of the Muskingum basin is here copied in order to acquaint the reader with the importance of the main stream in its drainage functions:

"Look at the map. Some of the Licking's headwaters rise in northern Perry and northern Fairfield. On the west others begin at the borders of Delaware and Franklin. Follow the line of this Muskingum-Licking watershed lakeward. It takes in the towns of Shelby and Galion. Its farthest north is at Medina, but 25 miles south of Cleveland. Akron is just outside of it. Near the Carroll-Columbiana border the Muskingum zone is within but 15 miles of the Ohio River. In the southeast it extends almost to Caldwell.

TWENTY-FOUR COUNTIES DRAINED

"To put it in other terms, this watershed includes a small corner of Perry and Fairfield counties; substantially all of Licking; the whole of Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne and Coshocton; nine-tenths of Richland; four-fifths of Ashland and of Stark; one-third of Summit; one-sixth of Columbiana; nearly all of Carroll; nearly half of Morrow, Medina, Harrison and Muskingum; two-thirds of Guernsey; one-fifth of Belmont and of Noble and a small corner of Monroe. Here are 22 counties out of Ohio's 88 which contribute all or part of their rainfall to the two rivers which flow through Zanesville."

The reader will note the words "the two rivers which flow through Zanesville." They show that in the flood story of 1913

it was meant to consider that section of the Muskingum-Licking basin lying north of an imaginery east and west line passing through Zanesville. In this history, however, it is desired to present the whole Muskingum Valley basin, that south of Zanesville as well as north of it. Hence to the counties named two more, Morgan and Washington, should be added and to the area drained, that whose creeks enter the Muskingum between Zanesville and Marietta, a distance of 75 miles—Wills, Symmes, Salt, Meigs and Bear on the east and Wakatomika, Licking, Moxahala, Brush, Wolf and Rainbow on the west.

A RIVER OF THE WILDERNESS

One who toward the close of the eighteenth century wrote about David Zeisberger and his Moravian mission on the Tuscarawas River (then by many called the Muskingum River) gave a word picture of the valley which presents it to us in all the wildness of nature. The old writer is speaking of the Tuscarawas, but we may be sure that the Muskingum looked substantially the same, allowing for such differences as the widening of the lower reaches of the stream would have brought about:

"He (Zeisberger) was now in the valley which was to be the scene of his great work and severest trials. Blooming like the rose with its farms, its rich meadows, and gorgeous orchards it was in his day, though a wilderness, no less a land of plenty and abounded in everything that makes the hunting ground of the Indian attractive.

"It extended a distance of nearly eighty miles, enclosed on both sides by hills at the foot of which lay wide plains terminating abruptly in bluffs or sloping gently to the lower bottoms through which the river flowed. These plains that now form the fruitful fields of the second bottoms, as they are called, were then wooded with the oak and hickory, the ash, the chestnut and the maple which interlaced their branches and stood comparatively free from the underbrush of the forests.

FRUITS OF THE FERTILE SOIL

"The river bottoms were far wilder. Here grew walnut trees and gigantic sycamores, whose colossal trunks even now astonish the traveler, bushy cedars, luxuriant horse-chestnuts and honey-locusts, cased in their armor of thorns. Between these clustered

laurel bushes with their rich tribute of flowers or were coiled the thick mazes of the vine, from which more fragrant tendrils twined themselves into the nearest bough, while here and there a lofty spruce tree lifted its evergreen crown high above the groves.

"These forests were generous to their children. They gave them the elm bark to make canoes, the rind on the birch for medicine and every variety of game for food. The soil was even more liberal. It produced strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, black currants and cranberries, nourished the plum, the cherry, the mulberry, the paw-paw and the crabtree and yielded wild potatoes, parsnips and beans. Nor was the river chary of its gifts but teemed with fish of unusual size and flavor."

MUSKINGUM WHEN WHITES FIRST SAW IT

A contributor to the publications of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, describing Ohio's streams as the makers of Zane's Trace found them in 1796-97, has told graphically the story of their unkempt condition. We may guess from it something of the Muskingum's appearance when Jonathan Zane, John McIntire and their fellow pioneers reached it after having blazed the Trace westward to the mouth of the Licking:

"The streams of Ohio presented an almost even stage of water throughout the year. The timber was not cut, swamps were not drained, there were no dams, no canals, no utilization of water power. The streams were half choked (save in the deepest part of the channel) by logs, trees and drift. Innumerable small pools and swamps in the woods also held water. These discharged into sluggish creeks and rivers and they in turn, into the great waterways. It was possible to go in large canoes to the lake or come thence to the Ohio."

E. L. Taylor in his "Water Highways and Carrying Places" states that aborigines and whites used the Cuyahoga and Muskingum as a practically direct line of canoe travel between Lake Erie and the Ohio with but an eight-mile portage at a point near where Akron now is.

M'INTIRE'S EARLY VENTURE

John McIntire, at Zanesville, made an early and ambitious effort to improve navigation on the Muskingum.

Having led the campaign to place the seat of state government in Zanesville and having secured, instead, a handsome courthouse for Muskingum County—no mean success in that day of the county's lack of cash and credit—John McIntire planned to build something more than a mill race and a sawmill and something more than a wing dam such as his Putnam rival had constructed; he proposed a dam which should stretch from bank to bank at the Muskingum's upper falls and which, with a connecting canal, would, as he thought, line the river's eastern shore with manufactories.

STATE'S REQUIREMENTS

During the 1811-1812 session of the Legislature (in Zanesville) he asked for authority to build this dam and that was granted February 21, of the latter year, with the proviso that he construct a lock, to be kept at all times in good repair and to be opened for the free passage of all water craft, a condition made mandatory by the Ordinance of 1787 which had declared that the navigable streams leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence should forever remain public highways, free to all the citizens of the United States, without the payment of any tolls or duty. It was provided that the McIntire dam should be not more than five feet high, and that it should have a slope of thirty feet, the slope to be kept in repair for the passage of rafts; that the lock should measure 25 by 90 feet and permission was given to cut a canal to a point below Third Street and charge tolls for its use.

PLANS DELAYED

Man proposes, war disposes. The energy which John McIntire and his associates had previously exhibited was somewhat checked when, in 1812, England and the United States drew the sword in a conflict threatening to let loose the savage upon Ohio's frontier settlements.

This held back organization for the construction of the proposed dam until January 25, 1814. The meeting for this purpose was held at Robert Taylor's tavern, when John McIntire, Robert Fulton, Seth Adams and William Reynolds were appointed a committee to draft articles of association for the purpose of carrying the act of the Legislature into effect.

BLACK HAND BLASTED AWAY

This picture of the "Point of Rocks," in the Licking Narrows, was taken in 1876 and the jutting rocks on the left show where the human hand was engraved on the face of the cliff. The rock was blasted away by the Ohio Canal builders, in 1826, to make way for the towpath and so the boats could use the slack water made by the dam at the east end of Licking Narrows. The Shawnee Indians who occupied this territory called it Toboso, their word for "Black Hand." The post office department has named the nearby village Toboso.

These men lost no time. Within three days they reported in favor of naming the new association "The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company," and fixing its capital stock at $250,000, with shares of $500 each. In 1846 Daniel Convers Goddard added to this statement the following. It clinched his remark made in the same connection, that "no more honest man ever lived than John McIntire":

"So much of Mr. McIntire's vast estate as was necessary for the operation of the new company was purchased at the price of $35,000 and Mr. McIntire received credit upon his stock account for that sum, being payment in full for seventy shares. I may as well here mention that Mr. McIntire became convinced that a quadruple price had been allowed him for his property and he liberally exonerated the other stockholders from paying more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars upon a share."

Work on the dam began but after $2,000 had been expended the elements became war's substitute in checking the venture's progress. A sudden rise in the river swept everything away and made it necessary to begin all over again. It is on record that all the projectors but Mr. McIntire were discouraged. He declared that the work "must not be abandoned," and this persevering spirit was conveyed to his associates. The dam was finished in 1815 but work on the canal was not begun until a year later.

An account of this damage to the dam was printed in the *Zanesville Express* of August 31, 1814:

"On Saturday night last, a copious shower of rain fell in this part of the country which caused a very sudden and unexpected rise in the Muskingum River. Damages to the amount of many thousands of dollars have been sustained. The canal company had for some weeks been erecting a dam across the river—had thrown in an immense quantity of timber, all of which was swept away by the flood. Some of the timbers struck the false trestles or raising timbers, of the upper bridge and carried them away, to the great inconvenience and considerable loss of the proprietors.

"The Springfield (Putnam) Bridge Company also experienced considerable damage. Their crane and machinery for raising stone and platform were carried away, together with their gin pole and apparatus."

While the work of repairing the flood's damage to the upper bridge was in full progress Mr. McIntire died.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Thus we see that Zanesville had taken a rather important step toward the Muskingum's improvement. The value of the river was expected to be much enhanced when it was found that the Ohio canal would be connected with it at Dresden and the trip made in January, 1824, from Marietta to Zanesville and return by the steamer *Rufus Putnam* quickened early expectations.

More than a hundred years have come and gone since Zanesville was given her first sight of a steamboat. It was the *Rufus Putnam* that challenged our citizens' astonished eyes, a boat built in Marietta, in 1822, for Capt. John Green, and used in the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade in 1823.

A DARING VENTURE

Captained by her owner the *Putnam* pulled away from the Marietta landing at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 9, 1824, carrying many invited passengers and bound for Zanesville. The Muskingum was in flood. There was not, of course, at that time a lock or a dam. The current was swift, especially at each of the falls.

As she passed the Marietta home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, founder of Marietta and one of the founders of our own Putnam, the old hero after whom the steamer had been named stood out on the bank and waved a godspeed.

No stops were made to take on or let off passengers, but there was an occasional halt to replenish the supply of wood for use as fuel. Progress against the swift current was slow, but the passengers of both sexes were enjoying the novel experience and one another's company.

The amazement of those who saw the *Putnam* from the shore was great. This was but natural. These settlers knew what a canoe was and some of them had seen the craft built by the whites as an improvement over the Indian canoe. This later craft has been described by Irven Travis, of McConnelsville, as having been made out of large trees "of the unmolested forest" * * * their length being "from 75 to 90 feet, their diameter from 30 to 36 inches at the top," as having a shell from 1½ to 2 inches thick (after removal of the tree's center) and capable of carrying ten to twelve tons of freight.

A STRIKING OBJECT

But here was something very much larger and very different in other ways. The *Putnam* puffed and breathed. It emitted smoke and steam. It seemed to have life. It was judged to have extraordinary power, else such progress against the current of the river at flood would be impossible.

As Zanesville was approached Captain Green decided that the *Putnam* should make a brilliant grand entry upon the scene, so the boat was brightly illuminated. His fair passengers helped to enhance the spectacle by putting on their red Scotch plaid cloaks (fashion's favorite wrap of the time) and standing out on the deck under the blazing lights. As a final demonstration, came repeated discharges from the cannon. In this wise the *Rufus Putnam* pulled up at Putnam on the memorable night. One of the passengers well described the situation:

AMAZED AND ALARMED

"There was the town, wrapped in almost midnight darkness—no gas lamps at that day. It was 10 o'clock Saturday night, dark and rainy. Many had retired to rest when the report of the guns and the unusual noise of steam pipes were heard on the river. 'What is it?' was the cry from everyone.

"There had been some reports of hostile Indians," adds the old writer, facetiously; "could it be possible they were coming upon them in that style? Others were fearful that enemies were coming to take the town. A few gentlemen who had seen steamers on the Ohio River appeared in sight and cried out, 'A steamboat, a steamboat!' which was echoed from shore to shore."

WOMEN'S CLOAKS FOOL THEM

But others cried, "British soldiers; look at their red coats." The *Putnam* looked like a ball of fire to those on shore. When she landed and the Putnamites found their Marietta friends on board, all was made plain and hospitable Putnam Village opened her arms.

Carriages quickly were brought to transport the passengers to welcoming homes. Latch strings were out. Enthusiastic

throngs lined the banks on the eastern as well as on the Putnam shore of the river.

Putnam may not have been called "Saints' Rest" as early as 1824, but the village bore the reputation of being extra conscientious in that day and some of her people "broke the Sabbath" by watching the *Rufus P.* and her passengers and crew long past the midnight hour.

Captain Green had named Monday for the return trip, but the citizens would not have it so. They wanted to play the host to him and his. They wanted him to play the host also—to take them and some of their friends to Duncan Falls and back.

Nothing loath the genial captain took a boatload down and back Monday morning and another that afternoon. Parties were given in honor of his passengers, on the Zanesville side as well as in Putnam.

EVEN OYSTERS WERE SERVED

"Fearing that this was not enough for our captain," says the passenger-historian, "the gentlemen must treat him to an oyster supper, after the parties were over, which was considered very complimentary, as oysters at that day were a very scarce article." But the captain "tore himself away" on Tuesday morning.

The last gun was fired, there being no bells on boats at that time. At 11 o'clock the *Putnam* backed out into the stream, turned around and headed for home. There was loud and long cheering and waving of handkerchiefs on deck and on shore. The banks "and even the bridge" were lined with citizens bent on saying good-by to the departing guests. At 6 P. M. the *Putnam* landed in Marietta.

MADE GREEN FAMOUS

It was a proud day for Captain Green. He had accomplished a feat regarded at the time as heroic and wonderful. It had been predicted that the *Putnam* would run her prow into a bank, would be ripped open by a snag, would be blown up by the steam. Not one of the critics was given a chance to say, "I told you so." Captain Green had won fame and had given his Marietta friends five days of rich adventure and unusual pleasure.

The *Rufus Putnam* was built at a cost of about $12,000. She

has been described as "a low pressure, side-wheel boat, 75 feet long and 18 feet wide. The cabin was built on the deck and the bunks were narrow beds fastened to the sides and concealed by curtains * * * the freight was carried in the hold."

Her predecessors on the Muskingum had greatly varied in size and form. First, of course, came Indian navigation. The savage made canoes of bark, also out of solid tree trunks and hollowed logs. They ranged in length from 15 to 30 feet and had an average depth of 2½ feet.

PIROGUES, KEEL BOATS

The white man followed with the pirogue—two or more canoes lashed together. They were employed to transport commodities. Some were twenty feet from stem to stern, others twice as long, with an average depth of 2½ feet. They were propelled by poles, paddles and sails.

Later the keel boat was introduced, with a minimum length of perhaps forty feet. Sometimes they were 100 feet long. The whites put cargo boxes on these boats and made them with running boards on the sides, on which from three to five men, with poles, would walk from end to end to propel the boat.

The larger keel boats carried three masts, with gib booms and sails, for use when the wind was right. They were equal to caring for 100-ton cargoes. They made regular trips, carrying freights on the Muskingum, Ohio and other rivers.

The broadhorn or New Orleans boat came next. It carried Zanesville stoneware, flour and other commodities all the way to New Orleans, where cargo and boat being sold, the owners walked back with the proceeds, a distance of 2,000 miles. A sort of cabin at the bow, also at the stern, housed the crew, consisting of eight or ten men. Propulsion came by the use of poles.

Irven Travis is authority for the statement that between the date of the *Rufus Putnam's* trip to Zanesville and the opening of slack water navigation a number of steamers repeated the feat, generally in the spring and fall.

RIVER PLAYING A GREAT ROLE

Zanesville had become an important point on the Muskingum as an originator of heavy flatboat traffic down the river to the

Ohio and beyond, as well as being a considerable receiver and shipper up the river to the Ohio canal. It was natural that her people should rejoice when the first steps were taken to provide slack water navigation. We reprint here the writer's own story of the rejoicing, a story used in another connection and throwing other light on river data:

The citizens of Zanesville illuminated their houses, paraded the streets and in other ways celebrated the General Assembly's action of March 9, 1836, authorizing the improvement of the Muskingum River by the construction of dams and locks. They soon had further cause for rejoicing, for in June of that year the state's engineers assembled in Zanesville and on the twentieth of the month their work began. The surveyors operated from a flatboat fitted out for their comfort and convenience, with office, dining and sleeping rooms and a kitchen.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE

The lower sill of the Symmes Creek lock was made the starting point for the levels. Thence the boat was permitted to float down stream from point to point where the engineers were working. On or near August 1, Marietta was reached and there the corps received welcome and entertainment expressive of her people's interest and appreciation. Returning to McConnelsville the engineers secured an office and there dams were located after estimates and calculations had been made.

Contracts were let October 18. George W. Manypenny secured that for the dam at Zanesville; Josiah Spaulding, lock at Zanesville; Hosmer, Chapin and Sharp, dams at Taylorsville, McConnelsville and Marietta, and locks at McConnelsville and Marietta; Lyon, Buck and Wolf, dams at Luke Chute and Lowell, and locks at Taylorsville and Lowell; Arthur Taggart, dams at Eagleport, Stockport and Devol, and locks at Eagleport, Stockport, Beverly and Devol; John McCune, canal and dam at Beverly. The twelve locks and eleven dams cost the state $1,627,018.20. One of the rodmen of the engineering corps was a young man who in later years became a famous United States Senator from Ohio and the Secretary of Treasury who restored specie payments—John Sherman.

While the state was building these locks, dams, and canals on the Muskingum, construction of steamboats began at Zanesville.

MUSKINGUM RIVER AT ZANESVILLE

Great changes have taken place in the foreground since the flood of 1913.

Traffic on the river and canal north of Zanesville was launched before the improvements were completed south of it. Canal boats were towed to and from Cleveland by small craft. Richard Reeves built the first steamer, a stern-wheeler with flat bottom which he called the *Hope*. It was quite a small affair. In 1839, the Zanesville dam being completed, traffic was opened to Dresden. The Symmes Creek dam was too small to enable the larger sized boats to pass that point.

Between Zanesville and Marietta all the work was completed late in 1841. Tolls were collected from October 1, of that year. the *Zanesville Gazette* of June 7, 1837, carried an announcement which is very interesting in the light of what now is going forward at the "Falls of the Muskingum," the official name, in 1788, for the spot now occupied on one side of the river by Philo (Taylorsville) and on the other by Duncan Falls. The vast enterprise of the Ohio Power Company at that spot lends interest to the fact that as early as 1837 landowners there foresaw in the falls great industrial opportunities.

POWER THE GREAT PROSPECT THEN

This was four years before the state rebuilt the old private dam and dug the mile-long canal, but the landowners knew the Muskingum was to have slack water navigation as early as in 1836, when the state began the improvement. In those days a descent of water such as existed at the point under discussion was regarded as of vast value because great power was thought to be there.

Today we know that coal is used to furnish power for the new plant while the water's chief use is that of condensing steam. Such has been the change in point of view.

The plan to make an industrial spot out of ground below the falls on the east side was indicated in the advertisement referred to, of 1837, which reads as follows:

"The subscriber having laid out a town called Neffsport, at the mouth of Salt Creek, below Duncan Falls, offers the lots at private sale. With the lots the purchaser can have any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres.

"The situation of this place is favorable for business, as a great part of the trade which now goes to Taylorsville, and all the travel of the road east of the river, from Zanesville to McConnels-

ville must pass through it, while the fall in the river affords great water power for hydraulic purposes.

"Several lots have already been sold and there is one store in operation. Mechanics and men of enterprise generally are invited to examine the advantages of the place and to purchase whilst a choice can be made."

The advertisement is signed "James Neff." Such records as have been consulted do not say anything about Neffsport but they do state that Duncan Falls is the site of an old Shawnee Indian town and that it was laid out in 1841 by John W. Foster and James Taylor of Taylorsville.

PHILO'S BEGINNING

The history of Taylorsville (Philo) also has new interest now that the spot is the home of a great electrical plant. In 1829 James Taylor built a dam across the river to the site of Duncan Falls and erected on the west bank a sawmill and a gristmill with six run of stones. He also conducted a ferry. The town was laid out in 1833.

While the work on Muskingum River locks and dams was going forward the Ohio Canal and its connection with the river at Dresden were adding materially to Zanesville's transportation outlook.

In a Zanesville newspaper of July 27, 1839, F. Cogswell and Company inserted an advertisement which reveals preparations made to take advantage of the new shipping opportunities between here and Cleveland. The announcement read:

"F. Cogswell and Company will run a daily line of canal boats from Zanesville to Cleveland. Sensible of the disadvantages experienced by business men who have depended on other quarters for the means of transporting the produce and merchandise of our valley they have endeavored to establish a line from the resources of our district."

BARGE OR BOAT

A later Cogswell announcement pictures the steamboat *Muskingum*, a queer looking craft with many portholes and apparently no covered upper deck. But for the smokepipes the outfit would look more like a barge than a "steamboat." Here is the agent's description:

"This new steamer will be completed and commence running on or before the 10th inst. She will run daily from Zanesville to the canal locks at Dresden. Her accommodations for freight and passage are ample and charges reasonable. Apply to the subscribers at the Reeves Warehouse or at the upper dam."

Another transportation announcement in the old newspaper has the picture of a canal boat and tow path at the top and is worded as follows:

Buffalo-Line Erie Canal, Thaddeus Joy and Company, proprietors.

Cleveland and Zanesville Line, Ohio Canal, Richard Winslow and Company, proprietors.

NEW YORK TO PORTSMOUTH

The announcement gives a list of authorized agents, beginning at New York City and ending at Portsmouth, Ohio. It shows the full line to be: The Erie Canal to Buffalo; Lake Erie to Cleveland; Ohio Canal and the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers to Portsmouth. These agencies were located along the route: At New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Massillon, Dresden, Newark, Columbus, Portsmouth. There was, of course, a Zanesville representative of these lines, but strangely enough he is not named.

The Cogswell statement that business men had experienced "disadvantages" by depending for transportation on "other quarters" than the company's Zanesville-Cleveland water line calls for comment.

As the city's first railroad was then eleven years in the future and slack water navigation on the Muskingum between Zanesville and Marietta over two years away, the inference is that Cogswell was making the point that his water line was more dependable than the Ohio and Muskingum boats, which could be used only during good stages of water.

TWO WEEKS IN TRANSIT

There is a Zanesville advertisement in the old paper referred to which seems to warrant the Cogswell contention. D. Maginnis announces that he has just received "a large stock of drugs and medicines, paints, and oils" which came "in fourteen days from New York by the Buffalo line"—and the upper Muskingum.

George White Dial, writing for the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications had the following to say of Ohio Canal traffic:

"After the completion of the reservoirs the canals entered upon the era of their greatest prosperity. For nearly twenty-five years they were the means of transportation and travel * * * At every lock there was a string of boats * * * patiently waiting their turns * * * Hundreds of sixty- and eighty-ton freight boats plied up and down between all points, while regular passenger packets, accommodating from forty to sixty travelers, connected with all stage and steamboat lines * * * These packets, often described as the 'Pullman cars of the fifties' bore more resemblance to the limited train, as each packet was diner, sleeper, smoker, parlor car, baggage, and mail-coach combined."

OVER THE DAM

The *Mary Ann* was the first steamer to make the trip from Zanesville to Coshocton. The start was made on the morning of November 19, 1829. The river was bank full and the current swift. She reached Dresden at 10 P. M. and on the morning of the second day left for the North. The current was too swift and not until the third day was Coshocton reached, at 10 A. M. It was Coshocton's first sight of a steamboat, and the *Mary Ann* got a noisy welcome.

The *Mary Ann*, a small boat, remodeled out of a keel boat, was built by Jacob Sperry, a Zanesville merchant. She was 110 feet long with a 20 foot beam, and was a side-wheeler. Not enough traffic developing, she was sent to the river below Zanesville. The transfer has been thus described:

"There being no canal at that time except a short one to supply water for the flouring mills, the *Mary Ann* was taken to the old dam (at the foot of Market Street) and preparations made to launch her over the dam. Night coming on, those engaged in the work concluded to postpone further work till morning. During the night there came a heavy rise in the river and when they came next morning to launch the *Mary Ann* over the dam it was their most agreeable surprise to observe the craft floating around immediately below the dam, perhaps more safely done than if the workmen had done it."

That there should have been at this time considerable opposition to Ohio's policy of pushing public improvements is worthy of more than passing attention. We have found no evidence, however, that Zanesville was pulling backward. It would have been strange, indeed, had her citizens aligned themselves with the objectors.

Adam Peters, editor of The *Ohio Republican* (printed in Zanesville for many years) no doubt voiced local sentiment in an article which appeared July 27, 1839. He spoke forcefully against the tendency to make a political question of the prosecution of public works, moved, no doubt, by knowledge of the prosperity flowing into Zanesville via the National Road, the Maysville Pike and the Ohio Canal.

RIVER TRAFFIC WAS IMMENSE

By the middle of the 19th century slack water navigation was bringing great results along the Muskingum. The writer summed these up about two years ago in his "History of Zanesville and Muskingum County" and what is set down there will enlighten the reader of this volume as to conditions on the Muskingum before the railroads had much interfered with river traffic. We reproduce it here:

Within ten years after the improvement of the Muskingum River Zanesville's steamboat traffic assumed a magnitude out of all proportion to her size. Her shipments to and from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans and many other points on the Ohio, Mississippi and Muskingum, during those early years are matters of history to most readers, but reports of the extension of that traffic to the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri have not been read as often.

A Zanesville newspaper of the year 1849, spoke of the situation then in such terms as to indicate the greater things that were to come:

"The business of our town seems to be steadily increasing. Steamboats arrive almost daily. Thus far since the opening of navigation there have been two weekly packets to Pittsburgh and back and other boats have been coming and going. The *Enterprise* returned last week from Independence, Mo., having made a speedy and prosperous trip. She brought some 200 tons of freight, mostly pig iron and groceries. On the North, to com-

municate with the Ohio Canal at Dresden, the steamers *Ohio* and *Zanesville* are running."

WESTERN TRIPS

On November 3, 1852, a steamer, which was destined soon to be blown to pieces in the Beverly, Ohio, canal, announced a Western trip thus in a Zanesville paper:

"The new and staunch-built, fast running passenger steamer *Buckeye Belle*, Capt. James T. Hahn, will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate landings on the first rise of water. Passengers going through will find it to their advantage to take this boat, as it will save the expense and trouble of reshipping." In point of time the next Western trip advertised was one to be made by the *J. B. Gordon*. The announcement follows. It was printed February 16, 1853:

"This popular steamer, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, will leave Zanesville, Ohio, for Keokuk, Iowa, on the first day of April, 1853. For information apply on board, of Capt. William Farris, or of Henry Beard, Esq., collector of the port of Zanesville. The *Gordon* can comfortably accommodate 100 passengers. First applying, first served."

The next trip was advertised in the following words:

"The steamer *Julia Dean* will leave Zanesville for Keokuk, Iowa, on the 10th of October, 1853. For freight or passage apply on board or to N. W. Graham and Co., or Perry Smith and Co.—George Russell, Captain."

We learn a few particulars as to this trip from an item taken from the *St. Louis News* of November 1, 1853:

"Immigrants—The stern-wheel steamer *Julia Dean* has arrived in port from Zanesville, Ohio. She took on board there about thirty families or 150 persons, with their effects, farm implements, etc.

"They are from the Muskingum Valley and emigrating to the Des Moines River Valley, in Iowa. The *Julia Dean* will proceed with them to Keokuk, from where they will go to their destination by land."

The next announcement, printed in February of the following year, reads:

"The new and well-finished steamboat, *Alice*, Capt. William H. Farris, will leave Zanesville at 10 o'clock on the morning of

March 20, 1854, for Keokuk and Fort Des Moines, Iowa, touching on the way at all necessary intermediate landings. The *Alice* will run on the Muskingum until March 20."

TWO BABIES BORN ABOARD

The stork was heard from during the Western trip next recorded, as the following from a local newspaper of November 5, 1855, proves:

"We learn from the *St. Louis Democrat* that during the late trip of the steamer *Adella*, from Zanesville to St. Louis, there were two births of male children on board. One was called King Henderson Caddo, after Captain Henderson and B. C. King, clerk of the boat; and the other named G. W. Graham. At latest accounts mothers and children were all doing well."

In the spring of 1857 there was one of these long river trips, as the following notice indicates:

"The splendid, fast-running steamer *Cheviot*, Captain Brown, will leave Zanesville for St. Louis, Keokuk, Rock Island, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island, and all intermediate points on Wednesday, April 1. This is the cheapest and most comfortable route for persons emigrating to the West."

THE LIZZIE MARTIN

"Ho for the West!" is the next notice preserved, which reads thus:

"The new and staunch steamer, *Lizzie Martin*, D. T. Brown, master, will leave for St. Louis, Keokuk, and all intermediate points on Wednesday, April 1, 1858. This boat is new and offers great inducements to shippers. Her accommodations for deck passage are unequalled. This boat will make but one trip west this spring."

At least one other steamer left Zanesville for the West before this trip was undertaken by the *Lizzie Martin* and after the departure of the *Cheviot*. The following clipping from a Zanesville newspaper dated September 18, 1857, tells about it:

"We noticed a part of the cargo of the steamer *Freighter*, which left this port on Sunday last for the West—150 stoves, with their furniture, destined for the West.

"They were manufactured at the foundry of Gilbert & Wheeler, of this city, and it is but a short time since the same en-

terprising firm built a boat, loaded it with their wares and sent with them men, horses and wagons for disposing of the cargo in the distant market to which it was consigned."

THE CARRIE BROOKS

How much of this traffic went on during the sixties is not stated, but we find a notice dated January 1, 1870, of a trip to be made by the *Carrie Brooks* to the "upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers," on the opening of navigation on Western rivers, and if a sufficient traffic were offered to justify the trip, as Agent A. P. Stults put it.

That the *Brooks* did leave is proven by the following paragraph. It was printed April 7, 1870:

"The *Carrie Brooks* reshipped her cargo at St. Louis on the third inst. and returned to the Ohio River, instead of going up the Missouri. It is said that this was owing to the regulation requiring all steamers going up the Missouri to bulkhead, that is to make the space below the water line into compartments, which no Muskingum River boat has done."

During the past eighty years about 175 different steamboats have, during varying periods, plied the Muskingum River. Some of them were large, handsome and staunch packets, and many were excellent money-makers. The tragic fate of two of them, the *Buckeye Belle* and the *Belle Zane*, has often been dwelt upon in Muskingum River lore, but the stories always bear retelling.

THE BUCKEYE BELLE

On November 12, 1852, the *Buckeye Belle*, making one of her regular runs from Marietta to Zanesville, landed at Beverly at 5 P. M. and was steaming into the canal when the boilers exploded. Everything on the boat back to the wheel house went into fragments, and the hull sank at once to the bottom of the canal.

About ten of the forty-five persons aboard escaped; twenty were instantly killed; six died within a few days; the bodies of thirteen unknown persons were laid away in the Beverly Cemetery, in which also was buried a large box containing grewsome fragments of human flesh.

When, startled by the explosion, people from the village and farms around came in haste to the spot, they saw heart-rending

sights. "The bank of the canal was covered with dead and mutilated bodies and fragments of the boat and cargo," says one account of the disaster.

THE BELLE ZANE

For the story of the *Belle Zane's* end we turn to the following account, given in J. Hope Sutor's History of Muskingum County:

"The *Belle Zane* * * * was built on the Monongahela River, but was owned in Zanesville and was in the regular packet trade between the latter city and Pittsburgh. All her officers, except the captain, were Zanesville men, and in December, 1845, she was loaded for Louisiana ports with a miscellaneous cargo and en route took on large quantities of produce and cattle, so that her freight capacity was fully occupied and her cabin profitably filled.

"The rivers were low and progress was much delayed; sunken boats were sighted that had been snagged and unusual caution was exercised to escape disaster from such concealed sources. The weather was extremely cold.

"At 2 A. M., December 19, with a crash and severe shock, the vessel suddenly turned over on her side and the boiler rolled into the river. The cabin was torn from the hull and floated several miles down stream, with many persons clinging to the wreckage. The crew acted heroically, but about twenty persons were drowned and the vessel and cargo were a total loss."

ZANESVILLE BOAT BUILDING

It was before this time that Gilbert Blue and Robert Hazlett began the construction of a steamboat which was destined to have a somewhat checkered career.

A spot on the canal at the foot of Second Street was chosen for the building of the boat. Three brothers were brought from Cincinnati to do the work. They finished the hull and launched it in the canal in the fall of 1845. The cabin and other parts were completed in March, 1846. It was capable of carrying 850 tons. Ebert and Lowden built the boilers. It was a side-wheeler.

"Black" Bob Hazlett became captain, Frank Lowery, of Pittsburgh and Thomas Griffith, of Zanesville (afterwards a member of the firm of Griffith and Wedge) were the engineers and Jesse Smith and John Boyd were the pilots.

The new steamer was named *Putnam*, in honor of the village across the river. The memorable day of departure came. Lines were hauled aboard and the *Putnam* steamed down the canal, locked through into the river and crossed over to the village landing.

MIGHTY SEND-OFF

When the *Putnam* left the wharf and steamed up the river several hundred feet and turned her prow down stream, Zanesville people were thronging the bank and all Putnam was there also on the other side.

"The whole people seem to have closed their shops and stores," says an old writer, "and rushed to the river to see the new boat start upon her first trip. The river being high, the boat floated beautifully down past the Putnam landing amid throwing up of hats and waving of handkerchiefs and the shouts of people on both sides of the river."

The *Putnam* made several trips to Pittsburgh and afterwards, for two years, was in the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade. Then new difficulties arose. These came from Captain Blue's stiff conscience and played havoc with the *Putnam's* traffic. She was tied up fast every Sunday to observe the proprieties of the day as Captain Blue saw them; card playing was not allowed on the boat at any time; passengers were expected to conduct themselves as gentlemen in every particular. Because of these and other things the *Putnam's* trade fell off.

At length Captain Blue took her to St. Louis and later to New Orleans, but his plans continued to miscarry. Finally the *Putnam* was sold to a man who put her into the trade in the Tombigbee River. Soon she struck a snag, sank to the bottom and became a total loss.

TRAFFIC CAPTURED BY RAILROADS AND LATER, THE AUTO

When in 1887 the general government took over the Muskingum River it seemed that the stream's traffic would go to constantly rising totals for many years. The inroads made on that traffic by the valley's railroad and later by the auto and the truck reached a stage not expected. The government has steadily spent all that was needed to put and keep the river in good condition,

maintaining a six-foot channel in all the years since the change in control occurred.

Taking note of the near abandonment of general traffic on the Muskingum River in 1925-1926, residents of the valley have asked themselves if the time was not coming when the government would cease to keep the river's locks and dams in repair and to maintain navigable channels.

Writing from Washington City, August 17, 1926, Frederick J. Haskin, reporting the recommendation of army engineers to the effect that work on 123 inland waterways be abandoned and that work on sixteen others be curtailed, added:

"Steam transportation or the motor truck have largely eliminated these 123 former highways of water-drawn trade from the marts of commerce, and the screech of the steamboat whistle is no longer heard upon their banks. Their day has come and gone."

It was learned, however, on August 30, 1926, that this was not yet the fate of the Muskingum River, when Zanesville newspapers contained the following:

"Additional allotments for river and harbor work for the fiscal year 1927 were made by the war department and include the Muskingum River locks and dams. The locations for the expenditures of the allotments are Zanesville, Ellis, Marietta, Devol, Lowell, Beverly, Luke Chute, Stockport, McConnelsville, Eagleport and Philo. The appropriation provided for river work in this district amounts to $80,000. This is in addition to an unexpended balance of $20,000. The announcement of the appropriation indicates that the government is planning to keep the Muskingum River navigable at all points and to improve the locks and dams over the entire courses of the river."

It is noteworthy that in the year 1925 Muskingum River freight traffic was the heaviest carried on there for years, but a large part of the freight was simply coal sent from the stripping operations of the Zanesville-Blanchard Coal property near Ellis to the plant of the Ohio Power Company, at Philo.

But while general traffic on the Muskingum River is declining, the Muskingum Valley's unsurpassed scenic charms are rapidly becoming better known throughout the land, owing to the increasing motor tourist travel brought about by the improvement of the River highway connecting Zanesville with Marietta.

WANTS WATER POWER USED

The days of the excursion steamers carrying also freight of local wholesalers and merchants to down-river and Ohio River points, seem at present to be a thing of the past. The packet *Milton*, which plied on this river for several years made two trips early in 1926. Only three passengers were carried and the amount of freight handled was negligible. The result was that the *Milton* was taken to Parkersburg from which point it makes two trips weekly to Wheeling. Complete development of hydro-power on the Muskingum River within the next five years is seen by the action of the government in renewing the lease of the Southern Ohio Public Service Company for a period of but five years.

Three plants now use the Zanesville water power, the Hock-Aston Milling Company for the old Drone Mill, the Muskingum Coffin Company and the Southern Ohio Public Service Company. These combined plants are not capable of using all the power possible from the river and the government is anxious that some means be found to utilize all this power.

THE MUSKINGUM'S SURPASSING CHARMS

There is no division of opinion that the writer has ever heard of regarding the scenic attractions of the Muskingum River. It has long been regarded as one of the most beautiful streams in America. James Whitcomb Riley's poem, written in 1883, has been widely quoted and the poetic tribute paid the river by Dr. James Ball Naylor, Morgan County's poet, novelist and historian, is equally appreciative. The latter's verses will be found in the Morgan County section of this work. Riley's follow here:

"The Muskingum Valley"

"The Muskingum Valley!—how longin' the gaze
A feller throws back on its long summer days.
When the smiles of its blossoms and my smiles was one-
And-the-same from the rise to the set of the sun;
Wher' the hills sloped as soft as the dawn down to noon,
And the river run by like an old fiddle tune,
And the hours glided past as the bubbles u'd glide,
All so loferin'-like 'long the path of the tide.

"In the Muskingum Valley—it 'peared like the skies
Looked lovin' on me as my own mother's eyes.
While the laughin'-sad song of the stream seemed to be
Like a lullaby angels was wastin' on me—
Tel, swimmin' the air, like a gossamer's thread,
'Twixt the blue underneath and the blue overhead,
My thoughts went astray in that so-to-speak realm,
Wher' Sleep bared her breast as a piller from them.

"In the Muskingum Valley, though far, far away,
I know that the Winter is bleak there today—
No bloom nor perfume on the brambles or trees—
Wher' the buds ust to bloom, now the icicles freeze—
That the grass is all hid 'long the side of the road,
Where the deep snow has drifted and shifted and blowed—
And I feel in my heart the same changes is there,
The frost in my heart and the snow in my hair."

The late Anne Virginia Culbertson, Zanesville poet and author, thus referred to the Muskingum and its name in her beautiful poem "The Blue Muskingum:"

"Deer-eye," so thy sweet name means,
As above thy face one leans
He can fancy long ago
How some red man named thee so,
While he paused above thy brink,
Noting as he stopped to drink,
That thy depths were soft and clear
As the orb of startled deer,
Therefrom christening thee first
Ere he stooped to quench his thirst;

Gone the huntsman, gone the deer,
Though the name yet lingers here,
Full of music, still we ring them,
Three sweet syllables, Mus-kin-gum.

The United States Geological Survey No. 197, says that Muskingum "is an Indian word meaning Moose-eye river," other authorities say the name is Elk Eye and still others give "a town by the river side" as the real meaning of the word. Elk Eye probably is the favorite interpretation.

COST OF THE MUSKINGUM'S UPKEEP

Col. C. W. Kutz, division engineer, with headquarters at Cincinnati, has favored us with the following interesting statement concerning the expenditures made on the river by the state and national governments:

"The federal government has expended $3,553,279.96 upon the Muskingum. This stream was improved by the State of Ohio from 1837 to 1841 at a cost of about $1,500,000. The United States took over these improvements, consisting of twelve locks, eleven dams and three short lateral canals, in 1887, without payment to the State. Through navigation was suspended at that time as two of the dams were broken and the entire system was badly out of repair."

THE OHIO CANAL

A condensed story of this enterprise which did so much for the section of this state through which it passed will be found in the Muskingum County section of this history and pertinent facts about it will be found also in the Licking and Coshocton County histories.

CHAPTER XI

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO'S COAL WEALTH

FIRST DISCOVERIES SOMETIMES ACCIDENTAL—BLACKSMITHS THE EARLIEST BUYERS—DOMESTIC USE IN OHIO RIVER TOWNS BEGAN 1833—PERRY COUNTY GREATEST PRODUCER 1885-90—JACKSON TOOK THE LEAD AMONG ALL OHIO COUNTIES IN 1895—BELMONT AHEAD IN 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920 AND 1925.

Volume five of the Ohio Geological Survey reminds us of the importance of Ohio's coal fields in the following words:

"The great Appalachian Coal Field, the largest in the world * * * extends through portions of nine different states, viz: Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia and occupies an area which has been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 58,000 square miles. From 10,000 to 12,000 square miles of this area are situated in Ohio. More than one-fourth of the state is therefore underlain with coal-bearing strata.

"The western margin of the Ohio portion of the great coal field runs through the counties of Trumbull, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and the coal measures are spread all over the territory lying east of this line of outcrop to the state line at the Ohio River."

EARLY COAL DISCOVERIES

A glance at the Ohio map interprets the meaning of this last paragraph as it relates to the counties dealt with in this work. Licking County's coal deposits are relatively light but the remaining eleven counties are exceedingly rich in them.

From the same source as that referred to in the foregoing and from others we learn that a seam of coal was discovered to be on fire as early as 1755 near where Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, now stands. In 1803 Harris, the traveler, spoke of beds of coal on the banks of the Hocking. In 1810 coal was mined by strip-

ping near Talmadge, Ohio. In 1816 a flatboat was loaded with coal at Duncan Falls, Muskingum County, and shipped to Cincinnati. In 1820 coal was mined near Talmadge, but was used "exclusively for blacksmithing purposes." In 1825 H. F. Wright discovered coal at Coal Hill "while digging a ground-hog out of a stump" and the Talmadge Coal Company opened mines and transported the coal to Cleveland. In 1832 mines were opened near Massillon by Cyrus Mendenhall when "the Ohio Canal reached the coal fields." In 1845 David Tod, later governor of Ohio, shipped coal to Cleveland from the Brier Hill mines. (James A. Garfield was one of the canal-boat drivers at that time.) Coal was first mined in a systematic way on the Ohio River, below Wheeling, in 1833 and in that year coal was first used for domestic purposes in towns on the Ohio.

TABLES FOR EXTENDED COMPARISONS

In our county histories on later pages of this work readers will find much of interest as to the development of coal mining. As we write this, the strike which began April 1, 1927, is still on and most Ohio mines are idle, but this cannot continue indefinitely. There will be a revival of the industry in good time.

The 1927 situation does not detract from the interest and value of Southeastern Ohio mining and development records and we are submitting here some tables which illuminate the subject and which refer not alone to the Southeastern Ohio coal counties but include all the Ohio coal counties, thus enabling the reader to compare the records of the "home" counties with those covering the others. The tables throw a strong light on development. They were compiled by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, at Washington.

PRODUCTION OF OHIO COAL IN SHORT TONS

County	*1885*	*1890*	*1895*
Athens	823,139	1,205,455	1,433,226
Belmont	744,446	774,110	846,643
Carroll	150,695	328,967	260,879
Columbiana	462,733	567,595	617,654
Coshocton	99,609	177,700	207,620
Gallia	16,383	16,512	12,900

County	*1885*	*1890*	*1895*
Guernsey	297,267	413,739	886,581
Harrison		8,600	3,472
Hocking	656,441	1,319,427	1,587,985
Holmes	11,459		
Jackson	791,608	970,878	2,005,384
Jefferson	271,329	491,172	885,322
Lawrence	145,916	77,004	88,502
Mahoning	275,944	256,319	42,482
Medina	152,721	139,742	264,171
Meigs	234,756	255,365	184,076
Morgan	5,536		16,000
Muskingum	86,846	229,719	103,860
Noble		6,850	
Perry	1,259,592	1,921,417	1,711,944
Portage	77,071	70,666	86,576
Scioto	2,440		
Stark	391,418	836,449	779,733
Summit	145,134	112,997	25,606
Trumbull	264,517	47,714	15,801
Tuscarawas	285,545	589,875	657,094
Vinton	77,127	80,716	18,005
Washington	5,000	5,990	3,489
Wayne	81,507	38,528	110,801
Small Mines		551,000	500,000
Total	7,816,179	11,494,506	13,355,806

County	*1900*	*1905*	*1910*
Athens	2,283,520	3,601,448	5,593,560
Belmont	1,345,284	3,957,980	8,265,019
Carroll	167,521	227,517	313,517
Columbiana	692,264	811,125	715,252
Coshocton	353,314	381,752	427,341
Gallia	15,620	25,845	9,187
Guernsey	1,852,327	2,919,704	4,686,994
Harrison	6,342	358,478	560,937
Hocking	2,518,605	1,931,017	1,635,575
Holmes		20,975	10,157

County	*1900*	*1905*	*1910*
Jackson	2,304,892	1,888,932	878,656
Jefferson	1,110,586	3,269,376	5,241,681
Lawrence	95,425	179,546	148,568
Mahoning	46,462	116,138	60,434
Medina	129,913	56,646	24,148
Meigs	242,275	349,191	599,492
Morgan	24,004	173,766	124,336
Muskingum	184,274	198,304	238,795
Perry	2,364,791	2,299,419	2,283,257
Portage	101,240	84,178	101,826
Stark	1,116,524	598,061	496,509
Summit	109,355	113,443	101,243
Trumbull	14,099	1,875	700
Tuscarawas	1,260,588	1,364,043	816,189
Vinton	68,901	226,417	86,801
Washington	5,300	1,424	———
Wayne	16,357	190,537	159,138
Noble, Scioto	58,367	178,050	438,398
Small Mines	500,000	27,763	191,958
Total	18,988,150	25,552,950	34,209,668

County	*1915*
Athens	2,520,488
Belmont	4,304,566
Carroll	344,966
Columbiana	541,862
Coshocton	198,434
Gallia, Morgan and Scioto	109,380
Guernsey	3,232,961
Harrison	214,630
Hocking	1,264,529
Holmes	6,117
Jackson	565,309
Jefferson	3,608,453
Lawrence	127,373
Mahoning	12,556

County	*1915*
Medina, Portage and Summit	115,124
Meigs	943,889
Muskingum	386,986
Noble	596,786
Perry	1,136,476
Stark	352,020
Tuscarawas	1,367,535
Vinton	103,804
Wayne	74,649
Small Mines	305,798
Total	22,434,691

County	*1920*
Athens	6,501,013
Belmont	11,192,785
Carroll	502,346
Columbiana	857,192
Coshocton	443,170
Gallia	12,274
Guernsey	3,733,810
Harrison	2,002,585
Hocking	2,198,998
Holmes	9,780
Jackson	834,856
Jefferson	6,243,200
Lawrence	301,284
Mahoning	62,001
Medina	6,651
Meigs	1,509,837
Morgan	(b)
	286,296
Muskingum	653,056
Noble	668,089
Perry	3,651,343
Portage	(c)
	140,874
Stark	449,852

County	*1920*
Summit	(c)
Tuscarawas	2,634,927
Vinton	322,462
Wayne	57,510
Small Mines	602,000
Total	45,878,191

(b) Morgan includes Washington.
(c) Portage includes Summit.

County—1925	*Total Quantity*	*Total Value*
Athens	2,598,783	$ 4,830,000
Belmont	9,228,048	17,994,000
Carroll	304,085	641,000
Columbiana	339,949	756,000
Coshocton	202,041	445,000
Guernsey	1,101,731	2,129,000
Harrison	2,827,126	4,450,000
Hocking	867,784	1,505,000
Holmes	12,586	35,000
Jackson	173,822	299,000
Jefferson	5,171,346	10,242,000
Lawrence	116,175	229,000
Mahoning	40,817	124,000
Medina, Summit, Portage and Wayne	80,407	270,000
Meigs	664,345	1,138,000
Morgan and Washington	278,606	611,000
Muskingum	302,263	598,000
Noble	359,072	657,000
Perry	1,589,933	3,121,000
Stark	388,393	1,097,000
Tuscarawas	1,296,554	2,626,000
Vinton	90,273	160,000
Total	28,034,112	$54,057,000

BACK TO THE YEAR 1878

As the reader has seen, the foregoing tables begin their records with the year 1885 and relate to short tons. The following table covers 1878 and is in terms of bushels. The figures were given in assessors' returns for May, 1878.

Athens	9,829,991
Belmont	6,868,003
Coshocton	1,162,200
Guernsey	1,479,300
Meigs	7,332,880
Monroe	71,700
Morgan	251,495
Noble	157,199
Perry	11,672,138
Washington	216,225

TOTAL OHIO COAL PRODUCTION 1870, 1875, 1880

	Short Tons
1870	2,527,285
1875	4,864,259
1880	6,008,595

CHAPTER XII

OIL, GAS AND SALT HISTORY

PIONEERS BORING FOR SALT FOUND OIL A NUISANCE AND GAS A PERIL—THEIR DESCENDANTS DRILLING FOR OIL AND GAS FOUND BRINE A DESTROYER OF PRODUCTION—MUSKINGUM VALLEY'S SALT OUTPUT ONCE VERY HEAVY—ROCK SALT DISCOVERY KILLED THE LOCAL INDUSTRY—SOUTHEASTERN OHIO A HEAVY PRODUCER OF OIL AND GAS.

The early pioneers of Southeastern Ohio discovered the tremendously valuable products, oil and gas, at an early day but only to pronounce them nuisances. Their presence was revealed in salt-making operations and the oil was frowned upon because it spoiled the salt water while the gas was dreaded because of its dangers. The oil was put to some use even in the earliest days of its discovery when vendors called it Seneca oil and sold it for medicinal purposes.

It is an interesting fact that when drilling for oil and gas began in Southeastern Ohio the salt water was often as troublesome to the drillers as these two products had been to the salt boilers of earlier days. References to both these interferences will be found in some of the county histories on other pages of this work. The reader who is interested in the subject will find therein much data of an informative character. The production data which follows is also a source of value to such readers.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SALT INDUSTRY

Supplies of salt for the table and domestic animals involved problems which gave Southeastern Ohio's earliest settlers much concern. They depended on salt which came over the mountains on packhorses or in wagons and which sold at from four to eight dollars a bushel. Professor John Adams Bownocker, state geologist, is of the opinion that probably the first attempt by white men to make salt on land now forming a part of the state was in 1795, and writes about it in this interesting fashion:

"The locality was the old Scioto Salt works on the banks of Salt Creek in what is now Jackson County. These salt springs were well known to the buffalo and other wild animals long before white men discovered them. Buffalos came in herds, forming well-beaten paths, recognizable as late at least as 1837. Regular pilgrimages to these licks were made by animals until they were driven from the territory. That they were loth to abandon so favored a spot is shown by the fact that the last buffalo seen native in Ohio was near these licks, the date being 1802. Pilgrimages were made to the licks each summer by the Indians until about 1815. In about 1795 a company of white salt boilers settled on the licks and the camp is said to have grown quite large before the close of the century."

MUSKINGUM VALLEY A HEAVY PRODUCER

Salt makers were at work in other Southeastern Ohio territory as early or nearly as early as were those referred to by Professor Bownocker. The well on Salt Creek in what became Muskingum County was operated first in 1795. Very interesting stories are told of it in the Washington and Muskingum County histories on other pages of this work.

At a later period the Muskingum Valley below Zanesville became the seat of many salt furnaces. The first well was sunk a few miles below Zanesville in 1817. By the middle thirties the valley is said to have produced from 300,000 to 400,000 barrels annually. The industry was especially active in Morgan County, as the reader will find by turning to that section of this work. Our history of Meigs County also carries interesting data covering salt discoveries and development at Pomeroy. The Ohio Geological Survey's map of 1906 exhibits two plants as existing at Pomeroy and one at Durant on the Muskingum, in Morgan County. The latter, known as the Big Bloom furnace, went out of business twenty years or so ago.

The maximum number of furnaces on the Ohio side of the river is reported to have been thirteen during or shortly after the Civil war. From that time the number steadily decreased; in 1887 it was seven; in 1905, five. The cause of the decline has been the immense expansion of the industry in New York and Michigan, and later in northeastern Ohio. These centers are

relatively at a disadvantage so far as fuel is concerned, but this is more than offset by the saturated brine.

USEFUL PRODUCTION TABLE

Much data on Southeastern Ohio oil and gas discoveries and development, drawn from the Ohio Geological Survey's report of 1903, will be found in the county histories which form a part of this work. Unfortunately for those who desire to know in detail more on the subjects referred to the Survey has not brought down to the present time statistics covering them. An effort is being made to secure from drilling sources in each county information concerning later results therein, but it is to be confessed it comes with difficulty and in some cases not at all. We are enabled to add here, however, a table which covers results in oil production from 1895 to 1900, inclusive. It comes from government reports and relates to "Southeastern Ohio," but from what counties of this section does not appear.

Year	*Barrels of Oil*	*Value*
1895	3,693,248	$5,018,201
1896	3,365,365	3,966,924
1897	2,877,193	2,262,193
1898	2,147,610	1,957,010
1899	4,764,135	6,243,075
1900	5,476,089	7,406,734

In 1919 Southeastern and Central Ohio drilled 2,143 wells, which are designated as follows: Oil, 1,218; gas, 334; dry, 591; 1920, oil, 1,502; gas, 354; dry, 722; 1921, oil, 892; gas, 405; dry, 531.

CHAPTER XIII

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO STATISTICS

HER TWELVE COUNTIES HAD NEARLY HALF A MILLION POPULATION IN 1920 AND THEIR AREA REPRESENTED 6,126 SQUARE MILES OF LAND—HOME OWNERS NUMBERED 71,872—MANUFACTURERS PAID OUT OVER $30,000,000 IN WAGES 1920—FARMS NUMBER 36,531 AND ARE WORTH $158,456,554—INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE GO HAND IN HAND.

AREA, POPULATION AND HOME OWNERS

The following table is as gratifying to the resident of Southeastern Ohio, as it is interesting and instructive. With a total area of 6,126 square miles and a total population of nearly half a million, the twelve subdivisions covered here give a strong account of themselves. Note the large showing of home owners and that native whites constitute 92 per cent of the total population.

Counties	Sq. Mile Land Area 1920	Total Population 1920	Native White Population 1920	Home Owners 1920
Athens	497	50,430	46,809	6,159
Belmont	530	93,193	76,139	10,016
Coshocton	558	29,595	28,818	5,067
Guernsey	518	45,352	41,103	6,753
Licking	669	56,426	53,826	9,018
Meigs	412	26,189	24,180	4,460
Monroe	448	20,660	20,289	3,463
Morgan	402	14,555	14,222	2,792
Muskingum	664	57,980	54,568	8,715
Noble	399	17,849	16,887	3,225
Perry	399	36,098	33,484	5,131
Washington	630	43,049	41,128	7,073
Total	6,126	491,376	451,453	71,872

CHURCH MEMBERS 41% OF POPULATION

The table which follows will enlighten readers upon the religious strength of the people of Southeastern Ohio and, with reference to the population table which precedes it, will enable them to strike comparative balances:

County	*Total Church Members*
Athens	14,393
Belmont	34,914
Coshocton	12,314
Guernsey	23,810
Licking	25,229
Meigs	8,605
Monroe	10,297
Morgan	5,883
Muskingum	27,154
Noble	6,602
Perry	15,902
Washington	17,451
	202,554

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO'S INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH

The twelve counties which this work deals with made an excellent showing in the last census as manufacturing centers. The statistics are highly enlightening:

County	*Est. No. of Manufactories*	*Wages*	*Value of Products*
Athens	65	$ 539,566	$ 4,041,343
Belmont	189	7,256,992	37,103,142
Coshocton	84	2,233,692	9,754,782
Guernsey	68	3,645,575	13,065,344
Licking	118	5,712,763	20,975,892
Meigs	40	842,517	2,044,465
Monroe	52	89,899	833,985
Morgan	28	217,267	1,673,607
Muskingum	162	6,823,034	33,533,813
Noble	33	63,115	803,664
Perry	56	1,551,281	3,856,168
Washington	105	2,108,587	11,225,910
Total	1,000	$31,084,288	$138,932,115

This and the farm table should be weighed together. Their figures prove how extensively Southeastern Ohio is both an agricultural and manufacturing territory. In this respect as well as in others these counties are representative Buckeye subdivisions. A glance at the population table is also instructive in connection with the statistics given in the foregoing table. As a farming county Licking heads the list; industrially Belmont's rank is first.

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO FARMS, FARM VALUES AND CROPS

This is a most instructive table and will bear careful examination. Its figures should be weighed in connection with those submitted in the industrial table. Taking both into account the reader is enabled to see how strongly farming and manufacturing go hand in hand in most of Southeastern Ohio's counties.

Counties	No. of Farms 1925	Value Farm Lands and Buildings 1925	Value of Crops with Production Report in 1924	Farm Population
Athens	2,406	$ 8,941,927	$ 1,280,533	9,432
Belmont	3,798	16,687,062	2,555,021	16,502
Coshocton	3,011	14,453,423	2,033,712	10,843
Guernsey	2,965	11,521,746	1,514,199	11,617
Licking	4,210	32,115,550	3,062,747	16,227
Meigs	2,710	8,656,412	1,327,809	10,763
Monroe	2,813	8,149,557	1,441,106	11,406
Morgan	2,191	7,803,677	1,194,163	8,012
Muskingum	3,618	17,478,237	2,286,710	13,425
Noble	2,467	8,525,291	1,383,686	9,970
Perry	2,110	8,769,370	1,310,839	9,178
Washington	4,232	15,354,302	2,264,821	17,068
Total	36,531	$158,456,554	$21,655,346	144,443

GRAND TAX DUPLICATE OF $715,375,440

We submit this to render practicable the processes of reference and comparison. It covers Southeastern Ohio's real and personal property as returned for taxation in 1926:

Counties	*Amount*
Athens	$ 51,189,940
Belmont	137,367,550
Coshocton	51,027,950
Guernsey	49,863,190
Licking	115,645,330
Meigs	22,021,920
Monroe	22,972,900
Morgan	18,568,890
Muskingum	120,896,330
Noble	16,625,830
Perry	41,068,560
Washington	68,127,000
	$715,375,390

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO ILLITERACY BELOW OHIO AVERAGE

In Ohio according to the census of 1920, there were 131,006 persons over 10 years of age who could neither read nor write. The following table shows the number of such persons found by the census taker in the twelve counties dealt with in this work. The state's percentage of illiterates is 2.8. The Southeastern Ohio counties' average is 2.42.

County	*Illiterate*	*Percentage*
Athens	1,230	3.2
Belmont	3,057	4.4
Coshocton	372	1.6
Guernsey	946	2.7
Licking	550	1.2
Meigs	430	2.1
Monroe	425	2.6
Morgan	177	1.5
Muskingum	706	1.5
Noble	348	2.5
Perry	839	3.0
Washington	702	2.7
Total	9,782	Average 2.42

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO URBAN CENTERS OF MORE THAN 5,000

There were nine of these in 1920, as the following table shows. The reader will know fairly well how to estimate the growth which has gone on during the past seven years in each of these centers. The 1920 figures are:

Zanesville	29,569
Newark	26,718
Marietta	15,140
Bellaire	15,061
Cambridge	13,104
Martin's Ferry	11,634
Coshocton	10,847
Nelsonville	6,440
Athens	6,418

In 1920 another group of Ohio towns had a population of from 2,500 to 5,000. The list is: Barnesville, 4,865; Pomeroy, 4,294; Bridgeport, 3,977; Middleport, 3,772; Crooksville, 3,311; Glouster, 3,140; Shadyside, 3,084; Bysville, 2,775.

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO'S VARIED CHARACTERISTICS

The reader who has followed the foregoing introduction to this point has no doubt become interested in the variety of events, movements and possessions exhibited in allusions to the section's several civil subdivisions. Our twelve Southeastern Ohio counties are like a large family of children in which no two are alike. Each has its special individuality and is therefore worthy of study, a study which may at once begin, since the next chapter will cover the history of Washington County, oldest of the family.

CREATION OF SOUTHEASTERN OHIO COUNTIES

Washington came first, being carved out of the Northwest Territory and created by Gov. Arthur St. Clair's proclamation. It occupied substantially what is now the eastern half of Ohio. A list of the twelve counties handled in this work and the date of the organization of each follows:

Washington,	July	26, 1788	Coshocton,	April	1, 1811
Belmont,	Sept.	7, 1801	Monroe,	Jan.	1, 1813
Muskingum,	Mar.	1, 1804	Perry,	Mar.	1, 1817
Athens,	Mar.	1, 1805	Morgan,	Mar.	1, 1818
Licking,	Mar.	1, 1808	Meigs,	April	1, 1819
Guernsey,		1810	Noble,	Mar.	11, 1851

WASHINGTON COUNTY

CHAPTER XIV

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

CREATED BY GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR'S PROCLAMATION JULY 26, 1788—OCCUPIED NEARLY HALF THE PRESENT STATE OF OHIO—FIRST COUNTY COURT, HELD IN FAMOUS COMPUS MARTIUS, A CEREMONY OF GREAT DIGNITY—"MEN IN GOOD SPIRITS" WROTE PUTNAM TO CUTLER MONTH AFTER ARRIVAL—BUT CRITICS CITED SICKNESS, SAVAGES AND HOOP SNAKES.

The reader who has followed the preceding pages is prepared for the history of Washington County, whose formal organization, however, was not effected until July 26, 1788. The story of the *Mayflower's* arrival at Marietta April 7 of that year and of the early activities of the colonists has been told by many writers each of whom has been inspired to do his best by the high character of the first settlers, the lofty purposes they came to work out, the steadfastness with which they encountered danger and difficulty and the Ordinance which armed them with enlightened law.

The present writer cannot hope to do as well with the subject as has been done by those of other days, some of whom were men of genius and renown, nor has he space for that wealth of detail which is expected in the average county history. Here an effort will be made to deal adequately with the high points, so that those of our readers who are not conversant with particulars may be moved to search for them in the county histories, the Centennial addresses and other rich and varied records. If what is said here prompts any reader to enter upon that search it will have accomplished an important part of the writer's purpose.

ST. CLAIR CREATES WASHINGTON COUNTY

As every reader of Ohio history knows, Washington County when organized occupied about half the territory within Ohio's

present limits. Gov. Arthur St. Clair established it by proclamation. Following is its text, which contains a full description of boundaries:

"By his Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, esq., governor and commander-in-chief of the territory of all the United States northwest of the river Ohio.

"A Proclamation

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Whereas, by the Ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian title has been extinguished into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now, know ye, that it appearing to me to be necessary, for the purpose above mentioned, that a county should immediately be laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.:

"Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the shore of said lake to the north of the Cuyahoga; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1742, until it meets the road from the lower Shawneestown to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning: shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county named and to be called hereafter the County of Washington; and the said County of Washington shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatever, to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out, shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance

OLDEST BUILDING IN OHIO, AT MARIETTA

Standing between the site of old Campus Martius and the Muskingum River. It was the old land office of the Ohio Company.

FAMOUS CAMPUS MARTIUS

The site of this historic fort is near Marietta's center and the Muskingum River. The Rufus Putnam home and the Ohio Company's Land Office still stand near the site as reminders of a bygone age and its famous men.

of Congress before mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of July, in the thirteenth year of Independence of the United States of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"(Signed)

"A. St. Clair."

EARLIEST COURTS ASSEMBLED

On September 2, 1788, the county's first court of common pleas assembled at Campus Martius in the hall of the northwest blockhouse. Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Col. A. Crary were the judges. On the ninth of the same month the first court of the general quarter sessions of the peace was held in the southwest blockhouse. Generals Putnam and Tupper were justices of the Quorum and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord and R. J. Meigs, Jr., were assistant justices. The grand jurors were William Stacey, foreman, Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Mathews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Samuel Stebbins, Jethro Putnam and Jabez True. The occasion was one of marked dignity. In Doctor Andrew's Centennial address we find this excellent word picture of the opening of the county's first court:

"The first court held in the territory was that of the Court of Common Pleas at Campus Martius, September 2, 1788. A procession was formed at the Point, where most of the settlers resided, in the following order: The high sheriff with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the supreme judges; the governor and clergymen; the newly-appointed judges of the court, Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper. Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of the directors of the Ohio Company, then here on a visit, opened the court with prayer; and Col. Ebenezer Sproat, the sheriff, made official proclamation that 'a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons.' General Putnam alluding to this first court says: 'Happily for the credit

of the people, there was no suit, either civil or criminal, brought before the court.' "

FOES CITED SICKNESS, SAVAGES AND HOOP SNAKES

But the Ohio Company's critics, and they were many and active, had abundant materials to use when various troubles set in and were added to and few opportunities were neglected which enabled them to cry "I told you so." One writer has said that they "caricatured and exaggerated editions of the stories of the first adventures: that there were springs of brandy, flax that bore little pieces of cloth on the stems, enormous pumpkins, and melons and the like." "Hoop snakes of such deadly malignity that a sting which they bore in their tails, when it punctured the bark of a green tree, instantly caused its leaves to become sear and the tree to die," were mentioned. Massacres and barbarities by Indians received detailed attention. The soil's fertility was conceded but sickness and other evils were set off against it.

At about the end of the first month, however, General Putnam was in good spirits for he wrote to Doctor Cutler: "The men are generally in good health, and I believe much pleased with the country; that I am so myself you may rest assured. I can only add, the situation of the city plat is the most delightful of any I ever saw." One of his associates went further: "This country, for fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of Europe or America I ever was in."

CHAPTER XV

SOME OF THE SETTLERS SHORT OF FOOD

WINTER OF 1788-89 ONE OF HARDSHIP AND TROUBLE—INDIANS HAVING KILLED AND DRIVEN AWAY GAME EVEN WILD MEAT WAS SCARCE—CORN WENT UP TO $2 A BUSHEL—ISAAC WILLIAMS SOLD HIS AT A LIVING PRICE AND WAS THE SETTLEMENT'S BENEFACTOR—PESTILENCE SET IN AND CAUSED MANY DEATHS—MILLIONS OF PIGEONS WERE DESTRUCTIVE — FIRST TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED 1790 — FIRST COURTHOUSE BUILT OF LOGS.

Evils far worse than criticism and ridicule soon followed; the winter of 1788-89 brought the pioneers at Marietta and vicinity who lacked stores of food or money wherewith to buy, hardships which taxed their power to endure. White bread became fairly unknown. Corn remained, but little else, for the river was closed by ice and even those who had money could not obtain flour until the spring restored navigation.

Even game, the most plentiful of all the food supplies when the colony reached Marietta, had been wantonly killed and driven away by the savages. Conditions were even worse in the winter of 1789-90, for much of the corn gathered during the fall had been damaged by frost and was rejected not only by the palate but by the stomach which resorted to vomiting in the effort to be rid of it. Corn "fit to eat" rose to the price of $2 a bushel and salt reached $8 a bushel. But for the fish in the streams many settlers would have starved.

When the new crops emerged from the ground and approached maturity their half-starved owners plucked such half-ripe vegetables as beans, peas, corn, squashes and boiled them with meagre cupfuls of corn meal. This gave them a soup welcomed as a partial variation from a diet which had made life seem hardly worth living.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, BENEFACTOR

In most histories of pioneer suffering and peril some human figure has revealed himself as the possessor of deep and simple

nobility. Such a man is described by an old writer. We quote in full:

"During the terrible season of famine, Isaac Williams, the Virginia frontiersman who had settled opposite the mouth of the Muskingum, exhibited the nobleness of his nature in many acts of generosity. He had raised a very large quantity of corn, which, planted much earlier than that of the Belpre and Marietta settlers, who had first to clear and fence their lands, was so matured when frost came as to be uninjured.

WAS TEMPTED BUT STOOD FAST

"He was beset by speculators who wished to buy his entire crop at the large price of one dollar and a quarter per bushel, but uniformly refused to have anything to do with them, and sold his corn to those who needed it for food, at the usual price in years of plenty, fifty cents per bushel. Nor would he sell to any man more than was necessary for the subsistence of his family. It was his usual custom to inquire of an applicant the number of persons in his household, and sell him a proportionate number of bushels.

"To those who had not money to buy even at his moderate price, he readily gave credit, and in not a few cases made actual donations. The settlers very generally availed themselves of his benevolence, and the good old man, denying himself riches, had the noble satisfaction of having relieved distress and perhaps warding off absolute starvation."

PESTILENCE AT MARIETTA IN 1790

A disease vastly more dreaded then than after Doctor Jenner's discovery of vaccination came to bless mankind, smallpox, set in against the Point settlers at Marietta in January of the year named. A man named Welsh had been put ashore from a Kentucky boat and on being removed to the home of James Owen he was found to be suffering from the disease. Fear and excitement followed.

At a meeting of the settlers it was decided that a house for the sick man must be built and when it was erected he was taken to it and died there. Mrs. Owen was attacked by the disease but lived through it. Inoculation was used but the disease spread.

Other "sick" houses were erected. The death toll was eight, two of the cases in spite of inoculation.

SCARLET FEVER FOLLOWS SMALLPOX

Scarlet fever in epidemic form appeared at the Point in August, 1793. Infected persons were removed to Devol's Island, but several deaths ensued. Smallpox also returned. Belpre no more escaped than Marietta. In 1792 scarlet fever set in at Farmer's Castle and about fifteen children died as a result. In September, 1793, Benjamin Patterson, who had been inoculated at Marietta, was the source of infection. Doctor True came from Marietta and there was a wholesale inoculation with the result that but five of the 100 affected died.

Although further away in time, there was another visitation of trouble for some of the pioneers and we describe it here because it fits into the present chapter.

A PLAGUE OF MILLIONS OF PIGEONS

This source of property loss seems to have reached unbelievable proportions early in the nineteenth century. One flight of these creatures was thus described by Thaddeus Mason Harris, who made a tour of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. In his journal he wrote as follows, from Marietta:

"The vast flight of pigeons in this country seems incredible. But there is a large forest in Waterford, containing several hundred acres, which has been killed in consequence of their lighting upon it during the autumn of 1801. Such numbers lodged upon the trees that they broke off large limbs; and the ground below is covered, and in some places a foot thick, with their dung, which has not only killed all the undergrowth, but all the trees are dead as if they had been girdled."

Rev. Daniel Story wrote on this subject, his letter being dated Marietta, June 3, 1803:

"I have visited two pigeon roosts and have heard of a third. Those I have seen are astonishing. One is supposed to cover a thousand acres; the other is still larger. The destruction of timber and brush on such large tracts of land by these small animals is almost incredible. Many millions of them must have assem-

bled to effect it, especially as it was done in the course of a few weeks!"

TOWNSHIPS IN THE MAKING

Although Washington County was created by proclamation dated July 26, 1788, no townships were struck off until December, 1790, when the Court of Quarter Sessions established Marietta, Waterford and Belpre. Marietta extended from the seventh range to the western boundary of the ninth range (twelve miles) and extended south so as to include township No. 2 in the ninth range. Belpre and Waterford townships were of correspondingly large size. Gallipolis was bounded upon the north by a line drawn westward from the north line of township No. 3 in the eleventh range; upon the west by the Scioto and on the south by the Ohio River. Two townships in the county's north end were Warren and Middletown and these went into Jefferson County when it was established in 1797.

It was in December of the last named year that Adams and Salem townships were erected, the latter being five miles in width. A new Middletown, embracing nearly all of what became Athens County, was established in December, 1798. Newtown and Newport townships were also created in 1798. The county had nine townships in 1800—Marietta, Belpre, Waterford, Salem, Adams, Newtown, Gallipolis, Middletown, Newport. The full township list, with the year of establishment, is, Marietta, Belpre and Waterford, 1790; Adams and Salem, 1792; Newport, 1798; Grandview, 1802; Watertown and Roxbury, 1806; Fearing, 1808; Wesley and Warren, 1810; Union, 1812; Lawrence, 1815; Aurelius and Barlow, 1818; Ludlow, 1819; Decatur, 1820; Liberty, 1832; Jolly and Independence, 1840; Fairfield and Palmer, 1851; Dunham, 1856; Muskingum, 1861.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE

This was erected in 1798-99, a two story 45 by 39 foot log structure with walls three feet thick. The courtroom on the upper story in front, was lighted by seven windows and heated by two large fireplaces. S. P. Hildreth, the historian, has told us something about the lawyers who practiced there.

"Here Paul Fearing, R. J. Meigs and Jacob Burnet, the ear-

liest attorneys northwest of the river Ohio, displayed their youthful powers and unfolded talents that few in this day excel. Here Charles Hammond and Philemon Beecher for many years attended as barristers, especially the latter. Here also Thomas Ewing, Esq. (the elder), first essayed his mighty powers and began that bright career of popular fame which elevated him to some of the first stations of the Government. A host of others have also here commenced their careers in the early days of the law."

The jailer and his family lived in the two lower rooms of the courthouse. The jail was in the rear and over it were the jury rooms. There was a cupola and the bell which hung in it tolled for many years in cases of death and rang at 9 A. M., noon and 9 P. M.

CHAPTER XVI

THE TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE

INDIAN ATTACKS BREAK OUT IN OHIO COMPANY'S LANDS—WATERFORD BUILDS BLOCKHOUSE—BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE—WOLF CREEK MILLS IN DANGER—AN ANXIOUS NIGHT AT BELPRE—PUTNAM APPEALS TO WASHINGTON—FORT FRYE ATTACKED—CAPTAIN RODGERS AND HURLBUT KILLED—ST. CLAIR MEETS DISASTER—FOUR SLAIN AT NEWBURY—PUTNAM HOST TO 14 CHIEFS—WAYNE'S VICTORY BRINGS PEACE.

Indian hostilities began on and near the Ohio Company's purchase in May, 1789, when Captain Zebulon King was killed by the savages at Belpre. While busy clearing his land a shot laid him low, whereupon two murderous Indians scalped him and made off. The act terrified the Belpre pioneers and warned them too: the Fort Harmar treaty was not to be depended upon—nor were the peaceful protestations of the tribes.

At Belpre, Marietta and the other settlements Indian signs became numerous in the woods. Evidently the foes were waiting to ambush the unwary. The axe was wielded in fear and trembling and those who remained in the cabins put in hours of dreadful suspense. "As a matter of fact," says one historian, "there were but few Indians in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio Company's settlements, even at the time the greatest outrages were perpetrated and they were roving bands who came down from what is now the interior of the state. But the terror of the pioneers was none the less deep and intense if it was very often vague and the product of excited fancy. Any sound, however common, echoing through the forest—the cry of a bird, the snapping of a dry twig—caused man or woman to start with fright, such was the tension of their nerves and to listen with anxious and troubled looks for any further breaking of silence that might possibly indicate the proximity or the approach of a stealthy enemy."

In August the Belpre settlers had a second shock. At Meigs' Station, on the Little Kanawha, the bodies of two boys who had

left the family cabin to go to the blockhouse, were found at the edge of the woods. The Indians had tomahawked them.

WATERFORD BUILDS A BLOCKHOUSE

When General Putnam notified the settlers at Waterford of the murder of Captain King they organized a company of defenders and took steps to build a blockhouse, which structure was completed in July. In September the Indians captured John Gardner, at Waterford, and led him away past the Wolf Creek mills, then in course of construction. He could have called out to his fellow pioneers but knowing that meant his instant destruction he determined to await opportunity for escape. This came at night when by straining at the thongs which bound him he was enabled to steal away from his captors and presently to run at full speed. On the second day of his flight he reached the Wolf Creek mills in safety.

In June, 1790, Major Doughty, commanding 150 men from Fort Harmar, descended the Ohio to Cincinnati and began the construction of Fort Washington. He was presently followed by General Harmar in command of 300 soldiers.* On being reinforced by nearly one thousand militiamen, he marched northward to the Maumee and destroyed several Indian villages.

BRITISH FURNISH AID TO THE HOSTILES

Two defeats were suffered in October by Harmar's command and his responsibility for them was investigated by a court of inquiry which resulted in exoneration. The campaign revived Indian hopes and pioneer fears and both effects were emphasized when it was found that the British at Detroit were furnishing the hostile Indians with military stores.

Meanwhile the Ohio Company had put Campus Martius in a good state of defense and guards were organized for the settlements. Colonel Sproat, in command of the militia, enlisted scouts and sent them out daily to watch for signs of the foe. Evidences of the Indians' nearness to the settlements were found but beyond the theft of horses and minor offences they had not gone.

THE MASSACRE AT BIG BOTTOM

Again the pioneers became careless and overconfident. An association of thirty-six of them settled at Big Bottom in the fall

of 1790 and on that beautiful spot on the Muskingum the settlers erected a blockhouse and proceeded to clear the land. Big Bottom became in due time a part of Morgan County and the story of the massacre which occurred there January 2, 1791, is fully told on pages in this work devoted to Morgan County history.

It is in order to say here, however, that twenty-five or more Delawares and Wyandots surprised the whites in Big Bottom blockhouse, killed twelve of them, including a woman and two children and carried away five in captivity, of whom one died, while four were enabled to return to their homes after much delay.

ON THE DEFENSIVE AT THE MILLS

Two of the Big Bottom settlers, Asa and Eleazer Ballard, were in their own cabin near the blockhouse when the latter was surprised and succeeded in dashing away to safety, guns in hand. Reaching a hunting camp four miles distant they found that able frontiersman, Capt. Joseph Rodgers and a friendly Mohican asleep.

When they were awakened the little party at once left for Wolf Creek mills. Here Captain Rodgers organized the defense, assembled all the settlers in Colonel Robert Oliver's cabin, the largest there, and filled tubs, buckets and other vessels with water from the creek for the quenching of any flames that the savages might start. Among the thirty persons assembled in the Oliver cabin but seven were men; most of the heads of families had gone to Marietta, to attend the court of quarter sessions. It was a long, anxious night but daylight came without an attack.

WATERFORD WARNED IN THE NIGHT

We quote from the Washington history of 1881 the following vivid story of what followed at Waterford when the news reached that settlement:

"The people of Waterford had been made acquainted with the news of the attack on Big Bottom in the night by Samuel Mitchell from the Mills. The settlement extended nearly two miles along the river but every cabin was visited either by Mitchell or by James and Daniel Convers whom he had aroused first to spread the alarm. As the news was carried from door to door, terrified people, aroused from their sleep, came hurrying to the blockhouse,

carrying little else than such arms as they could command. Seventy persons passed the night in a room about fifteen feet square. The blockhouse was considered a good defense. The people nevertheless passed a night which was full of apprehension and suspense."

AWFUL SPECTACLE AT BIG BOTTOM

This was revealed two days after the massacre when Captain Rodgers and Anselm Tupper each led a company of men to the blockhouse. The savages had sought to burn the bodies of their victims by taking up the blockhouse floor, piling it upon the bodies and setting the boards afire. The wood was green and did not burn freely but the flames reinforced the tomahawk in placing most of the dead beyond identification. The ground being frozen too hard for grave-digging outside, the pioneers dug a grave inside the cabin and laid the bodies in it side by side. Not until after the Greenville treaty of 1795 was an attempt made to form a new settlement at Big Bottom.

ANXIOUS NIGHT AT BELPRE

The news of the massacre reached Marietta the next forenoon, when the court of quarter sessions had just opened. Court was adjourned and those in attendance from the nearby settlements at once left for their homes, filled with the terrible fear that they would find their dear ones slain. Those who remained at Marietta could contemplate the situation with greater composure in the knowledge of their superior numbers and of the defense which could be conducted at Campus Martius and Fort Harmar. When Belpre heard the news hours of apprehension followed through the night only to be lifted when the heads of families returned next day.

OHIO COMPANY TAKES PROMPT ACTION

With immediate and heavy responsibilities resting upon them the Ohio Company took a speedy and well-considered course. Meetings were held daily during ten days and on the fifth day resolutions were passed which covered the ground thoroughly. The "whereas" expressed the company's fears that their outsettlements might be "swallowed up" unless these could be immediately drawn in.

Resolution No. 1 advised that all women and children in the outsettlements be removed to Marietta where houses must be provided for them, the reasonable expenses to be paid out of company funds. Other resolutions requested the company's directors to strengthen the several defenses; authorized application to the command at Fort Harmar for military protection; authorized Lieutenant Colonel Commander Sproat to organize garrisons for the Marietta, Belpre and Wolf Creek settlements and the company provided compensation for those assigned to duty.

EARNEST APPEALS FOR AID

The resolutions were transmitted to the judges of the court of quarter sessions, who were appealed to to seek aid from the National Government. This section of the communication tells of the anxiety of the company in face of the danger which seemed to threaten:

"We cannot now be silent when we find ourselves after an ineffectual campaign exposed unprotected to the fury of an irritated enemy. It is with pain we have heard the cruel insinuation of those who have been disaffected to the settlement of this county. It is not possible that those men who have pursued into these woods that path to an humble competence which was pointed out to us by the commander-in-chief of the American armies should be doomed the victims of jealous policy to see the mangled bodies exposed a spectacle to prevent emigration." It remains to be noted in this connection that the eleven thousand dollars expended for defense by the Ohio Company was never refunded by Congress. The famous appeal made for military aid by General Rufus Putnam to President George Washington is here given in part:

"Our situation is truly critical; the governor and secretary both being absent, no assistance from Virginia or Pennsylvania can be had. The garrison at Fort Harmar, consisting at this time of little more than twenty men, can afford no protection to our settlements, and the whole number of men in our settlements capable of bearing arms, including all civil and military officers, does not exceed two hundred and eighty-seven, many of them badly armed.

"We are in the utmost danger of being swallowed up, should the enemy push the war with rigor during the winter; this, I be-

lieve will fully appear by taking a short view of our several settlements, and I hope justify the extraordinary measures we have adopted for want of legal authority to apply for aid in the business. The situation of our people is nearly as follows:

"At Marietta are about eighty houses in the distance of one mile, with scattering houses about three miles up the Ohio. A set of mills at Duck Creek, four miles distant, and another mill two miles up the Muskingum. Twenty-two miles up this river is a settlement, consisting of about twenty families (Waterford); about two miles from them on Wolf Creek are five families and a set of mills.

"Down the Ohio, and opposite the Little Kanawha, commences the settlement called Belle Prairie, which extends down the river with little interruption about twelve miles and contains between thirty and forty houses. Before the late disaster we had several other settlements, which are already broken up. I have taken the liberty to enclose the proceedings of the Ohio Company and justices of the sessions on this occasion, and beg leave, with the greatest deference, to observe that unless Government speedily sends a body of troops for our protection we are a ruined people."

MARIETTA AND BELPRE AWAKE

But the Company, depending not on words of appeal, went steadfastly to work. Campus Martius was strengthened; the Point was protected; four blockhouses were built, and Colonel Ebenezer Sproat was placed in command.

At Belpre, where Colonel Battelle and Colonel Cushing had built two blockhouses for their families, eleven more such houses were built and palisades extended around them. The fortifications were occupied by the families of the upper and lower settlements and the garrison became known as Farmer's Castle. The garrison consisted of about seventy sturdy men and besides these were about 150 persons.

GATHERED AT WATERFORD

The settlers at Waterford and at Wolf Creek mills were not less prompt and resourceful. On the day after the Big Bottom massacre men from the two points met and decided to abandon the mills and concentrate at Waterford. The families were removed;

Fort Frye was built on the east side of the Muskingum about half a mile below where Beverly stands; palisades were set up to enclose about three-quarters of an acre of land; blockhouses occupied the fort's corners; a well was dug within the enclosure.

Six weeks later, early in March, the gates being hung, the fort was in a reasonably defensive state. Within it were about forty men capable of bearing arms, under the command of Capt. William Gray. To watch over the settlers' health was Dr. Thomas Early; to act as surgeon's mate was Dr. Nathan McIntosh; the rangers were Neal McGuffey, Andrew McClure, William McCullock and William Neal.

SAVAGES ATTACK FORT FRYE

The settlers were now concentrated at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. Anxious to resume their attacks on the wilderness and friendly contact with the soil they faced the possibility of great shortage of food and the perils of ill health. But they had life, they could reasonably expect not to share the fate which had overtaken their Big Bottom brethren. And for these they were doubtless duly thankful.

But Fort Frye was not to escape attack for any length of time. Early in March a party of Wyandots and Delawares came down into the Muskingum valley from the Sandusky country and camped at the Falls of the Muskingum, now known as Duncan Falls, their object being to attack the Waterford settlement. In their party was an Indian of King Philip's tribe, John Miller, who had been among the settlers at Marietta and Waterford, coming there from Rhode Island.

JOHN MILLER, THE "GOOD INDIAN"

Having learned the object of the warriors' journey he planned to break away from them and warn his white friends at Waterford. It was a difficult undertaking for he was suspected and carefully watched. The story of his success and arrival at Waterford is long and interesting but must be curtailed here. On reaching Fort Frye he was admitted and his story listened to and profited by.

The fort was not quite in shape for defense but in two days the gates were hung. The attack came on the morning of March 11. Wilbur Sprague as shot in the hip while coming from a

cabin where he had milked a cow. He ran toward the fort and was carried inside by his brothers. William McCullock, emerging to see what the shot meant, was fired on, but running a zigzag course toward the gate, he passed safely into it. The Indians withdrew and separating into minor parties went to Marietta and Belpre to lay in wait for the unwary.

SAD DEATH OF CAPTAIN RODGERS

The next attack occurred the day after that made on Fort Frye. It was launched against Waldo Putnam and Nathaniel Little, who had left Farmer's Castle to milk and feed the cows half a mile away. An Indian shot at Putnam, who upon Little's warning cry had sprung out of the way. The young men ran toward the "Castle" pursued by three savages until settlers came out from the garrison.

A day later Captain Joseph Rodgers and Edward Henderson, Campus Martius rangers, left that fort on a scouting trip up the Muskingum. During a day's tramp they had seen no evidence of the presence of Indians but at night when but a mile from the fort two of the redskins arose from behind a log and opened fire. A ball penetrated Rodgers breast and he fell into Henderson's arms. "I am a dead man," he said; "you must save yourself."

A SCOUT'S NARROW ESCAPE

As Henderson fled a ball cut through a silk handkerchief which was around his head; another passed through the collar of his hunting shirt. Four Indians now being in the chase Henderson escaped by running up a ravine and crossing the hills to Duck Creek. The death of Rodgers brought great sorrow to the settlers who esteemed him for many reasons. He had served in the Revolution. Matthew Kerr was the victim of Indian savagery when four redskins fired upon him as he was about to leave his canoe for the shore. Three balls did their work. One of the savages scalped Kerr and set the canoe adrift in the stream.

Henderson was eager for a chance to avenge the death of his friend Rodgers, as was Hamilton Kerr to avenge that of his father, Matthew Kerr, and they took advantage of an opportunity to do so in July of this anxious year while leading about forty men, made up of Fort Harmar soldiers and Marietta volunteers,

toward the abandoned mill on Duck Creek, at which point it had been reported Indians had been seen. Coming upon the savages Kerr shot one of them, rushed upon him and plunged his knife into his body with repeated strokes. The other red men escaped.

HURLBUT, THE TRAPPER, SLAIN AND SCALPED

Another murder occurred at Belpre, September 28, when Benoni Hurlbut, a hunter and trapper, a bold and venturesome man, went down the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Hocking, accompanied by Joshua Fleehart, a fellow-hunter. Hurlbut went into the woods while Fleehart remained in the canoe. The sound of a rifle shot which Fleehart knew was not from his partner's gun convinced him that Hurlbut had fallen. He returned to Belpre and next day when a party went to the spot with Fleehart they found Hurlbut's lifeless body. He had been scalped.

Putnam and Little were again attacked by the redskins and had reached safety at the fort with much difficulty. "Much cattle had also been driven away and horses were dispensed with as sure to be ridden away by the Indians and as offering the savages an incentive to hang around the settlement."

OLD MAN AND LITTLE BOY SLAIN

In October a considerable party of Indians who had been on the Little Kanawha came upon the trail of Nicholas Carpenter, his ten-year-old son, and five men who were helping to drive some cattle from Clarksburg to Marietta. They reached the whites in the morning where they had camped on a small stream emptying into the Ohio about six miles above Marietta. The war whoops and rifle shots broke upon the morning air and a bloody massacre followed. Two of the whites escaped. Carpenter and his son were taken a little distance away and killed.

At Waterford no Indian attacks were made after the March attempt but young Daniel Convers was captured there and carried off to Sandusky and later to Detroit. An extended account of his adventures among the Indians appears in the history of Muskingum County which is a part of this work. Convers made his way back to his Connecticut home and then to Marietta, later becoming the first carrier of mail between the latter place and Zanesville.

THEN CAME ST. CLAIR'S TRAGIC DEFEAT

On December 5, 1791, Major Denny, journeying from Fort Washington to Philadelphia, stopped at Marietta and gave the settlers the first news they had received of the disaster which in November had overwhelmed General Arthur St. Clair's army in Darke County. The loss of 600 men, killed; the wounding of 200 more; the terrible butchery of 56 women camp-followers; the unspeakable atrocities committed by the victors constituted a supremely tragic tale and the Ohio Company's settlements were again plunged into deepest dread.

But the leaders in the Ohio Company's settlements were not cravens nor sloths. They improved old defenses and at a point near Harmar on the shore of the Muskingum Judge Joseph Gilman and his son, Benjamin Ives Gilman, built a new blockhouse. When a company of soldiers for Fort Harmar came early in 1792 they brought to the settlement a sense of greater safety and when more soldiers for Fort Frye and Farmer's Castle arrived confidence grew. In the summer Colonel Sproat received from an arms factory a supply of muskets equipped with bayonets. The winter came and went in peace and settlers made gains along lines of improvement and preparation for tilling the soil.

BOLD MURDER OF FOUR AT NEWBURY

At Newbury, six miles below Farmer's Castle, in the spring of 1792, the Indians murdered the wife of a man named Brown and two of their daughters. A babe in Mrs. Brown's arms at the time of the attack received a gash on its forehead but recovered. Persis Dunham, a young girl who was with Mrs. Brown and the children in the field near the blockhouse, was also tomahawked. It was a bold onslaught and so affected the Newbury settlers that they abandoned operations and took refuge in Farmer's Castle.

On a June day in 1792 Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., afterwards Ohio's governor, Joseph Symonds and a negro boy were attacked by two Indians at a point on the Muskingum between Fort Harmar and Campus Martius, while about to enter a boat. Symonds escaped by swimming the river, the boy was tomahawked at the shore and Meigs escaped by leaping across a run.

His pursuer threw his tomahawk at Meigs but it missed the mark.

FOURTEEN CHIEFS DINED AT PUTNAM'S HOUSE

An entertainment of Indian chiefs took place at Campus Martius and General Putnam's house on November 17, 1792, which was something of a comedy in some of its aspects but enjoyable, to the whites, at least, after so long a period of warfare with the Indians. In September General Putnam had been on the Wabash, under appointment by President Washington, to treat with the Indians there and had urged the chiefs to send a delegation to Philadelphia for a talk with the Great Father.

It was this delegation, fourteen in number, which reached Marietta on its way up the Ohio and in charge of an army officer. Landing at the Point the chiefs were welcomed and entertained there. In Colonel Parker's reminiscences it is related that "Colonel Oliver went down with some of the men from Campus Martius and led them (the chiefs) through the mud. On their entering, the drums struck a salute, the guards presented arms, the cannon was fired in the northeast bastion, whereat the Indians dodged and looked surprised. General Putnam and Doctor Stacey received them and they marched to the General's to dine."

MAJOR GOODALE TAKEN PRISONER

One of the severest losses sustained by the Belpre settlement occurred March 1, 1793, when Maj. Nathan Goodale was captured while at work in a field "not more than forty rods from the little stockade and in plain view of it." It was at first thought that the savages must have slain him but searching parties could find no evidence to that effect and the conclusion that he was a prisoner was accepted. Major Goodale never returned nor was he ever heard of.

The citizens of the beautiful prairie drew up a petition in which it was stated to General Washington that six of their people had been killed; that Major Goodale had been carried off; that a third of their cattle and crops had been destroyed and that a total breaking up of the settlement might follow "unless the Government should afford them the protection of a large number of men."

A NEW COLONY AT OLIVE GREEN

In the spring of 1794 the Waterford settlers felt it would be safe to establish a colony and they erected a blockhouse at the mouth of the Olive Green Creek, four miles up the Muskingum, enclosing within the stockade several cabins. An old writer says of this venture:

"The settlers here were Able Sherman and wife, their son Ezra and his wife and two unmarried sons of the former, but grown men; Ezekiel Hoyt, wife and children; Aaron Delairy, wife, son and two daughters; Mathew Gallant and George Ewing, wife and children. The last named became the pioneer settler of Ames Township, Athens County. Among his children at Olive Green was one in his fifth year destined to be eminent in the counsels of the nation—Thomas Ewing."

The little settlement was destined soon to have brought home to it the dangers of their situation. When Able Sherman was returning to Olive Green from a tramp to Waterford the Indians shot and scalped him within a quarter of a mile of his home. His son Ezra found the body, which was laid away next day "near the mouth of the run by which he had fallen, which to this day," says the writer of the early '80s "is known as Dead Man's Run."

ROBERT WARTH AND JONAS DAVIS SLAIN

Robert Warth was slain by the redskins on May 10, quite near Fort Harmar. While at work in a field Warth was fired upon by two Indians from behind a brush pile. Benjamin Ives Gilman was at work a few rods away, unseen by the savages, who, having emptied their rifles were unable to prevent him dashing toward the fort. Warth was killed and scalped.

One more tragedy horrified the Belpre settlement when Jonas Davis was slain in February, 1795, while drawing nails from an old boat by the river side. The evening came and he was missing at the garrison. Searchers found his body next morning. His scalp and clothing were gone. He and a daughter of Isaac Barker of the settlement, were betrothed, and the time for their marriage was at hand.

WAYNE'S TREATY USHERS IN PEACE

The last white victim of the Indian war was Sherman Waterman, whose death occurred May 21, 1795, on the south branch of

Wolf's Creek about four miles from Fort Frye, when he left a cabin to cut hemlock boughs for a sleeping berth. The Indians fired on him and pursued him as he ran toward the cabin. Companions ran out and took him into it but he died in great agony that night.

Gen. Anthony Wayne's treaty was signed at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, August 10, 1795. Thirty-eight white persons had been killed in the Ohio Company's land and ten were taken captive, two of whom died of sickness or were killed.

PRICELESS PEACE FOLLOWS

An early writer has said that General Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795 gladdened hearts on the frontier to an extent that had not been equaled "since the golden age of the poets" and none could have been made happier than the pioneers at Marietta, Waterford and Belpre, who had been subjected to a garrison life that invited disease, imposed discomfort and interdicted the open air activities which settlers were so anxious to begin or resume.

Never perhaps were men more happy to engage in toil than were those in the Ohio Company's territory who had for years feared to shoulder the axe, hew the logs, raise a cabin, enlarge a patch in the wilderness and plant it in vegetables and grain. They went forth when peace came with joy in their hearts and songs on their lips. To see life-giving plants rise from that rich soil, to cultivate them with the rude tools of the day and to gather the increase yielded happiness beyond the power of words to express.

CHAPTER XVII

RISE AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF MARIETTA

CUTLER PROPOSED THE NAME ADELPHIA BUT OHIO COMPANY PREFERRED TO HONOR MARIE ANTOINETTE—INDIAN CHIEFS AT VARNUM'S FUNERAL—FAMILIES CAME FROM EAST AND THE LADIES HELD A RECEPTION NEXT DAY—DR. CUTLER AN EARLY VISITOR—POPULATION 550 IN 1803 AND THE TOWN HAD NINETY-ONE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHT STORES—SHIPBUILDING AN EARLY INDUSTRY—GROWTH BEGAN IN 1880 AND CENTENNIAL GAVE IT MOMENTUM—GREAT PROGRESS IN THE '90s—POPULATION OVER 13,000 IN 1920.

Here swift Muskingum rolls his rapid waves;
There fruitful valleys fair Ohio laves;
On its smooth surface gentle zephyrs play,
The sunbeams tremble with a placid ray.
What future harvests on his bosom glide
And loads of commerce swell the downward tide,
Where Mississippi joins in length'ning sweep
And rolls majestic to the Atlantic deep.

—Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., July 4, 1789.

The settlement was not at first formally named but was generally known as Muskingum. Dr. Manasseh Cutler would have called it Adelphia and so advised Rufus Putnam in a letter dated December 3, 1787. His wishes were carried out to the extent that Adelphia was used until July 2, 1788, when at the first meeting of the Ohio Company held west of the mountains the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved—That the city near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum be called Marietta; that the directors write to his excellency, Count Moustiers [who was the French Minister] informing him of their motive in naming the city and request his opinion whether it will be advisable to present to her majesty of France a public square."

HONORING MARIE ANTOINETTE

An old historian wrote on this subject:

"It was very natural that the pioneers should have chosen the name they did. They had a great respect and love for France. Many of them were personally acquainted with, and warmly attached to, Lafayette and his brother officers who had lent their valuable aid to the colonies in the Revolution.

"Marie Antoinette had ever been the friend of the infant nation and these New England patriots assembled upon the banks of the Ohio appreciated her constant and uniform kindliness as they did the brave self-sacrifice of the sons of France." One of the squares of the city was named after her.

Death's first stroke fell in the family of Maj. Nathaniel Cushing August 25, 1788, taking the life of his 13-year-old daughter, Nabby. An older mark was struck when Gen. James Mitchell Varnum passed away January 10. This was a mournful event for the little settlement, General (or Judge) Varnum, occupying a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Although but forty years of age he had had a brilliant career, had served as a Revolutionary officer and had become a judge at Marietta.

INDIAN CHIEFS AT VARNUM'S FUNERAL

His body was laid away January 13 in connection with ceremonies attended by substantially everybody in the settlement and by "a large number of Indian chiefs who had been present at the treaty of Fort Harmar, concluded on the 9th." The first wedding was one of note because Gen. Rufus Putnam, judge of the court of common pleas of Washington County, conducted the ceremony and because it united Rowena, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, to Hon. Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Northwest Territory.

In the summer of 1794 Marietta had its first postmaster. Timothy Pickering, the postmaster general, wrote about the matter to General Putnam as follows:

"Marietta will be a station for the (mail) boats to stop at as they pass and doubtless it will be convenient to have a post office there. Herewith I send a packet to you to be put into the hands of the person you judge most suitable for postmaster." General

Putnam thought Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., that person. Twenty years later Meigs became postmaster general.

MAIL ROUTE MARIETTA TO ZANESVILLE

These mail boats that passed Marietta while plying between Wheeling and Cincinnati gave the settlement mail connection with New England "every two or three weeks," says an old writer. Then came Marietta's first mail route by land. This connected the settlement with Zanesville and was opened in 1798 when Daniel Convers became the carrier. His leaving time was at 1 o'clock P. M., every Thursday, and he was scheduled to reach Zanesville the following Monday at 8 o'clock A. M. His Zanesville leaving-time was at 6 P. M. on Tuesday. Convers had had a history, he having been captured by the Indians in Washington County, taken to the Great Lakes and there escaped. The story is told in both the Washington and Muskingum County sections of this work.

ADOPT POLICE "SYSTEM"

That General Putnam and his associates saw the necessity of exerting police powers before the settlement had concluded the first year of its existence is seen in the following communication addressed to Governor St. Clair under date of February 4, 1789, when Marietta's first town meeting was held:

"We must lament with all the feelings of men anxious to live under the precepts of legal authority the absence of your excellency and the judges of the territory, more particularly at this time, ere the system of laws has been completed. Nothing but the most absolute necessity can exculpate us in assuming even the private police of our settlement. But the necessity and propriety of some system which may tend to health, the preservation of our fields and gardens, with other essential regulations will, we flatter ourselves, apologize for our adopting it."

The "system" referred to was reported upon March 17 and it served for several years. Rufus Putnam, Archibald Crary, Griffin Greene, Robert Oliver and Nathaniel Goodale were the settlement's first police commissioners.

LADIES LOST LITTLE TIME

We learn from Doctor Cutler that a social function occurred in Marietta almost immediately after the arrival of its first

ladies. These had come as members of the families which reached Marietta from New England August 19, 1788. On the twentieth the governor and the officers and their ladies at Fort Harmar were entertained in the hall at Campus Martius. Doctor Cutler, who had come the day before, wrote of the affair that there was "a handsome dinner, with punch and wine" and he added: "The governor and the ladies from the garrison were very sociable. Mrs. Rowena Tupper and the two Mrs. Goodales dined and fifty-five gentlemen."

POPULATION 550 IN 1803

Marietta grew very slowly but it did grow. The nucleus of forty-seven persons on which was built the later growth had been added to at the end of fifteen years. Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, while touring "the territory northwest of the Alleghany Mountains" reached Marietta April 23, 1803, and has left us a delightful and most enlightening story of the village as it then was:

"There are now within the town plat 550 inhabitants and ninety-one dwelling houses, sixty-five of which are frame or plank, eleven of brick and three of stone. It contains also eight merchants' stores, nineteen buildings occupied by public officers and mechanics, three rope walks 850 feet long, a gaol and courthouse under the same roof and an academy which is used at present as a place of worship.

"Marietta is a place of much business and is rapidly increasing in population. Shipbuilding is already carried on to a considerable extent. A spirit of industry and enterprise prevails. Add to all, the remarkable healthiness of the place, the benefit it receives from the growing settlements on the Muskingum and the extensive navigation of that river and it is easy to foresee that it will maintain a character as the most respectable and thriving town in the state.

LAUDING THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE

"The situation of this town is extremely well chosen and is truly delightful. The appearance of the rivers, banks and distant hills is remarkably picturesque. Trees of different form and foliage give a vast variety to the beauty and coloring of the pros-

pect, while the high hills that rise like a rampart all around add magnificence and grandeur to the scene. Back of the town is a ridge finely clothed with trees." Anticipating figures on population increase it is to be said in this connection that by 1880 Marietta, although ten times as large as in 1803, still numbered but 5,444 inhabitants. Her growth in many aspects began in 1880.

SOME OF THE EARLY TAVERNS

Writing in 1880 or 1881 an early Washington County historian listed Marietta's earliest taverns in words of which the following is a condensed reproduction:

Gen. Joseph Buell built the first tavern at the corner of Green and Front streets. It is said to have been the first frame house "north of the Ohio River." Levi Munsell was for several years the landlord.

The Shepard House stood on Ohio Street until 1882 when it was replaced by a two-story brick block.

The McFarlan House was built in 1797. It was the boatmen's favorite tavern.

The Brophy House was farther up the street. It had been opened by Casper Smith, a German whose widow John Brophy had married.

The hotel known in 1881 as the Brown House was built early in the nineteenth century by Col. Abner Lord for a residence.

Tanning was an early industry at Marietta and in the '60s the Skinner-Rolston tannery was one of the West's largest. A cotton factory was built in Marietta in 1813. The town's population was 2,689 in 1840.

WHEN MARIETTA BEGAN TO GAIN

Marietta's growth up to 1880 had been slow, but in the decade beginning that year the increase was marked. The population of 5,444 in 1880 was swelled by the annexation, May 14, 1890, of Harmar, with her population of 1,571. The far greater portion of the gain in this decade came from accessions through economic sources, a wave of confidence, public spirit and concerted "boosting" being largely responsible.

The Centennial celebration of April 7, 1888, did a great deal to inspire the city to new endeavors. Orators of national fame

came to help celebrate the founding of Marietta. Following that event, July 15-19 of the same year, the city celebrated the establishment of civil government in the Northwest Territory and for nearly a week it was host to some of the nation's most distinguished men and orators.

AWAKENED IN THE '80S

These two celebrations gave new impetus to Marietta's forward march. Her visitors had praised the city's beauty and had recognized and confirmed the fame which her position in history had rightfully brought. This and kindred influences arising from the two centennials added momentum to the forward movement already under way.

The advance movement went on during the '90s and added not only to the city's inhabitants but to her commercial, industrial and institutional possessions. Modern waterworks were established 1891-92, and street paving began in the last named year; a paid fire department was installed in 1894; the process of sewering the city followed and in April, 1896, the city granted a franchise which resulted in street car service; in 1902 the city line was connected with the Marietta-Parkersburg interurban road (Marietta-Lowell line).

A PERIOD OF ALL AROUND PROGRESS

The gain in railroad service was of marked value. In 1880 the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Cleveland and Marietta lines alone served the city. But in July, 1888, the Zanesville and Ohio River road entered Marietta. This road being acquired by the B. & O. Company in 1902 and connection thus being established with that corporation's trunk lines at Parkersburg and at Zanesville, the city was favored with excellent transportation facilities.

Connection with the natural gas fields followed in 1893 and this quickened industrial development, while affording economical domestic fuel. "Handsome residences sprang up like magic, at the rate of 300 to 400 a year," wrote Andrews, the historian; "costly and elegant business blocks and office buildings replaced the old-fashioned frame structures that for years had been landmarks; iron and glass industries were added to the diversity of lines of woodworking which had long been profitably followed and

the manufacturing interests soon became predominant; many beautiful suburban tracts were laid out and homes erected on them."

BRIDGED THE BROAD OHIO

In 1902 the handsome courthouse of the present day was completed, an addition to the city's architectural charms which had come about through the efforts of Marietta's Board of Trade (organized 1887) which body had in 1889 led a movement in behalf of a new temple of justice. Voters sanctioned the project at the polls. The high and Marion school buildings were erected in 1900-01 and about the same time the old bridge spanning the Muskingum gave way to a fine steel structure. A number of handsome new churches were also built. In 1901 the bridge spanning the Ohio between Marietta and Williamstown was begun. It is an imposing structure, with a channel span of 650 feet. Its value to Marietta is very great.

Marietta began the twentieth century with a population of 13,348 but suffered a slight loss during its first decade. Her inhabitants totaled 12,923 in 1910, but in 1920 considerably more than this loss was found to have been made up, the population having reached 15,140. According to a survey estimate submitted by F. M. Paul, managing secretary of the Marietta Chamber of Commerce, the 1927 population is 17,713.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE CITY OF MARIETTA TODAY

PRESENT POPULATION ESTIMATED AT OVER 17,000—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS MANY AND EXCELLENT—MARIETTA COLLEGE OCCUPIES A HIGH PLACE—OIL AND GAS FIELDS SURROUND THE CITY—NEARLY FOUR-SCORE INDUSTRIES—POINTS OF INTEREST OF GREAT HISTORIC VALUE INDICATED TO ASSIST THE VISITOR—"BEST MARKED CITY IN AMERICA."

Prefacing his statement of the city's present conditions with the estimate that Marietta's 1927 population is 17,713, F. M. Paul, managing secretary of her Chamber of Commerce, favors us with the following valuable information:

"The City of Williamstown, W. Va., which is just across the Ohio River from Marietta, is really considered as Marietta trade territory and has a population of 3,500. The birth rate of Marietta is in excess of death rate of 480 since 1920. Marietta's school enrollment is as follows: 1919, 2,876; 1925, 3,161; 1926, 3,297, with an increase of 421, or 15%. Our school-age enrollment (5 to 18 years) is 3,177 for 1924 and 1925; 3,099 for 1925 and 1926. Marietta is a city where the native population runs high and the schedule is as follows: Native white, 80.8%; native white (foreign or mixed parentage), 14.5%; negro, 1.6%; foreign born, 3.1%."

EDUCATION WELL CARED FOR

The allusion to school enumerations is a reminder of Marietta's excellent educational facilities. Says the Chamber of Commerce report on this score:

"People move here from other sections to take advantage of them. A boy or girl may start in a kindergarten and go right on through the grade, Junior High and Senior High schools and then through Marietta College and finish with a postgraduate degree.

"There are eight first class grade schools with 1,875 pupils;

a Junior High with 700; and a Senior High with 400. There are also one parochial school, two commercial schools and some good private schools of music, art, etc. Then comes Marietta College with a student body representing several states; with campus, buildings and equipment that could not be duplicated today for three-quarters of a million dollars and with invested endowment funds of over a million, one hundred thousand dollars. A $450,000 bond issue has recently been voted by the people for a new high school."

A modern boulevard street lighting system has been provided for. The city has thirty miles of paved streets, sixty miles of paved sidewalks and thirty-eight miles of sewer lines. A modern filtering plant insures pure and clear water.

MARIETTA'S MANY CHURCHES

"Marietta has no less than twenty churches of practically all Protestant and Catholic denominations. Most of them have exceptionally nice buildings. This is a churchgoing community and every church can rightfully claim a large and loyal membership. Some of the oldest church organizations and buildings in Ohio are to be found here. In fact the first religious body in the Northwest Territory was organized by the pioneers almost immediately upon their landing and a church building was soon erected near the spot where they landed."

MARKED INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Regarding Marietta's present industries we quote from a recent Chamber of Commerce survey:

"Marietta is one of the most diversified cities in the country. There are no less than seventy-five plants, large and small, in and near the city, manufacturing about as many different products.

"These statistics prove Marietta's industrial growth: In 1920 the census showed that 1,671 people were employed; that the total payroll was $1,927,405 and that the total output was valued at $5,917,469. The factory survey for 1923 showed that there are 2,254 employees, with a total payroll of $2,788,034, and a total output estimated at $12,213,000 in value.

"Excellent facilities have been provided for the advantageous location of new industries. In addition to the thriving 'Norwood'

Industrial District, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, a comparatively new addition known as 'Westview' was purchased by a non-profit-seeking holding company and opened up along the B. & O. Railway. This addition is one and one-half miles from the center of the city and is provided with natural gas, city water, paved roads, etc. Very attractive sites are available for substantial new concerns on an unusually reasonable basis. The addition is located along the navigable Muskingum River, but out of all high water. The B. & O. Railway Company has invested more than $20,000 in building industrial tracks through the property.

"With no one industry predominating Marietta's labor conditions are good. Our plants draw their skilled and unskilled labor from a number of nearby small towns and to almost 100 per cent it is of the native-born class.

"While Marietta is located close to the coal fields of West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio, and has the advantage of the 'short haul' per ton price, practically all of our plants use natural gas and electricity for power, heat and light.

"Here is practically the complete list of products manufactured here: Art Pottery, Auto Bodies and Wagons, Automotive Chemicals, Advertising Materials, Bakery Products, Barrels, Baskets, Battery Boxes, Boilers, Boxes, Brick, Building Materials (wood), Candies, Castings, Cement Blocks, Chairs, Chemicals, Cigars and Stogies, Confections, Crates, Crayon Products, Creamery Products, Dining Room Furniture, Drugs, Dyes, Filing Equipment, Oil Well Fishing Tools, Gas Engines, Gasoline, Gray Iron Castings, Grindstones, Harness, Horse Collars, Ice, Iridescent Glassware, Kerosene, Liquid Soap, Soap Dispensers, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Metal Ventilators, Nitro-Glycerine, Oils, Oil Well Supplies, Oil Well Tools and Machinery, Overalls, Organs, Paints, Pants and Knickerbockers, Paper Boxes, Paraffine Wax, Plumbers' Supplies, Printing, Proprietary Medicines, Pumps, Office Safes, Saddles, Sand and Gravel, Silos, Soft Drinks, Stains, Sweeping Compounds, Tanks, Tools, Underreamers, Varnishes, Valve Cups, Window Glass.

"This is the center of one of the oldest oil producing fields in the Ohio Valley, with over a million and a quarter barrels annual production. Many large producing and refining companies and firms manufacturing and wholesaling all kinds of oil and gas field equipment are located here.

"Thousands of tons of grindstones are shipped annually from the quarries of Washington County to all parts of the country. Paving and building brick and sand and gravel are shipped by the hundreds of carloads annually. Marietta has about twenty wholesale houses and her retail stores are above the average of those in cities of similar size.

WELL SERVED BY BANKS

"During the past five years Marietta's bank assets have gained nearly $5,000,000. We have five strong banks. Marietta is one of the wealthiest towns of its size in the country. The total bank deposits are over $11,200,000, with total assets of $15,125,000. There are also three Building Loan Associations with assets of $1,375,000.

"Of our five banks, three are national, one state and one strictly savings."

THE MARIETTA COLLEGE

In 1797 the pioneers of Marietta organized Muskingum Academy and in 1800 a building was erected for it. Three changes in name and policy succeeded and the old academy grew into the Marietta College which was chartered in 1835. From a modest beginning it has advanced to an important place in the field of higher learning. Of the college library the Marietta Chamber of Commerce says:

"The students of the college and the people of the city prize highly the library of Marietta College. This library building houses collections of unusual size and value, including approximately 100,000 bound volumes and pamphlets especially rich in Americana and in original historical manuscripts. It is the depository of the documents of the company of Ohio Associates, including the Rufus Putnam papers, many letters of Washington and other distinguished men of America's pioneer days.

"These rare collections are of such value and interest as to attract people from various parts of the country to Marietta to view them.

"That Marietta is a city of cultured people is again demonstrated in the fact that a city library with a modern building and several thousand books, is supported."

MOUND IN MOUND CEMETERY, MARIETTA

The cemetery, which is located near Marietta College, is no less worthy of attention than the famous mound here displayed, since it is the resting place of men renowned in the war of the Revolution and in other important fields of action.

WHAT THERE IS TO SEE

"Among Marietta's points of interest are: The site of Fort Harmar, 1786; landing place of the forty-eight pioneers, April 17, 1788; landing place of the first families, August 14, 1788; picketed point; Ohio Company's Land Office; Campus Martius House; landing place of Lafayette; site of the first church in Ohio; site of Muskingum Academy; home of the 1812 war governor, Return Jonathan Meigs; site of the inauguration of Gen. Arthur St. Clair as the first governor of the Northwest Territory; ancient works of the Mound Builders and Flat Iron Square, the first business block.

"Marietta—the Pioneer City—is situated at the spot where the picturesque Muskingum River flows into the broad Ohio, half way between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; the place chosen first and above all others in the great Northwest Territory by the little band of pioneers who founded this 'inland empire.'

"One of the very interesting things to see in Marietta is the mound in the center of the historic Mound Cemetery. It is a perfect specimen of the pre-historic mound builders' art.

"Mound Cemetery is also of great interest to tourists and students of American history as it is said that there are more Revolutionary war officers buried there than in any other cemetery.

"Among the men who helped make American history, who were buried here, are Commodore Whipple, Gen. Rufus Putnam, and Return Jonathan Meigs, the 1812 war governor."

MODERNLY MARKED MARIETTA

Marietta's altitude is 630 to 800 feet. Her average temperature for spring is 52.8 and for summer 72. Two hospitals, a splendid county Children's Home, a well equipped Y. M. C. A., a Girls' Monday Club, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, playgrounds, etc., add to the city's other valued possessions and offerings.

Three steamers pass down the Ohio each week and five steamers make up-the-river trips each week.

Marietta claims to be one of the best marked cities in the world. Her Kiwanis Club took this matter in hand and with the able coöperation of Mr. Edwin Hawes of the Sewah Studios

worked out a remarkably effective system of ornamental plaques, the plates being home-made, the product of the Marietta Casting Company. The markers served an admirable purpose not only at street corners but also to indicate points of interest. An instance of the latter is the marker at the historic mound in historic Mound Cemetery, which shows a plat of the cemetery indicating the graves of the many Revolutionary soldiers who were laid away there.

THE INCORPORATION OF MARIETTA

This did not come to pass until the settlement was twelve years old, but Marietta was nevertheless the Northwest Territory's first incorporated town. Athens came within a hair's breadth of being first, for her incorporation occurred December 6, 1800, while Governor St. Clair's approval of the act incorporating Marietta was dated December 2.

Marietta was incorporated along lines following those of Massachusetts towns. A town meeting was provided for, at which were to be elected a chairman, town clerk, treasurer, three or five able and discreet persons of good moral character to be styled the town council, assessors, overseers of the poor, supervisors of highways, fence viewer and collector.

In 1812 and again in 1825 changes were made which resulted in the creation of three wards, the election of nine councilmen on March 1 of each year, and the appointment by these, from their own membership, of a mayor, recorder and treasurer; under the law they chose also the marshal, surveyor, clerk of the market and all other town officers. Other changes in government followed.

CHAPTER XIX

EARLIEST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

OHIO COMPANY PROVIDED FOR BOTH IN MASSACHUSETTS AND EMPLOYED REV. DANIEL STORY TO PREACH AND TEACH—SECOND SERMON PREACHED IN MARIETTA BY DOCTOR CUTLER—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED IN THE STOCKADE—SCHOOL TEACHING BEGAN 1788 WITH DOCTOR JABEZ TRUE AS AN EARLY TEACHER—FIRST CHILDREN'S HOME WAS ORGANIZED IN MARIETTA.

"That the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers; and that, for these important services, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institutions, and direct the manner of instruction; and to enable the directors to carry into execution the intentions expressed in this resolution, the proprietors and others of benevolent and liberal minds are earnestly requested to contribute, by voluntary donation, to the formation of a fund to be solely appropriated thereto."

We can think of no better way to introduce the early religious history of the Marietta settlement than is offered by the foregoing resolution which the agents of the Ohio Company passed at the last meeting they held in Massachusetts. Dr. Manasseh Cutler put the resolutions into action by employing Rev. Daniel Story to proceed to Marietta where he was to teach as well as preach.

MARIETTA'S FIRST SERMON

But Rev. William Beck delivered the first sermon at Marietta, July 20, 1788, taking for his text the words: "Now, therefore, if you will obey my voice indeed and keep my covenant then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people, for all the earth is mine and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation." This sermon was listened to by the settlers in the

hall of the northwest blockhouse. Doctor Cutler himself preached the second sermon, and in the same auditorium, August 24. Twice later, on the last day of August and in September, he expounded the Gospel. Rev. Daniel Story did not arrive until the spring of 1789, but Gen. Benjamin Tupper prepared the way for him by organizing social worship in the northwest blockhouse. He had been a deacon in the Congregational Church at Chesterfield, Massachusetts.

With characteristic care for the spiritual welfare of all three of the earliest settlements it was planned that regular worship was to be held in each, with the new minister-teacher giving about one-third of his time to Belpre and Waterford. This program was set at naught when the Indian war broke out in 1791 and necessitated suspension of the services at the two settlements named.

OHIO'S FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL

But the northwest blockhouse was supplied with seats capable of accommodating about 175 worshippers and there services were regularly held. Occasional meetings also were held "in the large room in the upper story of the frame house in the garrison at the Point." The Washington County history of 1881 is authority for the statement that "in 1791, soon after the settlers had been gathered within the garrison in consequence of the Indian war, the first Sunday school north of the Ohio and the second in America was organized by Mrs. Mary Lake, in the stockade." Every Sunday she taught the Westminster catechism, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer and read Bible stories.

CHURCH ORGANIZED 1796

But there was apparently no haste toward the goal of formal church organization. Not until December 4, 1796, were steps taken in that behalf. A Marietta meeting of that date resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, Benjamin Miles and John Pratt as a committee to consider the question of organization and these gentlemen were very prompt, reporting the next day "a confession of faith and covenant which was unanimously adopted." And it was "unanimously voted" also that "anyone who had been a member in regular standing of any regular Congregational Church or Presbyterian Church, or of one of the dissenting

churches of England whose sentiments in the fundamental principles of religion and discipline are agreeable to the Gospel" would be acceptable as signers of the covenant and confession. Thirty-two persons signed these December 6, of which seventeen were women and fifteen were men. All three settlements were represented and the body became known as the Congregational Church.

METHODISTS NEXT IN THE FIELD

The first Methodist sermon was preached in Marietta June 20, 1799, by Rev. Robert Manley. Receiving little or no encouragement from the Congregationalists and Presbyterians of Marietta, Belpre or Waterford he cast longing eyes upon the rural regions around them. In the family of Solomon Goss, on Duck Creek, there were two Methodists. These formed the nucleus of a few small classes and a circuit. A camp meeting was arranged for and the tents were pitched near the Marietta stockade in 1804. Faithful ones from the country came in but Marietta was "shy" and the Methodists were chilled. At length a class was formed in Marietta, but it did not receive those evidences of religious toleration which were to have been expected from those exponents of justice and freedom who had founded the place.

The class or church was supplied by a circuit preacher. In 1806 the third camp meeting was held and in 1809-10 a stirring revival added many members. In the beginning, services were held in private houses and the academy, but at length a brick schoolhouse in Harmar was used. In 1815 the Second Street church was built.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The writer of a history of this body points out that holy sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated at the mouth of the Muskingum as early as August 16, 1749, by Father Bonnecamps, Celoron's chaplain, and the historian proceeds to say that the little flock of Catholics at that point were favored with occasional services until 1830 when Father Russell came from Wheeling and lectured in the courthouse; that Rev. James McCaffery became the first Catholic pastor in 1838, and turned a storeroom into a church; that he was succeeded in 1849 by Rev. Robert I. Lawrence, whose successor, Rev. Peter Perry, came in 1850, and a

church was built; that a school society established in the late fifties was taught several years by John Sheridan, father of the famous Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, the school lasting about five years; that the church building became unsafe and services were again held in the courthouse; and that by 1901, the parish school having been revived, it was attended by 200 pupils and taught by seven teachers.

TABLE OF EARLY CHURCHES

Name	*Was Constituted*	*Name*	*Was Constituted*
Concord	1828	Beverly	1857
Union	1832	Matamoras	1858
Waterford	1835	Valley	1858
Newport	1838	Corinth	1865
Little Muskingum	1838	Muskingum Valley	1867
Goodhope	1839	Watertown	1867
Warren or Barlow	1839	Roxbury	1868
Liberty	1843	Cow Run	1870
Lawrence	1845	Center Valley	1872
Roxbury	1846	Lower Salem	1876
Waterford	1847	Independence	1879
Wesley	1848	Little Hocking	1891
Belpre	1849		

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP GREW

By October 7, 1901, the county's church members numbered 4,858, according to a report made by the Ministerial Trustees for the county. The following table represents church members twelve years of age and over.

St. Mary's Catholic	1,005	Sand Hill Methodist Episcopal	94
St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran	470	Wesleyan Methodist	73
St. Paul's Ger. Evangelical	237	African Methodist Episcopal	27
Gilman Ave. Methodist Episcopal	317	First Baptist	440
First Methodist Episcopal	496	Valley Baptist	58
German Methodist Episcopal	154	Little Musk. Baptist	44
		First Congregational	304
		Harmar Congregational	182

Little Muskingum Congregational	37	Unitarian	89
First Presbyterian	267	St. Luke's Prot. Episcopal	174
Beech Grove Protestant Methodist	10	Church of Christ, Mile Run	189
Central Christian	102		
Ch. of Christ, Harmar	89	Total	4,858

EARLIEST AND PRESENT SCHOOLS

Major Anselm Tucker taught Marietta's first school in the northwest blockhouse during the winter of 1788-9, as did Dr. Jabez True and Jonathan Baldwin. At Belpre, Bathsheba Roush was the first woman teacher (in 1789). These and the schools for many years later were on the subscription basis. Washington County's early school buildings were like those maintained in other contemporary communities—log structures, with puncheon floors, slab seats and desks, glazed paper windows and wide fireplaces. We will not attempt a history of the many stages of improvement in housing and studies. The story is too long for a work of this scope.

The high character of the schools of Marietta are referred to on another page which recites the history of the county seat and from the educational department of the state we gather additional evidence of the county's painstaking care in the teaching of its youth. According to the department's last report Washington County's public day schools required the services of 101 men and 156 women teachers and represented an enrollment of 3,188 boys and 2,964 girls, the total number of school buildings being 196. The Marietta (St. Mary's) Parochial high school enrollment for 1924-25 was 56 and for the elementary branches was 147, the last-named schools having five teachers.

CHAPTER XX

SHIPBUILDING AT MARIETTA

FIRST OCEAN-GOING BRIG, THE ST. CLAIR, LAUNCHED IN 1800—FAMOUS COMMODORE WHIPPLE TOOK HER VIA NEW ORLEANS TO HAVANA—TWENTY-FOUR OTHERS BUILT UP TO 1814—MARIETTA-HARMAR STEAMBOATS TO THE NUMBER OF SIXTY BUILT BETWEEN 1823 AND 1880.

The Ohio Company's choice of the mouth of the Muskingum as the most desirable spot for their first settlement resulted promptly in giving it a ship-building industry of very considerable magnitude. A strong proof of its extent lies in the list of ships built up to 1814. This list, which is accompanied by the names of the ships' owners, is said to have been furnished by James Whitney, master builder for Charles Greene & Company:

Brig *St. Clair*, 110 tons, Charles Greene & Company, built by Stephen Devol in 1800, commanded by Commodore Whipple.

Ship *Muskingum*, built by J. Devol for B. I. Gilman, in 1801, 200 tons, Captain Crandon.

Brig *Eliza Greene*, built by J. Devol for Charles Greene, in 1801, 130 tons, Captain Hodgkiss.

Brig *Marietta*, by J. Whitney for Abner Lord, in 1802, Capt. O. Williams, 150 tons.

Brig *Dominie*, by S. Crispin for D. Woodbridge, Jr., 1802, Captain Lattimore, 140 tons.

Schooner *Indiana*, by J. Barker for E. W. Tupper, in 1802, Captain Merrill, 80 tons.

Brig *Mary Avery*, by D. Skillinger for G. Avery, 1802, Captain Prentiss, 150 tons.

Ship *Temperance*, 230 tons, built by James Whitney for A. Lord, in 1804, Captain Williams.

Brig *Orlando*, built by J. Barker for E. W. Tupper, in 1803, 160 tons, Captain Miner.

Schooner *Whitney*, built by J. Whitney for A. Lord.

Schooner *McGrath*, built by J. Whitney for A. Lord, in 1803, Captains Williams and Wilson, 70 tons.

Brig *Ohio*, 170 tons, built by J. Devol for McFarland & Company, in 1804, Captain Rose.

Brig *Perseverance*, 170 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, in 1805, Captain Wilson.

Ship *Rufus King*, 300 tons, by J. Whitney, for Clark and B. I. Gilman, in 1806, Captain Clark.

Two gunboats by T. Vail, for E. W. Tupper, 1806.

Ship *Tuscarawas*, 320 tons, by W. McGrath-Marshall S. Jones for A. Lord, 1806.

Ship *I. Atkinson*, by W. McGrath for A. Lord, 320 tons, 1806.

Brig *Hope*, by A. Miller for Charles Greene, 120 tons, 1806.

Ship *Francis*, copper-fastened, 350 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Wilson, 1807.

Ship *Robert Hale*, 300 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Holden, 1807.

Brig *Golet*, 120 tons, by W. McGrath for A. Lord, Captain Bennet, 1807.

Brig *Rufus Putnam*, 150 tons, by W. McGrath, Colonel Lord.

Schooner *Belle*, 103 tons, by J. Whitney for Gilman & Woodbridge, Captain Boyle, 1808.

Schooner *Maria*, J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, 70 tons, 1814.

"ST. CLAIR'S" PROFITABLE OCEAN VOYAGE

The first vessel on this list was named in honor of the territorial governor. Taking on a cargo of pork and flour, the *St. Clair* in May, 1800, cleared for Havana, Cuba. Her captain was Commander Whipple, who had fired the first gun discharged at the British, on the ocean, in the war of the Revolution. The *St. Clair* reached New Orleans early in July, took on supplies, and cleared for Havana ere the month was out. In the Cuban capital the *St. Clair's* cargo brought profitable prices and the proceeds were invested in sugar. With that on board the *St. Clair* sailed (in August) for Philadelphia, where her sugar cargo was disposed of and where the brig also was sold. Commodore Whipple returned from the Quaker City to Marietta by land. The voyage's financial success gave a strong impetus to the shipbuilding industry at the mouth of the Muskingum.

"MUSKINGUM" MADE GOOD TRIP TOO

The embargo act of 1808 suspended the industry, however, and it was not resumed until 1844, in the summer of which year the Marietta Ship Company opened a yard where the Phoenix Mills later came into existence. The company's first ship, the *Muskingum*, launched in January, 1845, was rigged at Marietta, minus sails, which were Boston made and received by the *Muskingum* at New Orleans, to which point she was towed from Marietta. Her cargo (lard, pork and oil-cake) was loaded at Cincinnati. From New Orleans she sailed for Boston and was there sold.

Other vessels were built by the same company and by rivals up to the middle '60s. This shipbuilding era is one of the most interesting features of Marietta's early history. To have successfully produced sailing vessels so far away from the sea coast and to have sold them on remunerative terms at such ports as Philadelphia and Boston was something that Marietta's builders and owners were entitled to be proud of.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING, MARIETTA AND HARMAR

It seems a little like putting the cart before the horse to describe a Marietta industry which produced craft for navigation of the Ohio, Muskingum and other neighborhood rivers after having described that industry of hers which produced craft to be used on far-away oceans. But the order of treatment is strange because the order of development was. Marietta had been turning out sea-going vessels eleven years when the *New Orleans* made the first steamboat trip down the Ohio, and that descent of the beautiful river was convincing only to the few that steam navigation would be practicable.

Judging from the delays at the Marietta and Harmar shipyards, there was prolonged skepticism there. A list lies before us which gives the names of steamers built at these two points up to 1877. The first one, the *Mechanic*, was not turned out until 1823. The second, that sturdy *Rufus Putnam*, which was built the same year for Captains Green and Dodge, in 1824 placed her name high on the roll of fame by steaming up the bank-full Muskingum to Zanesville and returning in safety to Marietta.

So many of these Marietta-and-Harmar-made steamers left the yards between 1823 and 1880 that the list of them is too long for reproduction on these pages. The curious reader will find these names in older Washington County histories. Nine of them were built in the '20s; twenty-one in the '30s; six in the '40s; thirteen in the '50s; five in the '60s; six in the '70s.

CHAPTER XXI

BLENNERHASSETT AND BURR'S CONSPIRACY

THE FORMER CAME FROM IRELAND AND LANDED IN MARIETTA 1797—BOUGHT PART OF ISLAND FOURTEEN MILES DOWN THE OHIO AND BUILT A PALACE COSTING $40,000—HERE THE TREACHEROUS BURR CAME AND THE OWNER WAS SOON HIS DUPE—BOTH TRIED FOR TREASON AND ACQUITTED BUT WERE BOUND OVER TO APPEAR AT CHILLICOTHE—BLENNERHASSETT, A RUINED MAN, DIED IN POVERTY ON THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY—HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE MET A SIMILAR FATE—MANSION ON THE ISLAND FLOODED AND BURNED.

BLENNERHASSETT

Harman Blennerhassett and his wife came to Marietta from Pittsburgh, floating down the Ohio in a flatboat which carried also their household goods. They spent the winter of 1797-8 in the little settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum. While casting around for a spot on which to establish a suitable home, Blennerhassett looked with appreciative eyes upon an island in the Ohio fourteen miles below Marietta and two miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, a bit of land lying in midstream which had been a part of the great tract owned by George Washington, on the Virginia side of the river. E. O. Randall, the Ohio historian, said of it:

"The island is about three and a half miles long and spectacle-shaped, being one-half mile wide at either end and narrowing in the center to a width only sufficient to permit a wagon road. It contains 297 acres. In March, 1798, Mr. Blennerhassett bought, for the sum of $4,500, from Mr. Backus, 170 acres, comprising the eastern lobe. Soon after he moved with his wife and child to his new possession, living temporarily in a large old stockade fort which had been erected by Captain James and used as a retreat during the Indian wars."

FEW IF ANY EQUALS IN THE WEST

Blennerhassett built the mansion which historians have so flatteringly described near the island's upper end. Its main building was 52 by 32 feet; wide porticos forty feet in length swept toward each other in semi-circular form from the main structure, so that there was a frontage of 110 feet. It was a wooden structure throughout—a tinder box, as events proved. There were graveled walks, carriage ways, an imposing gateway with stone columns, hawthorne hedges, rustic arbors, grottoes, lawns, flowers and rare plants. In the rear were choice orchards. Farmers, gardeners, butlers made up quite a force. Ten slaves which the owner had bought took care of other duties in and about the mansion. Within the latter all was elegance. Handsome mirrors, rich carpets, a multitude of books, luxurious appointments —these were all there. The total cost of the establishment was more than $40,000.

Here the Blennerhassetts lived from 1799 to 1807. Their home was the western world's showplace. They entertained lavishly and did it well, for each was cultured, highly educated and experienced in the social graces. The wife was supremely beautiful, thoroughly accomplished and, unlike her husband, ambitious.

THE MIGHTY WEST BECKONED THEM

Into this Eden, as has been well said, came Satan—but before describing the evil results, it is well to tell a condensed story of the previous lives of Harman and Margaret Blennerhassett. The former was born about 1765 in Kerry County, Ireland; acquired a thorough education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; toured the continent and was in Paris at the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile; returned to his home a convert to republicanism.

In 1796, his father having died, he inherited an estate valued at $100,000 and removed to England, where he married Miss Margaret Agnew, daughter of a British naval officer. Harman's growing republicanism caused him to look with purposeful eyes to America and, selling his estate, he sailed with his wife from London, arriving in New York in the fall of 1797. But his heart was in the West, land of great opportunities, and he and his wife

journeyed to Pittsburgh, descended the Ohio, landed at Marietta and remained there awhile, as stated.

THE TEMPTER AT BLENNERHASSETT

The Satan referred to was Aaron Burr. He had won honors in the Revolution, in law, in politics and as Vice President, but had left the vice presidency under a cloud, partly because of the death of Alexander Hamilton at his hands, in a duel, and also because his qualities would not stand any of the true human tests. Burr was one of the ablest, readiest, most adroit men of his time, also one of the most unscrupulous.

We shall not pause upon the details of the dissatisfaction which existed in the Mississippi Valley when Burr retired from the vice presidency in March, 1805, but will recall to the reader's mind that Burr was well acquainted with the situation and saw in it opportunities to satisfy his vaulting ambition and to avenge himself upon those in the seaboard states who sat in the seats of the mighty and had turned cold shoulders upon him.

BURR A WELCOME GUEST

By the summer of 1805 he was at Pittsburgh, primed for a tour of the West and veiling the real purpose of his visit. Descending the Ohio, he stopped to see the Blennerhassetts and was hospitably received. Randall says of this event:

"Mrs. Blennerhassett was captivated at first sight and her good-natured, credulous, generous, gullible husband unconditionally surrendered himself to the plausible, flattering wiles of the shrewd charlatan. * * * Burr had found his prey and the trap was cautiously set."

Having sown his seeds of evil, Burr proceeded down the Ohio. He was welcomed as a hero, in part because he had favored war with Mexico and also because he was an anti-Federalist. He negotiated for the purchase of a tract on the Wachita River, and in 1806 bought 40,000 acres of it at $1,000 an acre, paying $5,000 in cash and giving notes for the balance, Blennerhassett being one of the sureties. Thus we see how he had already involved the unfortunate man. Meanwhile he was laying plans for an army for the invasion of Mexican territory.

CONTRACTING FOR BOATS AT MARIETTA

In the fall of 1806 Burr went back to Blennerhassett Island, taking with him his daughter, the beautiful and talented Theodosia. She and her hostess took very kindly to each other and soon were bending all their energies toward realization of Burr's ambition. At Marietta, Burr and his host ordered the construction of boats—fifteen large ones capable of carrying 500 men. Blennerhassett gave himself up wholly to these and other preparations. His ready cash paid the bills for some of them; he borrowed additional funds and endorsed notes for others. The island became a busy spot as these activities went on. But Burr was here and there in the valley below.

We shall not dwell here upon the causes which led to the bursting of the Burr bubble. The seeds of disruption lay thick within the conspiracy itself. On November 6, 1806, Burr was arrested by Government authority at Frankfort, Ky. No evidence being advanced against him, he was discharged and his work went on for a while.

BLENNERHASSETT FLED

But when President Jefferson was informed of the situation, he issued a proclamation of warning; Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, assembled the militia of Washington County at Marietta, under General Buell, and a detachment went to the mouth of the Muskingum and seized the conspirators' boats. Blennerhassett learned that he might soon be arrested and at midnight, December 13, left the island and proceeded down the river. Mrs. Blennerhassett was left to deal with a detachment of Virginia militia which had taken possession and which proceeded to act like vandals in the mansion, to overrun the grounds, burn fences, etc. Mrs. Blennerhassett descended the river later, taking valued bits of household goods, "the remnants of a blighted residence," and with her boys, Harman and Dominick, rejoined her husband at Bayou Pierre, January 15.

Later in the month Burr and Blennerhassett were arrested and taken to a little town in Mississippi for trial. They were discharged and Burr mounted his horse and started eastward. At Wakefield, Alabama, he was again arrested (February 18) and taken to Richmond, Virginia. Blennerhassett left his family at

Natchez and returned to his island home. At Frankfort, July 14, he too was again arrested and he also was taken to Richmond for trial.

MEASURED BURR AT LAST

The hearing dragged on for months. The two prisoners were acquitted of the charge of treason, but bound over to appear at Chillicothe (in January, 1808) to answer charges of misdemeanor committed in Ohio. The trial never took place. At Baltimore, Blennerhassett appealed to Burr for funds in behalf of his family. The appeal fell on deaf ears and was sneered at. This convinced the ruined man that Burr was "a heartless swindler."

When the victim reached Blennerhassett Island a year after he had left it as a fugitive, a flood had swept over the place and left terrible marks of ruin. The owner departed to rejoin his family and the mansion was never occupied again. A fire destroyed it in 1811. In Mississippi its former owners sought to repair their losses on a cotton plantation which was sold in 1819 to satisfy creditors. Removal to New York followed, where the practice of law was attempted. This failed and Blennerhassett went to Montreal and thence to Ireland to secure an estate left him by a relative but possessed by a cousin who would not give it up. Then the loser went to London and lived uncertainly as a clerk, writer and teacher.

By this time there were three sons and they were with their mother at Montreal. The mother struggled heroically to support them. She has described her "forlorn condition," her "extreme wretchedness." Her husband died in 1821, having been supported by a charitable sister on the Isle of Guernsey. His wife was present at his death. Eleven years later she returned to America and in 1842 she passed away under the saddest of circumstances. The son Dominick became a tramp; Harman was a half-wit; Joseph was killed while fighting in the Rebel army during the Civil war.

GRIEF TOLD IN VERSE

While living in Montreal, "with prospects of poverty and blighted hopes thickening around her" Margaret Blennerhassett

wrote her lament, a poem of ten sorrowful verses. We copy the first and second of these:

"Like mournful echo from the silent tomb,
That pines away upon the midnight air,
Whilst the pale moon breaks out with fitful gloom,
Fond memory turns with sad but welcome care,
To scenes of desolation and despair;
Once bright with all that beauty could bestow,
That peace could shed or youthful fancy know.

"To thee, fair isle, reverts the pleasing dream;
Again thou risest in thy green attire;
Fresh as at first thy blooming graces seem;
Thy groves, thy fields, their wonted sweets respire;
Again thou'rt all my heart could e'er desire.
O why, dear isle, art thou not still my own?
Thy charms could then for all my griefs atone."

CHAPTER XXII

SOME VERY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

LOUIS PHILLIPE, AFTERWARDS KING OF FRANCE, IN MARIETTA 1798—HIS BOAT RACED DOWN THE OHIO TO GET AHEAD OF MUSKINGUM'S ICE—LAFAYETTE STOPPED ON HIS WAY UP THE OHIO IN 1825—HELD A RECEPTION AT NAHUM WARD'S—THE BEN FRANKLIN BROUGHT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—PIONEER SOCIETY LAUNCHED 1842—ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS OF MARIETTA'S SETTLEMENT—ANTI-SLAVERY MEN NUMEROUS AT MARIETTA AND THEY OPERATED A BUSY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

We learn from "France: Its King, Court and Government," by Lewis Cass, that Louis Phillipe, King of France, was in Marietta during his travels in this country while an exile. His short stay in Marietta appears to have been in January, 1798. Cass' story of the visit is well worth quoting. The stop was made when Phillipe and his party were descending the Ohio on their way to New Orleans. Says Cass:

"At Marietta the party stopped and landed; and from a circumstance connected with the King's recollections of this town it may not be out of place to allude to the faculty of memory which he possessed in a most extraordinary degree. * * * The King once asked my informant if he was ever in Marietta. As it happened this gentleman had spent some years of the early part of his life there and was able to answer in the affirmative. 'And did you know,' said the King, 'a French baker there named Thierry?' This gentleman knew him very well and so answered the inquiry. 'Well,' said the King, 'I once ran away with him'—and then proceeded to explain that when descending the Ohio he had stopped at Marietta and had gone into the town in search of bread. He was referred to this same Mr. Thierry and the baker, not having a stock on hand, set himself to work to heat his oven to supply the applicant. While this process was going on the King walked over the town and visited the interesting ancient remains which are to be found in the western part of it, near the banks of

the Muskingum and whose history and objects have given rise to such various and unsatisfactory speculations.

RAN A RACE WITH THE ICE

"The King took a sketch of some of the works, which are indeed among the most extensive of their class that are to be found in the vast basin of the Mississippi. On his return he found the ice in the Muskingum on the point of breaking up and Mr. Thierry so late in his operations that he had barely time to leap into the boat with the bread before they were compelled to leave the shore, that they might precede the immense mass of ice which was entering the Ohio.

"The French friend bore his misfortunes like a philosopher and though he mourned over the supposed grief of his faithful wife he still urged the rowers to exert themselves in order to place his young countryman beyond the chance of injury. They were finally successful and after some time the good old man was taken ashore by a canoe that they hailed, well satisfied with his expedition. The travelers reached New Orleans on the 17th of February, 1798."

SECOND GREAT VISITOR A FRENCHMAN, TOO—LAFAYETTE

This famous friend of America was ascending the Ohio on the steamer *Herald* May 23, 1825, when, at 9:00 A. M., Marietta was reached. He had left Washington City February 23 on a tour of the country and was returning to the East. The firing of a gun on the *Herald's* deck was supposed to signify that Lafayette was aboard and as the boat drew near his name was seen in large letters at her bow. We take from the "American Friend and Marietta Gazette" the following description of the affair:

"No preparations had been made for his reception in consequence of its being generally believed that he would travel through the interior of the state. The General, however, landed and was escorted to the beautiful mansion of Nahum Ward, Esq. (with whom he had become acquainted in Paris), where he continued for about an hour and received all those who chose to call upon him.

"The news of his arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon and the citizens began to flock around him, all eager to seize his hand and welcome him to the soil he so nobly defended—

among them a few patriots of the Revolution paid him their respects, whose hands when he once grasped them he seemed unwilling to relinquish and whose interviews were very feeling in themselves and rendered the scenes very interesting to the younger class.

"After being generally introduced to the citizens and the ladies who flocked to the place to see and to welcome the veteran he informed them that he was sorry to part with them so soon and was again escorted by a large concourse of people to the beach, from whence he embarked upon the *Herald* for Wheeling, amidst the acclamations and cheers of the people and the roaring of the cannon."

"BEN FRANKLIN" BRINGS JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

The man must have taken satisfaction in the name of the steamer when she puffed up the Ohio with him on board November 15, 1843, and reached Marietta as the cannon boomed and people cheered from their position at the landing. Nahum Ward was chairman of the reception committee and A. T. Nye and Noah L. Wilson marshaled the procession on its way to the Congregational Church. Mr. Adams rode in Mr. Ward's carriage and on arrival at the church it was found to be full to the doors.

William Rufus Putnam welcomed the visitor in an eloquent address. Mr. Adams replied extemporaneously, exhibiting a remarkable knowledge of Ohio's first settlement and its distinguished pioneers. He paid tribute to the men whom Marietta loved to honor—Rufus Putnam, Commodore Whipple, Colonel Tupper, R. J. Meigs, General Varnum, Colonel Parsons and others. At the close of his address Mr. Adams came down among his auditors and held a reception, whereupon he was driven to the great mound and other points of interest. Toward evening he again boarded the *Franklin* and was soon on the way to Pittsburgh.

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The first of these to be launched in Washington County was the Marietta Historical Association. On November 24, 1842, Ephraim Cutler and Caleb Emerson, of this organization, issued a circular showing that Ephraim Cutler was its president; Arius

Nye, its vice president; Caleb Emerson its corresponding secretary; Arius S. Nye its recording secretary and William Rufus Putnam, John Mills and A. T. Nye the curators. The circular added:

"The Marietta Historical Association aims to establish a library, cabinet and repository worthy of the oldest settlement in Ohio. Aid is invoked in the furnishing of books, pamphlets, newspapers, memoirs and manuscripts, illustrative of western history, particularly of Ohio."

A. T. Nye has been quoted as saying that the association ceased to function after organizing but it appears that Secretary Caleb Emerson "collected some valuable papers." With these and so many other historical materials available it is strange in the first place that the Marietta Historical Association died. Stranger still is the fact that no successor appeared until 1870, when the Pioneer Association of Washington County came into existence. The call for this organization was issued November 19, 1869, by William Pitt Putnam, A. T. Nye and William R. Putnam, whose excellently composed appeal we submit in full:

PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

"Of the company of forty-eight men that landed at this place on the 7th of April, 1788, or the members of those families that landed here on the 19th of August following, none are now living. A few that came out at a later period still survive, in Cincinnati and other places. Pioneer associations have been formed to keep alive the recollection of early events in the history of the state. It seems to us proper that in the older towns in the state such an association should be formed. It has been deemed best to invite some of the sons of the pioneers to meet at the library room of the Marietta library on Tuesday, February 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the propriety of forming such an association for this county and if deemed best to enter into such an organization. You are respectfully invited to attend this meeting."

At that meeting A. T. Nye submitted the draft of a constitution for the Pioneer Association of Washington County, Ohio, and on the same day the association elected William R. Putnam, president; E. S. McIntosh, vice president; Samuel Shipman, treasurer; John M. Woodbridge, recording secretary; A. T. Nye, corre-

sponding secretary; and Augustus Stone, Sumner Oakes, George W. Barker, Henry Fearing and William Pitt Putnam, members of the executive committee.

On April 7, 1870, the association celebrated the anniversary of Marietta's settlement, a practice which it kept up on the same day of the month in succeeding years.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

In the summer of 1835 Theodore Weld, a well known anti-slavery lecturer, came to Marietta to spread anti-slavery sentiment among her people and during several weeks delivered lectures, making special efforts to interest the college students. The result was that an anti-slavery society was formed, of which Rev. Bennet Roberts, of Watertown, became president and Samuel Hall, a college student, was secretary.

This society and their meetings aroused the ire of the pro-slavery element of the community, representatives of which broke up a gathering in Harmar. Threats of violence increased after this and seemed to be reaching a head in October, 1836, after it had been announced that the first annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society would be held at the Baptist Church on Church Street.

FREE SPEECH MEN ON HAND AND READY

On the day set for the meeting the mayor of Marietta, A. T. Nye, and M. J. Morse, the town marshal, completed preparations to ward off any attack that might be made on the society and went to the church and were there joined by a group of prominent citizens from the city and country districts who were determined to aid in keeping the peace, among whom were George Dana, of Belpre; George N. Burch, of Union; William Dana and Joseph Barker, of Newport; David Putnam, Jr., James M. Amin, George Burgess, Judson Hollister, Ichabod H. Nye of Marietta.

Meanwhile the friends of slavery were meeting at the courthouse, the main question being its members' attitude toward the other gathering at the Baptist Church. The result was a division, one portion of the "pros" deciding to let the matter drift and the other section deciding to march to the church.

There they found the Rev. Roberts speaking but although

they had come prepared to exert force there were in the audience so many men of high standing that hesitation ensued.

SECRETARY HALL WAS IN DANGER

A local historian of early days has told what happened when the would-be disturbers found that Secretary Hall, of the society, was present:

"Shortly after noon the meeting closed and now began the most serious difficulty of the day. Those men who had come to disturb the meeting by their conversation and threats seemed determined to inflict punishment on Mr. Hall. He came out of the front door on Church Street, James M. Amin on one side of him and George Burgess on the other.

"They walked rapidly toward Fourth Street and were followed by the mob. The mayor warned the rioters of the consequence of any acts of violence and they, seeing the support that the mayor and marshal had at hand in the presence of prominent citizens, some of them carrying stout canes, seemed to lose courage and the pursuit ended at Fourth Street. Mr. Hall went on to the college in some haste but uninjured."

ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

It was an eventful day and proved the community's power to maintain free speech. The Anti-Slavery Society continued its existence for years. In the new history of Zanesville and Muskingum County, issued in 1927, this interesting reference is made to Washington County as a station on the underground railroad:

"From Marietta to Deavertown (Morgan County) the underground existed in two parallel lines and although a more direct route northward from the mouth of the Muskingum ran through Summerfield (Noble County) to Cambridge, the Putnam (Zanesville) operators must have taken care of a great many fugitives befriended in Marietta. In connection with Marietta activities Siebert mentions that Miss Martha Putnam, of that city, reported having heard her father, David Putnam, Jr., make the 'hoot-call' hundreds of times as a signal that slaves had arrived on the shores of the Ohio." In August, 1892, Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, father of the present vice president of the United States, told a graphic story of much the same character:

"When I was a boy of eight," said the General, "I was visiting

my grandfather, Judge Ephraim Cutler. The place was called Constitution. Somehow in the night I was wakened up and a wagon came down over the hill to the river. Then a call was given, a hoot-owl call, and this was answered by a similar one from the other side. Then a boat went out and brought over the slaves. My mother got out of bed and prayed for them and had me kneel with her."

CHAPTER XXIII

THE COUNTY IN FOUR WARS

FURNISHED GENERAL TUPPER AND SEVEN COMPANIES IN 1812—PROMPTLY RESPONDED TO LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS—MARIETTA FEARED A REBEL ATTACK—REGIMENT PROMISED IN FIFTEEN DAYS—PATRIOTISM RANG TRUE—OVER 4,000 SOLDIERS SENT TO THE FRONT—JOY OVER VICTORY FOLLOWED BY MOURNING WHEN LINCOLN DIED—FOUR OF THE COUNTY'S SONS WON THE STAR—GENERAL OTIS AND TWO COMPANIES IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN—SOLDIERS MONUMENT ERECTED—COUNTY'S DEATH ROLL, WORLD WAR.

When the United States and Great Britain locked horns for the second time Washington County's population was about 6,000. Judged with that figure in view her response to the Government's call was a worthy one. An early local feature of the war was the arrival in Marietta of Col. Lewis Cass, bringing companies from Zanesville when he had assembled them. Cannon were fired in his honor and other welcoming demonstrations followed. Here was the Washington County company, under Capt. John Sharp. On the following day, May 26, 1812, the entire force descended the Ohio in keel boats, 250 strong. At Cincinnati with the addition of other companies numbering 200 the command took up the march to Dayton.

A second company was formed of which James Flag was captain. It was ordered into service October 20. Other companies were Capt. Alexander Hill's, Capt. John Thorniley's, Capt. James Devol's, Capt. Thorniley Buell's. In all the county furnished seven companies, some volunteers, some militia and some regulars. Gen. Edward W. Tupper, a Marietta man, distinguished himself in the War of 1812.

MARIETTA RESPONDS TO LINCOLN'S CALL

Rebel guns opened fire on Fort Sumter at 4:30 A. M. April 12, 1861. When Marietta heard the news there was much excitement

and her people began to think of the part the city should take to resist the secession movement which had then lifted its hand.

President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops aroused citizens to a still greater pitch of feeling. Capt. Frank Buell called his company, the Union Blues, together on Monday evening the 15th and the boys at once tendered their services. The offer was accepted by the governor and the company was ordered to march the following Monday morning. The ranks were filled and preparations were made for departure and Frank Buell was elected captain; Dennis O'Leary, first lieutenant; William H. Bisbee, second lieutenant. When Bisbee became major of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 29, 1861, Wallace Hill was elected to take his place.

THE NIGHT BEFORE DEPARTURE

On Sunday evening the Blues were honor attendants at the Marietta Congregational Church, where a union farewell meeting was held. The church held a throng of earnest, patriotic men and women who listened intently to a sermon delivered by Reverend Doctor Wicks. We quote a portion of it to exhibit the spirit of the occasion:

"Dear as you are to us and bound by the tenderest ties of earthly kindred yet for our country's service and the maintenance of all that is most precious in human society we give you up, sons, brothers, husbands though you be, to stand in the deadly breach. We know well the danger. Some of you may not return to us again. Your ranks may be fearfully thinned, though it is not certain but that we who remain here behind at home may be called to fall first at our own firesides. It is not certain yet where the blow will first be struck. The danger is widespread and threatening and we cannot escape it. God be thanked that we are aroused as one man to meet it and that he has given us one heart to take the sword of justice."

TRIUMPHAL JOURNEY UP THE MUSKINGUM

In the midst of a multitude that had filled the commons Monday morning, the volunteers were presented with a beautiful silk flag, Melvin Clarke making the speech of presentation and Captain Buell accepting the gift. When these first volunteers took their way to the Muskingum landing their progress up the river

was marked by enthusiastic crowds all along the way. At Lowell they were cheered, greeted with grateful messages and presented with a purse of $60.

Keyed up to a high state of enthusiasm the Lowell throng filled a subscription paper which Albert Chandler and Warner Green had started in order to secure funds for the equipment of a company and the support of the families whose breadwinners should volunteer. James S. Stowe pledged $500 and within the hour other eager patriots subscribed $800 more.

BEVERLY FALLS INTO LINE

At Beverly the Blues were greeted by an outpouring in the midst of which was a company of newly-organized home guards and these fired a salute. After the Beverly band had followed this up with a stirring rendition the town's vocal band sang "My Native Land" with great feeling and effect. Reaching Columbus the volunteers went into quarters at Camp Jackson and were assigned to the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as Company B. The Beverly company, called the Washington Guards, organized April 23, with John Henderson as captain, Thomas Ross first lieutenant and Oliver H. P. Scott second lieutenant. They too were assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment and became its Company K.

FEARED MARIETTA MIGHT BE ATTACKED

Filled with the fear that the enemy would attack Marietta the situation was communicated to Governor Dennison, who had however anticipated the danger and taken steps to ward it off, in consequence of which forethought the First Regiment Light Artillery, Third Brigade, Fourth Division of Ohio Volunteer Militia, arrived in Marietta from Cleveland April 23. It was composed of six companies of twenty men each and there were six guns. Col. James Barnett was in command.

The regiment went at once into camp at the fair grounds, which was named Camp Putnam in honor of the founder of the city, county and state. The second military command to arrive was the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Militia, raised in the tenth congressional district and commanded by Col. James B. Steedman. Later came the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry en route to Virginia.

Aroused to renewed activity by the disaster at Bull Run President Lincoln called for 500,000 three year men. With his mind upon Washington County in that connection, William P. Cutler, representative in Congress from the Marietta district and at the time in Washington City to attend a called session of Congress, telegraphed as follows April 23, 1861:

REGIMENT PROMISED IN FIFTEEN DAYS

"Government will probably accept an infantry regiment if ready in 15 days. Can you raise it? I will bear all incidental expenses of raising it. Answer."

The message was sent to M. Clarke and J. Hildebrand and the answer was that the county could and would do it. Companies for this regiment, which became the Thirty-sixth, began to assemble at Marietta. One of the older Washington County histories gives the following account of Capt. John C. Fell's company:

"This was the first three years' company that left the county. They numbered 115 men. Upon leaving Marietta July 22, 1861, for the war, they were escorted by a Marietta company called the Fireman Zouaves, Capt. S. F. Shaw, the German brass band and a large concourse of citizens, relatives and friends. They marched through the streets, Ohio and Front, from the headquarters at the old woolen factory and across to the Harmar depot. The Zouaves finding that the guards had no colors presented their beautiful flag, through Captain Shaw, also the presentation speech was responded to by Captain Fell in appropriate words, which act of courtesy was received with cheers by the departing volunteers. This company became Company B of Groesbeck's regiment, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry."

RECRUITING GOES RAPIDLY FORWARD

The second company of three years' men was Koening's German Rifles, which was recruited in a week's time. The members were mainly Germans. They elected Jacob Koening captain and went on their way to Camp Colerain, July 31. The company became Company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Muskingum, composed of young men of the valley above Marietta, went into camp as the first of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. Twenty of the young fellows were from Rainbow and Devol's Dam neighborhood and the officers were: Captain, Hiram

F. Devol; first lieutenant, J. Gage Barker; second lieutenant, J. C. Selby; first sergeant, Miles A. Stacy. The next company was the Salem Light Guard, whose officers were: Jewett Palmer, Jr., captain; James Stanley, first lieutenant; Ernest Lindner, second lieutenant; John A. Palmer, first sergeant. The ladies of Salem presented the guards with a handsome flag.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT GOES TO VIRGINIA

Capt. T. W. Moore raised a company at Tunnel Station, in Washington County, and Captain Adney's was from the west end of the county and Athens County. Governor Dennison appointed Melvin Clarke lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment and Prof. E. M. Andrews major and later placed Major Stemmer in command as colonel. He was succeeded by Col. George Crook. The Thirty-sixth Regiment was ordered into Virginia August 30.

September and October, 1861, were busy military months in Washington County. On September 11 sixty men went into Camp Putnam with Capt. Thomas J. Patten and Lieut. John D. Barker as their officers. The company became Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Col. T. C. H. Smith of Marietta was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the First Ohio Cavalry. The Seventy-seventh and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments and the Pierpoint, De Beck and Huntington batteries were recruiting men.

Capt. Frank Buell's Pierpoint Battery left October 9 for Camp Carleree on Wheeling Island. The Thirty-sixth Regiment was at Camp Putnam until February 18, 1862, when it left for Paducah, Kentucky. And the gallant Seventy-seventh under Col. Jesse Hildebrand left in January, 1862, for Camp Dennison, Columbus.

Governor Dennison's policy of turning over the recruiting business in the counties to a county military committee resulted in the appointment of William R. Putnam, Samuel F. Cook, John Newton, Mark Green and George W. Baker for Washington County. So well did these men serve nation, state and county that they were retained in office until the war's close.

MANY OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH BOYS FELL AT SHILOH

Albert W. Leonard was the first son of Washington County who fell in battle. His death occurred in an action at Jennie's Creek, Kentucky, January 7, 1862. He was a private in Com-

pany C, Second West Virginia Cavalry. His father, T. D. Leonard, was at the time of Albert's death a resident of Matamoras but before that had lived in Marietta. On April 9, 1862, Washington County heard in full of the terrible losses which the Seventy-seventh Regiment had sustained at the battle of Shiloh. To care for the wounded was a pressing duty that was not neglected. On the 10th at a public meeting the necessary steps were taken; a committee of citizens were delegated to leave for Cincinnati and to proceed to the battlefield if necessary. The committee took along hospital stores and ample funds. This action was needed. The regiment had been in the thick of the fight, had defended its position with splendid gallantry and its casualties were 42 killed, 113 wounded, 69 missing.

The foregoing paragraphs condense the story of Washington County's first year in the Civil war. The scope of this work renders such condensation necessary. We have sought to let the reader breathe the patriotic atmosphere of that first war year, to realize the high spirit which animated the noble men and women of Washington County. The second year of the war yielded records of even greater service and self-sacrifice. Over 2,000 Washington County men were sent to the front, most of whom helped to constitute new regiments and others to fill up the old.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S NOBLE PART

A Civil war historian writing of the state of military operations at the end of 1864 and of Washington County's part during that year paid the following tribute to the county's record:

"From the beginning of the year to the end of it was a series of Union victories and Washington County's sons were on every field. All during the great war year she had kept a steady stream of recruits going to the front, where they stepped into the places made vacant by the loss in battle or in hospital. She had sent out nearly a thousand of her best citizens for the hundred-days' service. She had furnished more veterans for reenlistment than any other county in the state except Hamilton, the number being 440, Stark being next with 400. The counties of the fifteenth district stood as follows: Meigs, 245; Athens, 246; Washington, 440; Morgan, 251; Monroe, 231; total number of veterans, 1,420."

At last the war ended at Appomattox and Governor John

Brough proclaimed peace and suggested April 14, anniversary of the fall of Sumter, as a day of celebration.

Tirelessly helpful were the women of Washington County throughout the war. They organized early and carried on constantly to make the lot of the soldier and his dependents easier. A very important part of their work was maintenance of the hospital at Fort Putnam.

JOY AT NIGHT BUT SORROW IN THE MORNING

The day was celebrated on that occasion formally but on receipt of the glad tidings an informal celebration took place. Citizens of all classes filled the streets and joyfully demonstrated. The celebration on the 14th began at sunrise with a national salute and the ringing of bells; at 10 A. M. the grand procession started; at 2 P. M. the people were at Green and Front streets to hear speeches and listen to songs; in the evening there was an illumination, marching, fireworks and music.

Next morning came the news of President Lincoln's assassination and Marietta went into mourning as did every patriotic community in the land. The funeral observance came on the 19th with services at the Centenary Methodist and Congregational churches, followed by the forming of a long procession which marched from the foot of Putnam Street to Second, to Icammel and to Front, where a hollow square was formed and Rev. C. D. Battelle pronounced the benediction.

FOUR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY'S SONS WON THE STAR

This Civil war distinction came to Gens. Don Carlos Buell, Rufus R. Dawes, H. F. Devol and Benjamin Dana Fearing.

DON CARLOS BUELL

Don Carlos Buell, the eldest of these, was born March 23, 1818, on a farm on a part of which the village of Lowell stands. At the age of five years he went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to live with an uncle and remained there until 1837 except during five years spent with his step-father in Marietta. In 1837 he was appointed a West Point cadet and was graduated and commissioned in 1841. After serving in Florida and the West he fought through the

Mexican war. There he rendered distinguished service and was promoted to be captain and later major.

He occupied important military positions at Washington and elsewhere and was a lieutenant colonel when the Civil war broke out. His superiors advanced him to the rank of brigadier general and gave him command of the Department of Ohio. He became major general March 21, 1862. He resigned his commission in the regular army June 1, 1864.

GEN. RUFUS R. DAWES

Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, whose son, Charles G. Dawes, is vice president of the United States, was born at Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, July 4, 1838, the son of Henry Dawes, who was of Revolutionary stock. Rufus R. Dawes' mother was Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Cutler, who played so large a part in Washington County and state affairs.

Rufus Dawes spent his youth at Constitution, near Marietta, took up a collegiate course in the University of Wisconsin and later at Marietta College, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. Almost immediately after President Lincoln's call for troops young Rufus raised a company of soldiers, K of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected its captain. This regiment became a part of the famous "Iron Brigade." Later he became colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment and participated in twenty or more pitched battles.

COMMANDED GALLANTLY AT GETTYSBURG

Colonel Dawes distinguished himself at Gettysburg, ordering a charge which checked threatening Rebel advances, having his horse shot under him and climbing a fence to direct the charge, while bullets and shells filled the air. The Sixth Wisconsin charged the foe under his command. One hundred and eighty of his men were dead or wounded but with the remnant he received the surrender of the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment. Colonel Dawes was breveted brigadier general at the close of the war.

Returning to Marietta he entered upon a business career and took active part in public affairs. In 1880 the republicans elected him to represent the Washington district in Congress, where he rendered worthy service. He passed away in August, 1899, full of honors and having earned the esteem of all who knew him. His

wife was Mary B. Gates and of their union six children were born: Charles G., vice president of the United States; Rufus C., Beman G., Mary Frances, Henry M. and Betsy. A biographical sketch of the vice president appears on another page.

GEN. H. F. DEVOL

Gen. H. F. Devol was born in Waterford Township and spent his boyhood on his grandfather's farm, acquiring his early education in the country school and the Beverly Academy. He followed this by taking up flatboating. Aroused by President Lincoln's first call for troops he recruited a company of volunteers in Waterford, Adams and Washington townships, assuming all the expense himself. He was elected captain of the company, E, which entered the famous Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As results of the important service he rendered Captain Devol was promoted successively to the posts of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Thirty-sixth and for meritorious conduct he was breveted brigadier general July 20, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Waterford and became a merchant.

GEN. BENJAMIN DANA FEARING

This distinguished soldier was born in Harmar October 10, 1837, and was graduated from Marietta College in 1856. The following five years were spent in Cincinnati and Philadelphia in mercantile pursuits. While in the first-named city he joined the Zouave Guards in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers and this company became a part of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as its major and was in command in important Tennessee campaigns. Later he became lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the Ninety-second Regiment.

WASHINGTON COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Patriotic Washington raised two companies for service in Cuba, D and E of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Besides the men of these companies about thirty Washington County boys served in various commands in the Philippines.

A native of Washington County, Harrison Gray Otis rose to the rank of major general in this conflict. General Otis was

born February 10, 1837, in Adams township, of Revolutionary ancestry, attended the district school and learned the printers' trade; enlisted in the Civil war, took part in fifteen engagements and was twice wounded; was twice brevetted for gallant service and when mustered out he held the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In 1876 Colonel Otis settled in California and became engaged in newspaper work. Entering the Spanish-American war May 27, 1898, as brigadier general of volunteers, he served against Philippino insurgents on the island of Luzon, commanding the second brigade of the Eighth Army Corps. April 25, 1899, he was brevetted major general for meritorious conduct in the Philippines and on retiring from the service he resumed editorial work in Los Angeles, California.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The county's patriots lost little time in planning a monument to commemorate the sacrifices of her soldiers of the Civil war. As early as June 7, 1865, some of these citizens met with the county commissioners, J. J. Hollister, W. Thomas and Anthony Sheets, to take up the project. Commissioner Hollister and Messrs. A. R. Darrow and R. E. Harte were appointed a committee to devise methods of action and it was decided to call a mass meeting to be held in the courthouse at Marietta, Friday, July 14, 1865.

The meeting was duly held and the association was temporarily organized with the election of F. A. Wheeler as chairman and Theodore G. Fields as secretary. R. E. Harte, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported a preamble and nine articles. This scheme of organization was signed by each of the forty-one citizens present.

GENERAL DAWES A TRUSTEE

Having received incorporation papers the association met August 8, 1865, and elected the following-named officers and trustees: President, Rufus E. Harte; clerk, Theodore G. Field; trustees, John C. Paxton, J. W. Andrews, William F. Curtis, Rufus R. Dawes, Enoch S. McIntosh, Henry H. Drown, Samuel C. Skinner, T. W. Moore, and A. W. McCormick.

Again there was prompt action. Agents representing the several townships were delegated to solicit subscriptions and to circulate certificates of membership. This work went steadily

forward and on August 14, 1866, Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, president of the board of trustees, was enabled to report as the organization's resources:

Membership fees	$1,426.00
Donation Soldiers' Aid Society, Marietta	200.00
Ladies' League No. 420 Bonn	17.20
Other sources	16.00
Total	$1,659.20

READY TO ASK FOR BIDS

The sale of membership certificates went on under the supervision of General Dawes who on August 13, 1867, turned over to the trustees $2,735.09. By August 19, 1868, the sum had reached $2,890.03. Treasurer Curtis reported August 12, 1873, the sum of about $4,000 in hand or in sight and received the thanks of the association for his effective work. The trustees now felt warranted in asking for bids on the proposed monument.

On September 20, 1874, a contract was entered into with T. O'Hare, of Cincinnati, for a monument to cost $4,550. Later it was decided to use Quincy granite instead of light granite, which added $150 to the contract price. The sites under consideration were one on the common fifty feet from Front Street and the same distance from the line of Putnam Street; Camp Tupper, (Quadranon) Capitolium Square and a point on the common near the Congregational Church. The one first mentioned was chosen.

The monument's base was completed May 31, 1875. Within a receptable in the central stone was placed a large number of records, documents, newspapers, etc. With September 17, 1875, decided upon as dedication day preparations for the event went forward under the direction of R. E. Harte, R. R. Dawes and R. L. Nye; and Gen. T. C. Smith, of Marietta, was chosen as orator of the day.

DEDICATION WORTHILY PERFORMED

At 10 o'clock A. M. of September 17 about 3,000 persons, representing all parts of the county, assembled at the monument. In the stand, from out of town, were General John Pope, of the regular army and General Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati.

General Smith's oration was all that the occasion called for. In the evening a reunion of veterans was held in the city hall, where President I. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, delivered an eloquent welcoming address. Generals Pope and Force also spoke to the veterans and were followed by United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, General A. J. Warner, Rev. John Tenney, of Marietta and John Beach, a one-armed soldier.

In 1878 S. J. Hatheway was elected secretary of the association and he prepared a bill to enable soldiers' monumental associations to record the names of fallen soldiers of the Civil war. This measure was fathered by the Honorable Henry Bohl, then member of the legislature from Washington County, who brought about its passage May 27, 1879. Under its provisions the assessors made an enumeration of deceased Washington County Civil war soldiers. Other sources were drawn upon for additional names.

In the spring of 1877 M. P. Wells, of Marietta, succeeded in providing a neat iron fence around the monument and in securing from the United States Arsenal at Washington city four cannon to mark the corners of the grounds. In June, 1880, Honorable A. J. Warner, then congressman representing the Thirteenth Ohio district, brought about the passage of a bill providing for 24-pound Parrot guns for the grounds.

COUNTY'S DEATH ROLL, WORLD WAR

Adams, John, Rinard Mills. Oct. 7, 1918.
Albrecht, Herman, Marietta. Oct. 10, 1918.
Barnhart, Joseph, Lowell. Oct. 7, 1918.
Bartlett, Harry, Unionville. March 20, 1918.
Bauerbach, Louis, Lowell. Nov. 1, 1918.
Bogard, Williams, Lowell. Oct. 11, 1918.
Bohmer, Charles, New Matamoras. Oct. 19, 1918.
Britton, Raymond, Marietta. Oct. 16, 1918.
Butcher, Walter, Belpre. Oct. 16, 1918.
Carpenter, Alonzo, Newport. Feb. 15, 1919.
Carpenter, Charlie, Marietta. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cornelius, Hayes, Marietta. Sept. 12, 1918.
Cottrill, Harry, Marietta. Oct. 31, 1918.
Coulter, Donald, Cutler. Oct. 25, 1918.
Dalton, Bernice (C), Lowell. Oct. 1, 1918.

Doyle, Patrick, Dalzell. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dunn, Davis, New Matamoras. Oct. 19, 1918.
Ellenwood, Harvey, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Enoch, Walter, Whipple. Oct. 12, 1918.
Epler, David, Whipple. Nov. 2, 1918.
Epple, Karl, Marietta. Sept. 29, 1918.
Farnsworth, William, Leith. Oct. 8, 1918.
Foster, Ralph, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Harper, Francis, Cutler. Oct. 7, 1918.
Haught, Robert, New Matamoras. Oct. 26, 1918.
Henkelmen, Carl, New Matamoras. July 28, 1918.
Hern, George, Bloomfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Jadwin, Frank, East Fultonham. Oct. 12, 1918.
Jenkins, Harvey, Marietta. July 28, 1918.
Johnson, Fritz, Cutler. Oct. 11, 1918.
Jones, Raymond, New Matamoras. Nov. 11, 1918.
Kelly, Gerald, Marietta. Aug. 5, 1918.
Lauer, Fred W., Marietta. Dec. 1, 1918.
Law, Floyd, Cutler. Aug. 28, 1919.
Lindimore, Frank, Beckett. Nov. 1, 1918.
Lindsley, Paul, Marietta. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lothes, John, Lowell. Nov. 6, 1918.
Lozier, Harold, Marietta. Nov. 1, 1918.
Lucas, Earl, Salem. Oct. 14, 1918.
Mayle, Leoland, Roxberry. Oct. 6, 1918.
McFarland, Rollie, Lowell. Oct. 5, 1918.
McCillian, Peter, Leith. Oct. 5, 1918.
Miller, Conrad, New Matamoras. Oct. 8, 1918.
Miller, Herman, Stanleyville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Mount, Howard, New Matamoras. Oct. 8, 1918.
Newman, Winton, New Matamoras. Oct. 11, 1918.
Patterson, William, Marietta. Oct. 31, 1918.
Preston, William, Marietta. Oct. 4, 1918.
Pryor, Thomas, Marietta. Oct. 13, 1918.
Pugh, Edward, New Matamoras. Oct. 3, 1918.
Radabough, Hampton, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Robinson, Arthur, Belpre. Dec. 2, 1918.
Sauer, Ira, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Schau, Howard, Lowell. Oct. 22, 1918.
Schneider, Enos, Shay. Oct. 6, 1918.

Sellew, Timothy, Marietta. Oct. 20, 1918.
Simpson, Filmore, Marietta. March 28, 1919.
Skinner, Charles, Newport. Oct. 5, 1918.
Steffey, Nestor, Coal Run. Oct. 6, 1918.
Stricler, Herman, Marietta. Oct. 1, 1918.
Warfield, Wiles, Belpre. Oct. 8, 1918.
Welsh, Harry, Charleroi. Dec. 5, 1918.
Wilhelm, Harry, Fleming. Oct. 12, 1918.
Williams, Max G., Bartlett. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wittekind Basil, Marietta. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wood, Fred, New Matamoras. Oct. 16, 1918.

The foregoing list was taken from C. B. Galbreath's new History of Ohio, with his special permission.

CHAPTER XXIV

MIGHTY MEN OF EARLY MARIETTA

RUFUS PUTNAM, "FATHER OF OHIO," HAD THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY AS A PERSONAL FRIEND—MANASSEH CUTLER HAD MUCH TO DO WITH THE MERITS OF THE ORDINANCE OF '87—HIS SON EPHRAIM A STRONG FRIEND OF FREEDOM AND EDUCATION—GENERALS TUPPER, PARSONS AND VARNUM AND COMMODORE WHIPPLE GALLANT FIGURES OF THE REVOLUTION—RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS ROSE TO OHIO GOVERNORSHIP—SPROAT AND OLIVER STRONG TYPES—HILDRETH, HISTORIAN AND PHYSICIAN—MAJOR NYE IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Here where but late a dreary forest spread
Putnam a little band of settlers led
And now beholds with patriot joy elate
The infant settlement become a STATE;
Sees fruitful orchards and rich fields of grain
And towns and cities rising on the plain—
While fair Ohio bears with conscious pride
New, laden vessels to the ocean's tide.

—Harris, Tour, 1803.

GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM

This illustrious man, who well earned the title which was conferred upon him, the "Father of Ohio," was born in Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738, the son of Elisha and Susanna (Fuller) Putnam and was descended from John Putnam, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, and settled at Salem, Mass. General Israel Putnam, of military fame, was a cousin of Rufus Putnam's father.

The latter died when Rufus was about seven years of age and his mother married Captain John Sadler. It was an unfortunate event for the boy, who was ambitious for an education. The step-father scorned learning and Rufus was not permitted to have school books nor a light to study by at night.

HIS SCHOOLING WAS LIMITED

In due time the steadfast lad shot and sold partridges, investing the meager proceeds in a spelling book and an arithmetic. He has said of this period: "After I was nine years old I went to school in all only three weeks." However, he did go as far as the rule of three in arithmetic and learned to write. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Daniel Mathews, of Brookfield, under whom he learned the trade of a millwright. Mathews permitted him to have a light to study by and his apprentice added to his knowledge of arithmetic, geography and history. We know from his own later admissions that he never ceased to regret having then neglected the study of spelling and grammar.

He was growing up conscious of his deficiency even in rudimentary book knowledge but at eighteen no one could have criticised his physical equipment or powers. Nearly six feet tall he was a fine specimen of manhood, brawny of limb, strong of body and with marked powers of endurance. Neither were there in his heart and soul any outstanding deficiencies. Sincere, faithful, strong of purpose, sound of judgment and noted for his common sense, Rufus Putnam had in him foundations on which were to be built great achievement and rare service.

ENTERED WAR AGAINST FRANCE

At the end of his apprenticeship he enlisted in the English forces which were operating against France but saw little active service. A third time he enlisted and then was promoted to be an orderly sergeant. He was at Ticonderoga but much to his disappointment was kept at work on mills, blockhouses, etc. Failing to be assigned to military duty he resigned, spending the winter of 1759 in New Braintree, working on a fifty-acre farm which he had bought with savings made possible by his military service, paying diligent attention, however, to practical surveying.

In 1761 he married Elizabeth Ayers who died within the year and was followed to the grave by their infant son. In 1765 he married Persis Rice, of Westborough, Mass. Five years later he bought a farm at Rutland, Mass. During much of the years 1772-73 he devoted his time to a company which was planning an extensive settlement in west Florida and visited the bay of Pensacola in March, 1773, in the company's behalf. The enter-

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM'S HOUSE, MARIETTA

One of Marietta's existing landmarks. The old section of the house was part of the house which General Putnam built in Campus Martius. It was enlarged by him after the Indian war and was his home until 1824, the year of his death.

prise failed and Rufus Putnam received $80 for about eight months' service.

PUTNAM PROVED MASTER ENGINEER

When the war of the Revolution came he entered it as lieutenant colonel of Colonel Davis Brewer's regiment. Having displayed marked skill in laying out fortifications in the Sewell's Point section Generals Washington and Lee came to inspect them. Although he had never studied fortification work and had distrusted his own powers Washington and Lee wholly approved the Sewell's Point undertaking. He followed that up with other military engineering performances. The greater of these were exhibited on Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston. General Howe occupied the city with 8,000 troops and the British war ships floated upon the harbor. At a war council the American officers decided that Dorchester Heights must be fortified so that Howe would be forced to evacuate Boston or come out and fight. General Washington wanted Putnam to undertake the work, but the latter hesitated, pleading his ignorance but at length consenting. The work was done in one night so silently and successfully that the British knew naught of it until the next morning. Howe's evacuation followed.

WASHINGTON WAS PUTNAM'S FRIEND

This and subsequent engineering successes and General Putnam's high qualities of mind and heart appealed strongly to General Washington and the two men became friends as well as compatriots. Putnam was made a brigadier general in 1782 but he resigned the post in 1783 and returned to farming and surveying. It was in the latter year that 283 officers of the Revolution petitioned congress for grants of land in the west and General Putnam was the leader of that movement, a movement resulting in the Marietta settlement five years later. The story, with General Putnam's part in it, is told elsewhere and need not be repeated here.

Honors from the general government continued to follow him after his arrival in Marietta. He presided over the first court held in the Northwest Territory. In 1790 he received a commission as judge in the United States court and in 1792 was made a brigadier in the United States army and proceeded westward to

treat with the Indians. Later, at the instance of his friend Washington, General Putnam was made surveyor-general of the United States.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

The many honors lavished upon him as a citizen of Washington County are fully set forth elsewhere in these pages. By faithful and able service he earned them all. An eloquent biographer tells about the evening of his life in these appreciative words:

"Surrounded by his children and their children, with a thriving community to bear witness to his wisdom and far-reaching philanthropy, honored with the respect of all who knew him and cheered by the gratitude of those he had benefited he waited in serene old age for the summons to again start for a new and better country. The companion with whom he traveled the journey of life for more than half a century was called before him.

"Mrs. Putnam died in 1820 and his maiden daughter, Elizabeth, devoted herself to his comfort and did all that love and care could do to make his last years happy. At length his summons came. He died in 1824 in the 87th year of his age. He was borne to his rest and his remains laid down in the mound cemetery in Marietta, under the shadow of a monument erected by a forgotten race to chieftains of their own who had perhaps in their day done deeds worthy of commemoration. He left numerous descendants who are God-fearing men and women, useful citizens, and many of them active workers in the cause of Christ. A granite monument recently erected by his grandson, Colonel William R. Putnam, marks the place of his rest."

The monument bears this inscription:

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM

A Revolutionary officer and the leader of the Colony which made the first settlement in the Territory of the Northwest at Marietta, April 7, 1788.

Born April 9, 1738
Died May 4, 1824
Persis Rice, wife of
Rufus Putnam
Born November 19, 1737
Died September 6, 1820.
The memory of the just is blessed.

LIBRARY

The children of General Rufus Putnam were: Ayers, born 1761, died 1762; Elizabeth, born 1765, died 1830; Persis, born 1767; Susanna, born 1768, died 1840; Abagail, born 1770, died 1805; William Rufus, born 1771, died 1855; Franklin, born 1774, died 1776; Edwin, born 1776, died 1843; Patty, born 1777, died 1842, and Catherine, born 1780, died 1808. William Rufus married in 1803, Jerusha Guitteau. Their son Rufus Putnam, Jr., was born June 13, 1812. Edwin Putnam married a Miss Safford and had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Susan married Christopher Burlingame. Abagail married William Browning of Belpre. Persis married Perry Howe of Belpre. Martha married Benjamin Tupper of Putnam (Zanesville). Catherine married Ebenezer Buckingham.

REV. MANASSEH CUTLER

Although this distinguished minister, scholar, statesman and colonizer never lived in Washington County he was, next to Rufus Putnam, the greatest single human force in founding the Ohio Company and thereby planting the seeds of civilization in the vast Northwest Territory.

Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the son of Hezekiah and Susanna (Clark) Cutler was born in Killingly, Connecticut, May 28, 1742. His father was a farmer and Manasseh was a New England farmer boy, exceedingly bright and studious and gaining knowledge rapidly. Rev. Aaron Brown, a Killingly minister, prepared him for college and he went to Yale in 1761, whence he was graduated with high honors in 1765. In 1766 he married Mary Balch, whose father was Rev. Thomas Balch.

Having studied law he was admitted to the bar in 1767 and practiced a little, but under the urge of religious convictions began in 1769 to study for the ministry. He was ordained September 11, 1771, and was pastor at Hamilton, Mass., until 1823 when his death occurred. His sermons were able, orthodox, earnest and effective.

Dr. Cutler was of a scientific turn and took especial interest in botany, astronomy and meteorology. Not content to hold degrees in law and divinity he studied and practiced medicine with genuine success. A list of the honors conferred upon him proves his eminence. These were very numerous and complimentary. His achievements were great and varied, that of helping to draft

and securing the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 transcending them all.

His opportunity came when as agent of the Ohio Company for the purchase of lands west of the Ohio River he visited congress to get the best available terms and the best available laws under which the company might colonize.

Dr. Cutler was fitted in every particular for the work in hand and there was perhaps no American of his time who could have brought through with such success the negotiations which he undertook.

Dr. Cutler visited Marietta in 1788. The ancient earthworks were objects of profound interest to him. He thought at one time of removing his family to Marietta but finally decided to remain in the east. He passed away in Hamilton, Mass., July 28, 1823, at the age of 81 years. Two of his sons, Ephraim and Jervis, became residents of Marietta.

EPHRAIM CUTLER A WORTHY SON

This, the eldest son of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, was born April 13, 1767, in Martha's Vineyard, Mass. His journey to the Ohio country with his wife and four children began in Massachusetts June 15, 1795, and was rendered poignantly sad by reason of the death of two of the children and their burial in the wilderness between Simrall's Ferry on the "Yoh" and Marietta. The remainder of the family did not reach Marietta until September 18.

Locating first at Waterford Mr. Cutler became a merchant, but as an owner of land in Ames Township, later a part of Athens County, he established the family home there. Warren became the home in 1806 and there he died in 1853. In 1796 Governor St. Clair had appointed him captain of militia, justice of the peace and judge of the court of quarter sessions. Elected member of the Territorial legislature in 1801 and of the constitutional convention in 1802, he was a very useful man in these bodies, using his talents and influence with especial effect as a member of the latter to exclude slavery from Ohio and to provide for the advancement of education.

BECAME A POWERFUL FRIEND OF SCHOOLS

His earnest position in behalf of schools was recognized by the territorial legislature, which appointed him one of the commis-

sioners having control of part of Ohio's school and ministerial lands. His election to the legislature occurred 1819. There he introduced the first bill providing for a school system. After serving in the state senate and the lower house of the legislature also he retired in 1825, with the feeling that at last Ohio was about to have a system of taxation and a system of schools, the two things whose accomplishment he had devoted his best energies to secure.

"POSTERITY WILL CALL YOU BLESSED"

Caleb Atwater was one of the many men of Judge Cutler's time who paid warm tribute to the latter's long service in behalf of just taxation and effective education. He wrote to the judge January 23, 1825: "You are doing nobly. Press forward with your equal taxation, the school system and the canals and immortalize this legislature. What must be your sensations on the prospect you now have of carrying into effect the greatest objects ever presented to our legislature. Press forward, I say, in your career of doing good. Posterity will call you blessed."

Cutler's ability and integrity were everywhere recognized. In 1837 and again in 1839 Marietta appointed him to visit Baltimore "to secure the examination of a railroad route to the Ohio River, with a view to making Marietta its crossing point." At an early day he began valued service in behalf of the Ohio University at Athens, having been appointed one of its trustees. A biographer has said of Judge Cutler: "In all the private relations of his life he was faithful and true to his personal obligations as husband, father, neighbor and friend. In 1828 he united with the Presbyterian church in Warren, then in its infancy and continued, as member, ruling elder and Sabbath school teacher to be during his life one of its main supports and ornaments. On the eighth of July, 1853, he was gathered to his fathers. A shock of corn fully ripe."

GENERAL BENJAMIN TUPPER

Something has already been said in the general introduction of this work of General Tupper's important activities as a surveyor in the Ohio country and of his labors in behalf of the Ohio Company. General Tupper was born in 1738 at Stoughton,

Mass.; was apprenticed to a Dorchester tanner; left Dorchester at sixteen and lived on a farm at Easton. During three years he was a soldier in the French war. He was also an Easton school teacher during about two winters.

Hulda White of Easton became General Tupper's bride and soon after they removed to Chesterfield. They came to Marietta with the first company of families, August 19, 1788. Here he served as judge of the court of quarter sessions until his death occurred in June, 1792. His wife died in Putnam (Zanesville), Ohio, February 21, 1812. Before Judge Tupper did so much for the Ohio Company he had rendered valued service in the Revolutionary war. He was promoted from the rank of major to that of colonel. He fought in the battle of Long Island and at Monmouth his horse was shot under him. He rose to the rank of brigadier general.

There were three sons and four daughters in the family: Major Anselm Tupper passed away in Marietta, December 25, 1808; Colonel Benjamin Tupper at Putnam (Zanesville) in February, 1815; General Edward W. Tupper at Gallipolis in 1823. Rowena, who wedded Winthrop Sargent, died in Marietta in 1790; Sophia, who married Nathaniel Wiley, died October, 1789; Minerva, wife of Colonel Ichabod Nye, died at Marietta in April, 1836. The other daughter died while the family was still in the east.

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS

This was another distinguished officer of the Revolution who joined the Marietta colony, coming hither in May, 1788, upon his appointment as a supreme judge under the Ordinance of 1787 and being commissioned as chief judge of the territory in 1789. Toward the close of that year he was drowned in Big Beaver rapids while returning to Marietta from the northern part of the country.

General Parsons was born in New London, Connecticut, May 14, 1737; was graduated from Harvard College and studied law; wrote effectively in favor of resisting Great Britain's treatment of the colonies; entered the Revolutionary army and served through the war with distinction, coming out of it a major general.

JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM

This is the name of another of those Revolutionary heroes who supplemented splendid service for their country with service in behalf of territorial development at Marietta. General Varnum was born in Middlesex County, Mass., in 1749. In the memoirs of the Bar of Rhode Island the story of his life is thus condensed:

"The career of General Varnum was active but brief. He graduated at Brown University at twenty; was admitted to the bar at twenty-two; entered the army at twenty-seven, resigned his commission at thirty-one; was member of congress the same year; resumed practice at thirty-three and continued four years; was elected to congress again at thirty-seven; emigrated to Ohio at thirty-nine and died at the early age of forty."

He was chosen to command one of the first infantry regiments authorized by the territorial legislature. In February, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and served with distinction. In 1780 his constituents sent him to congress. Later still he earned national fame as a lawyer. He entered the Ohio Company in 1787 and was one of its directors. In Marietta consumption set in and this disease carried him off January 10, 1789. His death, elsewhere referred to, was universally mourned in the new settlement.

"There's tempest in yon horned moon
And lightning in yon cloud;
And hark the music, mariners!
The wind is piping loud,
The wind is piping loud, my boys,
The lightning flashes free—
While the hollow oak our palace is
Our heritage the sea."

Allan Cunningham.

COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE

Again we pay tribute to one of those Marietta colonists who had nobly served the American people in their struggle for independence.

Abraham Whipple was born in Providence, R. I., in 1733. Early in life he commanded a vessel making trips to the West Indies. Near the close of the French war he commanded a privateer. He was at the head of that group of men who on June 17,

1772, burned the British schooner *Gaspe*, stationed at Narragansett Bay in the interest of odious maritime laws. The British government vainly offered a thousand pounds for the detection of the leader.

Having been placed in command of a sloop of 12 guns which Rhode Island had placed in commission for the purpose of clearing Narragansett Bay of British tenders to the frigate *Rose Whipple*, sailing down the bay June 15, 1775, he forced one of the enemy's tenders to retire and captured the other. Thus Whipple earned credit for having fired the first gun at the British on the sea at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. In 1784 he commanded one of the first merchant vessels sent to Great Britain after the coming of peace and to him fell the honor of first unfolding the American flag on the Thames.

A FARMER ON THE MUSKINGUM AT SIXTY-THREE

His sacrifices during the Revolution impoverished Commodore Whipple and appealing to Congress in 1786 for payment of funds overdue he received an amount which enabled him to repossess a farm which he had been obliged to give up. Coming to Marietta in 1796, at the age of sixty-three years, he and his wife located on a farm two miles up the Muskingum and the Commodore helped to till its soil himself. Elsewhere mention will be found of the voyage he made (1801) to Havana in a Marietta-made vessel.

He had married Sarah Hopkins, sister of Governor Hopkins, of Rhode Island. Their children were two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter became the wife of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and the younger, marrying Dr. Comstok of Rhode Island, never came west. The son John left Marietta, followed the sea and never married. Mrs. Whipple passed away in October, 1818, and the Commodore followed May 29, 1819, while still on his farm.

It is pleasant to reflect that the last years of this brave, distinguished and intensely patriotic American were passed in comparative ease by reason of a pension granted him by Congress. It amounted to but sixty dollars a month, a sum that would be a mockery now but which was welcome then. The Commodore's admiring friend, Judge Ephraim Cutler, wrote the inscription that appears on the old sailor's tombstone in the Mound Cemetery in Marietta. It declares that Commodore Whipple's "fame, skill and courage will ever remain the pride and boast of his country."

COLONEL EBENEZER SPROAT, HIGH SHERIFF

When the Indians at Marietta saw this imposing specimen of manhood they called him Hetuck (Big Buckeye) and the name has given rise in some minds to the opinion that thus came about the use of the term for all Ohioans.

Colonel Sproat was born in Middleborough, Mass., in 1752. He had good early schooling and mastered some of the principles of surveying. The assistance he gave his father on the farm was well worth while for young Sproat was six feet and four inches tall and very strong. Entering the Revolution as a captain he soon became a major and later (1778) a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Sproat turned to the surveyors' instruments when he hung up the sword.

In 1786 he became a surveyor for the Ohio Company. It was he who came westward with the first group of its colonists and at Simrall's Ferry superintended the *Mayflower's* construction. The Indian war checking surveying undertakings, Colonel Sproat was commissioned high sheriff by Governor St. Clair and filled the post during fourteen years.

A SWORD AND OTHER TOKENS OF DIGNITY

Sheriff Sproat, appraising appreciatively the importance and dignity of his office always wore his sword and maintained the two qualities in other ways, which policy was rendered particularly impressive by his great stature and imposing mien. In Providence he was married to Catherine Whipple, daughter of Commodore Whipple. But one child was born of this union, a daughter, who became the wife of Solomon Sibley. Colonel Sproat won the friendship of General Washington and was acquainted with Lafayette. He was wholeheartedly a Federalist. He gardened so extensively that his garden covered nearly an acre of ground. In February, 1805, when fifty-three years of age, he died suddenly.

COLONEL RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

Here the reader will find a brief story of the life of another of those soldiers of the Revolution who came to Marietta to establish and spread westward amidst hoped-for conditions of peace the principles of liberty which they had fought for in the seventies

on the other side of the Alleghanies. He was born in Connecticut and learned the hatter's trade there at an early age.

Chosen captain of a militia company at Middletown he volunteered after the action at Lexington and entered the service as a major. Later he raised the "Red Cap" regiment of volunteers, which rendered good service against Sagg Harbor and at Stony Point. He remained at Middletown after the close of the war until the Ohio Company called for his services as a surveyor. He began these in the spring of 1788. Later he became one of the associate justices of the peace, clerk of the court of the quarter sessions and prothonotary of the court of common pleas. He ably represented Washington County in the first territorial legislature. President Jefferson in 1801 appointed him agent in the Cherokee nation and there he died in 1823. A sketch of his famous son of the same name follows.

GOVERNOR RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

On the stone which commemorates the achievements of the son of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs the following words are to be found. They were written by Dr. John Cotton:

Here lies the body of

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS,

Who was born at Middletown, Connecticut, 1765,
and died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.
For many years his time and talents were directed
to the service of his country.
He successfully filled the distinguished place of
Judge of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio,
Senator in the Congress of the United States,
Governor of the State of Ohio and
Postmaster General of the United States.
To the honored and revered memory of
An ardent patriot;
A practical Statesman,
An enlightened scholar,
A dutiful son.

This lengthy and comprehensive epitaph renders a very elaborate biographical sketch unnecessary. It shows how exceed-

ingly varied were Governor Return Jonathan Meigs' talents and achievements.

HONORS FOLLOWED HONORS

He joined the Marietta colony in 1788, having married Miss Sophia Wright in the same year. His duties as chief justice of the state supreme court ended in 1804 and he accepted appointment as commandant of the upper part of the district of Louisiana. In 1805 he was appointed one of the judges of that vast territory, the seat of justice being at St. Louis.

His health failed while he was in the Louisiana district and in 1806 he returned to Marietta. In April, 1807, he accepted a commission as judge of the territory of Michigan but resigned in October to become a candidate for the Ohio governorship. His opponent, General Nathaniel Massie, lost at the polls but, contesting the election on the plea that Meigs had not been a resident of the state four years, as the constitution provided, won the seat.

The legislature, however, elected Meigs supreme judge and in the following September chose him to fill John Smith's unexpired term in the United States senate. Later he was reelected senator for the full term. In 1810 Meigs was chosen to oppose Thomas Worthington in the contest for the governorship.

Worthington lost by 2,000 votes and Meigs became governor at a time when the discharge of the duties of the office was full of difficulties. He was much criticized for some of the things done or omitted during the War of 1812 but the people reelected him and this placed upon him the seal of their approval. In 1814 President Madison appointed him postmaster general and he held the post until 1823 when he resigned and returned to Marietta. There he died March 29, 1825. He had been the settlement's first postmaster and although absent from it during many years the honors he had won were reflected upon the place of his adoption. In Marietta he was highly esteemed as a man of rare personal qualities. Governor Return Jonathan Meigs was a worthy son of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs.

COLONEL ROBERT OLIVER A USEFUL MAN

This worthy pioneer was an exception to the rule that most of the earliest Mariettans were born in New England. Colonel

Oliver was a North-of-Ireland man, where he was born in 1738. He was young when his parents brought him to America and located on a Worcester County, Mass., farm.

Entering the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant he quit it as a colonel, thanks to a good military record. General Rufus Putnam was his commanding general. Investing in the Ohio Company's land he came to Marietta in the summer of 1788. He succeeded General Parsons as director of the Ohio Company and rendered highly useful service in that capacity, especially during the Indian war.

As a member of the first territorial legislature Colonel Oliver became one of the council of five nominated by the governor and commissioned by the president of the United States. In 1800 he became the council's president and served also as colonel of militia and judge of the common pleas court. With Major Haffield White and Captain Dodge Colonel Oliver was an associate in the erection of Ohio's first mill, on Wolf Creek, in Watertown Township. His death occurred in May, 1810. He was highly esteemed, especially at Waterford, where his personal qualities were best known.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, THE TERRITORY'S GOVERNOR

The first governor of the Northwest Territory was born in Scotland in 1734 and died on his farm in the Ligonier valley, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1818. While in the British army as a subaltern he was sent to America (during the French war) and was present when Quebec was stormed. Fort Ligonier, Pa., was placed under his command in 1763 and there he located, receiving 1,000 acres of land. In spite of his past connections with the British he took the side of the colonies and entered the Revolutionary army as colonel of a regiment. Ticonderoga was under his command when Burgoyne captured it and he was charged with many offenses but a court-martial resulted in his exoneration. He rose to the rank of major general. He was elected to represent Ligonier in the continental congress (1785) and became that body's president.

Appointed governor of the Northwest Territory St. Clair reached Marietta July 9, 1788, to take up the duties of his office. He aroused much opposition in their discharge, as is elsewhere reported. President Jefferson removed him in 1803 and he re-

turned to his farm in the Ligonier valley, greatly impoverished. Pennsylvania rewarded his services with an annuity of $300 which afterwards was doubled.

DR. HILDRETH, SCIENTIST AND HISTORIAN

Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, born in Methuen, Essex County, Mass., September 30, 1783, was the son of Dr. Samuel Hildreth, and a descendant of Richard Hildreth whose name is found amongst a company of twenty from the towns of Woburn and Concord, who in 1652 petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for a tract of land on the Musketaquid River, where they say "they do find a very comfortable place to accommodate a company of God's people upon." Until fifteen years old Samuel P. Hildreth labored on a farm. He had access to books and acquired a taste for reading from a social library. He attended Phillips Academy and Franklin Academy, which prepared him for college, but did not attend college. In the office of Dr. Kittridge, at Andover, he studied medicine and received a diploma from the Medical Society of Massachusetts, in 1805, having attended the lectures at Cambridge University. Dr. Hildreth began practice at Hampstead, New Hampshire, boarding in the family of John True, where he learned of the success of Dr. True at Marietta. He had always wanted to see the far west, and in September, 1806, went to Marietta, riding horseback. He decided to settle at Belpre, at the solicitation of the settlers, and arrived there in time, December 10, "to see the deluded Blennerhassett leave his paradise to embark in Aaron Burr's perilous expedition."

TREATMENT OF CASES OF EPIDEMIC SUCCESSFUL

Returning to Marietta in 1808, he wrote a paper on the epidemic of 1807 that was published in the New York Medical Repository. With decided political opinions, he was elected to represent Washington County in the legislature and reelected in 1811. While a member, he drafted and succeeded in having passed the first law regulating the practice of medicine and established the first medical society, which remained in force until the rivalry of different medical schools caused all laws on the subject to be repealed. Dr. Hildreth held the office of collector of non-resident taxes for the Third Ohio District from 1811 until the office was abolished in 1819. He was a republican from the formation of

the party in 1854. He served as clerk of the trustees of the ministerial lands from 1819 until his death in 1863. In 1822 he published in the New York Medical Repository, two articles, one on hydrophobia and the other on a curious case of Siamese twins, he had seen in his practice of obstetrics. In 1819 he wrote a series of papers on natural and civil history of Washington County which were published in Silliman's Journal in 1826.

He explored the coal regions of Ohio at the request of Professor Silliman and the results were published. In 1832 he wrote a history of the floods in Ohio from the earliest settlements. Before his death he donated to the Marietta College, his cabinet of his collection of shells, fishes, fossils, minerals, etc., that he had collected through many years, as he rode through the country. The donation was known as the "Hildreth Cabinet" and contained 4,000 specimens.

In 1840 he began writing a history of Ohio. His books have a permanent place in history. His private life illustrated every virtue of a Christian gentleman; he lived with nature, was warm hearted, cheerful by nature, industrious and systematic in a high degree, no moment of his life wasted. He died July 24, 1863.

MAJOR HORACE NYE

This distinguished pioneer was born at Chesterfield, Mass., June 8, 1786, and died in Putnam, Ohio, February 15, 1859. With his father, Colonel Ichabod Nye, a soldier of the Revolution, he came to Marietta in 1788, where he lived until 1813, Putnam being his home from that time on. He entered the War of 1812 as a major and served ably and acceptably. On his retirement he took up his home in Putnam, where he became a leading figure in the affairs of the settlement. One of his biographers declares that few men ever lived who have established a better character for "uprightness of purpose and unbending integrity." He was one of Putnam's uncompromising abolitionists and when these were threatened by a mob Major Putnam armed himself and was preparing a defense when the attackers were routed without necessitating the firing of guns.

CHAPTER XXV

OIL, GAS AND COAL IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

DRILLING BEGAN IN THE DUCK CREEK VALLEY IN 1860—IN 1864 OIL LANDS SOLD AT FABULOUS PRICES—EXCITING TIMES ON COW RUN IN 1867—"OIL STRIP" STRETCHED FROM MACKSBURG TO LOWELL—HEAVY PRODUCTION IN WESTERN WASHINGTON COUNTY ABOUT 1898—PRODUCING LEASES NUMBERED NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED IN THE COUNTY, 1902—OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP—COAL.

Washington County is one of the country's oldest producers. Forty years before the Drake well was drilled at Titusville, Pa., S. P. Hildreth wrote of two salt wells which had been sunk on the Little Muskingum to a depth of 400 feet, one of which yielded "vast quantities of petroleum" and was subject to "tremendous explosions of gas."

The Titusville drilling in 1859 prompted men to investigate spots where oil stood on water surfaces and rock crevices where gas issued. In the fall of 1860 Messrs. James Dutton, Alden T. Warren and John Smithson drilled a well on the Rayley farm in the valley of Duck Creek, about a mile and a half below Macksburg. The appliance was primitive; a hand-lever was used to raise the tools. Oil sold at $28 a barrel.

A moderate flow of oil began at a depth of 59 feet. It had a gravity of 28 deg. B. It had value as a lubricant, sold at $28 a barrel and found a market by being hauled twelve miles to Lowell, where it was shipped by river. Soon thereafter a second well was drilled in Duck Creek valley and at 140 feet a large producer was found. In 1865 a well was drilled on the Atkinson farm, in the valley below Macksburg, which at the depth of 500 feet yielded 50 barrels of oil a day. The next well on the Dutton farm, nearby, went to a depth of 800 feet and produced gas and some oil.

"The greatest excitement in the field," says the State Geological Survey of 1903, "was perhaps in 1864 when land was

bought and sold at fabulous prices. Thus the Jacob Dearth farm, consisting of 200 acres, was sold for $300,000. About the same time the James Dutton farm was sold for $100,000. The deeper sands did not meet with expectations and the expense of hauling the oil to market was heavy. Besides, the price of oil had decreased and as a result of these conditions the principal operators withdrew from the field and the valley resumed much of its old-time quietude."

THE COW RUN DEVELOPMENT

Prospecting began on Cow Run, Lawrence Township, in 1861, the first drilling being done on the Uriah S. Dye place, close to a gas spring which had for years aroused neighborhood curiosity. The appliance consisted of springpole and treadle, back of which was the man-power. The well was dry. The second well was sunk on the Samuel Dye farm and at a depth of 137 feet the drillers got what they thought was a "gusher"—not a flowing well but one which yielded about 50 barrels of oil a day when pumped by two men. The oil was wagoned to Marietta and shipped to a St. Louis refinery. These were known as the Newton wells and property. After a few years they fell into the hands of the Bergen Oil Company, which failed. Sheriff Hicks, the receiver, had the old producing-well pumped and sold oil at a good price (one lot at $15.25 a barrel at the well). Cow Run was all worked up. Excitement ran high. "At one time," according to an article published in the *Oil News*, "there was a community of thousands at the Run and the hungry prospector had a hard time to find rations. I doubt if we shall ever see in this county again such a jam of human beings and capital on so small a space of territory."

EXCITED OVER THE PERKINS WELL

But better things resulted on Cow Run when the Perkins well came in at a depth of 595 feet. The 1903 Survey spoke of the well as follows:

"It is important to note that the Perkins well was the first one in the field to reach the Second Cow Run sand. It caused renewed excitement and probably led to the period of greatest activity in the territory, when the derricks were so close together that it was difficult to drive a wagon through the valley. Accord-

ing to Mr. Minshall the production of the field from January, 1867, to August, 1868, was about 150,000 barrels. At first the oil was hauled to Marietta, nine miles distant, but in times of high water in the Ohio there was slack water in the Little Muskingum as far as Cow Run and small steamers carried coal to the latter point and took back the oil. When the water was too low flat boats carried the oil to the Ohio. In 1868 a 2-inch pipe was laid to the river at a point three miles below Newport and that solved the problem."

A BIG WELL NEAR MACKSBURG

There was a revival in the Macksburg field in 1874 when the George Rice well yielded 150 barrels a day at a depth of 140 feet. Thus encouraged, by 1877 over thirty wells had been sunk in the Macksburg vicinity. The Eggler well came in with 500 barrels but most of the others were small producers or dry. The discovery of oil in the Berea sand in the Macksburg field followed in 1879 when George Rice secured 15 barrels a day and some gas. Other wells of minor value followed and in 1883 one on the Ohio Coal Company's land started with a production of 100 barrels a day. This led to extensive drilling and by 1885 wells were in existence almost to Dexter City on the north, Elba on the south, to a point two and a half miles east of Macksburg and west to about Duck Creek.

THE 500-FOOT SAND AT MACKSBURG

The field's production rose to considerable proportions with the increase of drilling. The successive totals were: In August, 1884, the production was 4,600 barrels; December, 1884, 10,000 barrels; March, 1885, 21,600; July, 1885, 79,700 barrels. Then the totals fell to 66,175 barrels in December, 1885, and 57,700 barrels in February, 1886. Several of these wells were still producing in 1902.

A feature of development in the Macksburg field was the discovery of oil in the 500-foot sand. In 1890 there were 16 producers on the Keith land of 72 acres. On the J. Gessel farm of 103 acres, one mile west of Macksburg, 14 wells were drilled, 11 of which were producers but 7 of the producers were abandoned by 1900.

OIL STRIP, MACKSBURG TO LOWELL

The Lowell field was opened up in 1898. On the Minsch farm there were in September, 1900, 22 oil and one gas wells, with a production of 150 barrels of oil a day. Other drillings followed, about 25 of them, with varying results and the development of the territory revealed the existence of a continuous oil strip from Macksburg to the Muskingum River near Lowell.

"The Macksburg field" says the Survey's report for 1903, "is located on an anticline. On one side the strata dip rapidly westward and the Meig's Creek coal seam, which at the village of Macksburg lies 200 feet above the valley, is found at water level along the Muskingum, where it has been mined."

The total production of the Cow Run field between 1861 and 1900 has been estimated by Minshall at 751,519 barrels. "The field lies on one of the greatest arches found in Ohio," adds the Survey. "In the center part of the field the Meigs Creek coal lies 245 feet above the bed of Cow Run. Going west from the center of the oil pool the strata, as shown by the coal beds, drop more than 200 feet in two miles."

WELLS IN WESTERN HALF OF COUNTY

On the Moore farm at Moore's Junction in about 1898 a well was drilled which began at 150 barrels a day. A second well on the line of the Moore farm flowed 500 barrels of oil the first day. By August, 1902, rigging was up for the 65th well on this farm. Many wells were sunk on the Wittekind farm, adjoining Moore's by August, 1900, 19 of them, with 7 producers and about 50 barrels a day for all of them.

Over 300 wells were in operation here in 1900 but in the Newell Run pool, for instance, the average production was less than two barrels each a day. In the Wilson Run pool there were nearly 80 producers in August, 1900.

By 1900 more than 100 wells were drilled in the Flint's Mill pool, about 90% of which were producers. The largest was on the C. S. Graham farm and is reported to have been one of the best wells drilled in Southeastern Ohio, up to that time, and starting at 480 barrels it produced 250 barrels a day for some time. Months later it was still yielding 150 barrels a day.

In the Sheet's Run pool the best oil well was drilled on the A. T. Dye farm, in 1896. It began with 600 barrels a day. It

was shot four times with good results and by 1902 had yielded approximately 25,000 barrels of oil.

OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP

"The producing territory has gradually extended from Old Cow Run until it has reached almost every part of our county; at least it is necessary to study it by townships to realize the extent of the development." Thus the story is told for the year 1902, in the Andrews history, printed in that year, which estimates the following producing leases:

Grandview	25	Fearing	10
Independence	50	Marietta	50
Ludlow	30	Adams	30
Liberty	15	Muskingum	6
Lawrence	50	Warren	50
Newport	75	Waterford	0
Aurelius	75	Watertown	5
Salem	25	Barlow	2

WASHINGTON COUNTY COAL

There are heavy deposits of this mineral in the county but they have not been mined to anything like the extent reached in most of Southeastern Ohio's coal bearing counties. A measure of the importance and availability of these deposits is to be found in the tables of coal production in the general history which precedes this section of our history.

CHAPTER XXVI

A CHAPTER OF MISCELLANIES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHARLES G. DAWES, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—SEVERAL OTHER BIOGRAPHIES—WASHINGTON'S SONS IN CONGRESS—MARIETTA COLLEGE—NEWSPAPERS OF MARIETTA—MOUND BUILDERS ONCE BUSY AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM — EARLY MARIETTA BANKS — OHIO'S OLDEST MASONIC LODGE.

CHARLES G. DAWES, VICE PRESIDENT

Charles G. Dawes was born in Marietta, August 27, 1865, was graduated from Marietta College in 1884 and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. Locating in Lincoln, Neb., he practiced law there for a while. Removing to Evanston, Ill., he became president of the Central Trust Company of Chicago. His fitness for political activities found a field in 1898 when he became a member of the National Republican Executive Committee and in that year President McKinley appointed him controller of the currency.

General Dawes became commanding major of engineers in June, 1917, lieutenant colonel the following month, and was made brigadier general in October, 1918. Arrived in France July, 1917. He rendered great service on the purchasing board of the American Army in France and as purchasing agent. Resigned from the army in 1919, returned to the United States and was appointed director of the Federal Budget System in 1921. Chief author of the scheme for arranging German reparation payments, which is known as the Dawes plan.

But still higher honors were coming to General Dawes. In 1924 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Calvin Coolidge. His election followed; and as the campaign of 1928 approaches Vice President Dawes is considered as being in line for the presidential nomination, although as the year begins he has made no move to push his candidacy.

MARTIN B. ANDREWS

This highly esteemed editor, educator and historian was born at Meigs, Morgan County, Ohio, April 6, 1842, received his earliest education in a neighborhood log schoolhouse and then attended the graded school in McConnelsville. He was graduated from the high school there at the age of sixteen.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company B of the Sixty-second O. V. I., and served in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley. Returning to Ohio in 1863 to aid in enlistments he later entered the Signal Corps. After the close of the war he taught a private school at Renrock for about a year. In 1867 he was elected principal of the Harmar grade schools but a little later he entered Marietta College, from which institution he was graduated in 1869.

Professor Andrews was then (1870) elected superintendent of the Steubenville, Ohio, public schools. Returning to Marietta he was (1879) elected principal of the Marietta Academy and served as such until 1894. After that he was first an instructor and then the professor of history and political science at Marietta College. Professor Andrews became a contributor to different educational journals and he and H. G. Williams published the *Ohio Teacher* from 1899 to 1902.

JOHN BROUGH

This noted son of Washington County was born on his father's Cleona farm at the mouth of Duck Creek, September 17, 1811, and died August 24, 1865. An orphan at the age of twelve years he entered the office of the *Friend* in Marietta to learn the printer's trade. He and his brother, Charles H., established the *Western Republican* January 8, 1831, and made it a strong newspaper during its two years in Marietta. After that for a few months it was published in Parkersburg and then at Lancaster, Ohio. Brough had previously been a student at Ohio University at Athens. Lancaster recognized the strength of his character and he was, in 1838, elected to serve Fairfield and Hocking counties in the Legislature, which body chose him for the post of state auditor when he was but twenty-eight years of age. He went to Cincinnati in 1845 to study law, launched the *Enquirer* in company with his brother, Charles H., and was the paper's editor-in-chief, 1846-47. Elected president of the Madison and Indianapo-

lis Railroad in 1848, he managed its affairs with marked ability until 1863 when the voters of Ohio elected him governor and gave him 100,000 majority over Vallandingham. He was a great war governor in every sense of the word.

WASHINGTON COUNTY IN CONGRESS

From records available we take the following names of the county's sons who have served in the national House of Representatives from the various districts of which the county has from time to time been a part. The list gives the congress in which these members served:

Levi Barlow, 15th and 16th Congress.
William A. Whittlesey, 31st.
A. J. Warner, 46th, 48th, 49th.
Rufus R. Dawes, 47th.
Beman G. Dawes, 59th and 60th.
George White, 62nd, 63rd, 65th.

MARIETTA COLLEGE

By E. S. Parsons, President

Marietta College is lineally descended from Muskingum Academy, the first institution of higher education in the Northwest Territory, which included the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota. This organization was formed in obedience to the third article of the famous Ordinance of 1787, which declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The trustees, of whom Gen. Rufus Putnam was chairman, were given power to appoint a preceptor "well qualified for the instruction of pupils in the branches of science," whose duty it should be to teach the pupils "writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and the Latin and Greek languages, providing that the parents choose what the pupil should study." Such a preceptor was found in David Putnam, a graduate of Yale College and a grandson of General Israel Putnam; and under his direction the institution opened its doors in 1800.

Muskingum Academy was succeeded in 1830 by the Institute of Education organized by the Rev. Luther G. Bingham, the pastor of the First Congregational Church, who may justly be named the father of Marietta College. The success of this institute was so great that it was chartered by the State of Ohio in 1832 as the Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary. This charter was found to be defective, so another was granted by the Legislature on February 14, 1835, the date now celebrated as the Founders' Day of the institution, the name of which was changed by the new charter to Marietta College.

The model sought for imitation in the new college was that so nobly illustrated in the New England colleges of the day. The influence of Middlebury was strong, Rev. Luther G. Bingham having graduated from that institution. He brought Henry Smith, of the class of 1827, to the professorship of Latin and Greek at Marietta in 1833, and he became the second president in 1846. The first president, Rev. Joel Harvey Linsley, was also a Middlebury graduate, 1817, who came to the college from the pastorate of the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston. Two of its presidents, Andrews and Perry, were graduates of Williams and their administrations totaled forty-two years. The fourth president was a Dartmouth graduate and the present head of the institution has Amherst as his Alma Mater. Only two of the eight presidents had their college education outside of New England.

It is an interesting testimony to the continuity of the life of the college that the board of trustees has had only two secretaries. Mr. Douglas Putnam served from the time the board was organized in 1832, three years before the date of the present charter, until 1894, when Mr. W. W. Mills, the present incumbent, was elected to the place. Mr. Mills was chosen secretary after he had been a trustee six years. His father was the first treasurer. His brother, Mr. John Mills, and two of his nephews, Charles G. Dawes, the vice president of the United States, and Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, are members of the board of trustees.

The college, during the now nearly one hundred years since it had its first beginnings, has had a very definite aim. It has sought to be a college and only a college; to give a liberal arts training as a foundation for professional and business life. It has not aspired to be a large college. It has definitely limited the numbers beyond which it is not willing to expand. It believes the unit of successful liberal arts education cannot exceed in numbers

five hundred. It has always sought to maintain high standards and those standards were never higher than they are today. And from the beginning it has sought to be not only a college and a small college but a Christian college and it has aimed to inspire its students and its graduates with the Christian outlook and the Christian spirit.

The student body now numbers about three hundred and seventy-five and it graduates each year classes of about fifty. It has a stable faculty of highly trained men and women. It has added recently an assistant professor of music and has strengthened its department of physical education to make adequate use of the new gymnasium which Mr. W. W. Mills has built for the Betsey Mills Club in memory of his wife, which is the center of the physical work of the women students, and in anticipation of the acquisition of the new gymnasium for men toward which Mr. Ban Johnson recently gave $25,000.

The resources of the college have been steadily increasing during the last few years. At the close of the war period its endowment amounted to six hundred thousand dollars. It now stands at approximately one million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and its income has risen in the same period from approximately forty-five thousand dollars to one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. A large part of this increase has gone into salaries, which today are more than one and a half times what they were in 1919. For five years the college has had no deficit.

It is evident by this above statement that Marietta College believes as the founders of Johns Hopkins University did a half century ago; that teachers are more important than buildings. It has had no recent drive for building funds, feeling that it should first strengthen its endowments. When these are adequate it expects to turn its attention to the brick and mortar needs of the college.

Marietta College is located in a section of the country where the cost of living is not as extreme as in many communities. It is able, therefore, to provide a standard liberal arts education for men and women at a cost considerably less than such an education can be obtained elsewhere. The father of one of its New England students said recently that the education of his daughter at Marietta was costing him at least one-third less than it would cost at

an eastern women's college, a consideration of no small importance.
October 20, 1927.

THE MARIETTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

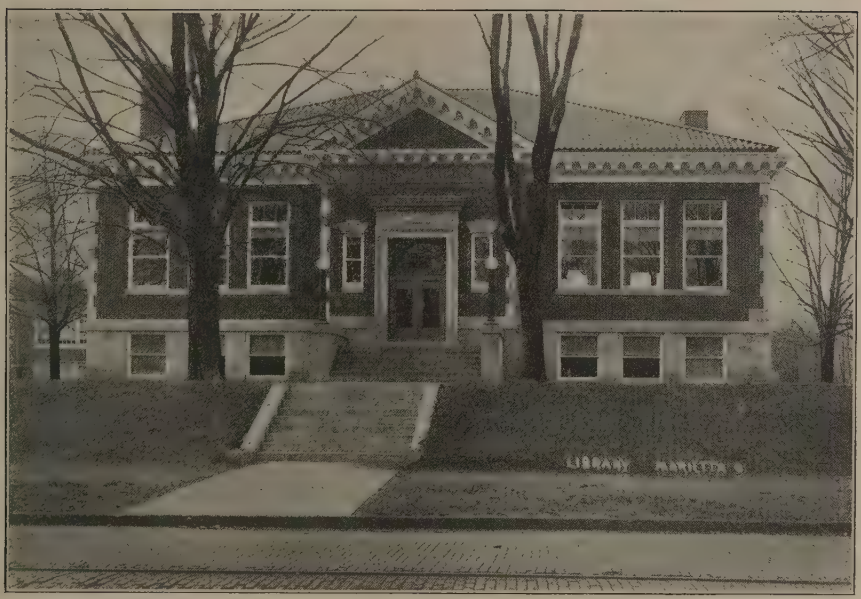
By Willia D. Cotton, Librarian

Though young in years compared with other institutions in Marietta, the Marietta Public Library has a real historic background, for it is built on one of the ancient works of the Mound Builders, and is the custodian of one of the early libraries of Ohio.

The building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie. It stands in the centre of an elevated square, one of the series of earthworks which was preserved for public use by the founders of Marietta. "Capitolium" as they called it, is a truncated pyramid, 8 feet high with three graded ways to its top, while on the south side is a recess or hollow about 50 feet long by 20 feet wide. It was evidently a Temple Mound as in excavating, no bones were found to indicate that it had been used for a burial place.

The edge of the square is now surrounded by fine old elm and maple trees, which with their verdure in summer and their red and gold coloring in autumn make the brick library with its white stone trimming one of the beauty spots of the town. It is a distinctly home-made production, its architect, George Walter Hovey and the contractor, Levi Cowell, being Marietta men, and the brick coming from a Marietta industry.

The library is controlled by the Marietta Library Association which was organized as a corporation under the laws of Ohio the 16th day of November, 1897, by Kate E. Williams, Abby Adams Roe, Alice C. Hogan, Minnie Forbes, Maria P. Woodbridge, Mrs. J. D. Cotton, Mrs. William Morse, Lida A. Moore, D. B. Torpy, S. A. Cunningham, Mrs. Sarah N. Lovell, J. F. Jones, Mrs. Helen Morgan, Nelson Moore, J. L. Toller, J. C. Brenan, E. R. Alderman, Howard W. Stanley, Reuben L. Nye, W. D. Strain, and M. F. Noll. For good reasons nothing definite was done until March 6th, 1901, when a Code of Regulations was adopted and a Board of Trustees elected consisting of five members: Nelson Moore, President; Howard W. Stanley, Vice



MARIETTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

President; Joseph C. Brenan, Secretary and Treasurer; Benjamin F. Strecker and Daniel B. Torpy.

After these officials had raised about $2,700.00 with which some seven hundred volumes were purchased, the library opened the 1st of May, 1901, in the office of the Superintendent of Schools in the St. Clair Building, being temporarily in charge of Miss Anna Stevenson, until the new High School Building should be completed in which rooms had been reserved for the Public Library. In June Miss Willia D. Cotton was selected as permanent librarian and on the 1st of September, 1901, opened the library in its new quarters. Here it remained until the 14th of February, 1918, when it moved into its own building on Capitolium Square.

Within a year after the library's organization the work had so grown that an assistant was necessary and Miss Florence Boyd was appointed to the position. She resigned in May, 1905, and Miss Anna Hill took her place and is still giving efficient service. For some years two other assistants have been employed, Miss Winifred Palmer who looks after the book-plating and mending and Miss Jean Loman, in charge of two little branch libraries which are open twice a week in two of the school buildings.

The years have brought some changes in the personnel of the Library Board. Mr. Moore left the city in 1905 and some years later Mr. Torpy and Mr. Stanley were taken by death. The Library Association owes a great debt of gratitude to these three men for their persistent efforts in effecting its organization and their earnest efforts for its welfare while in office. Mr. C. H. Turner who was appointed to fill Mr. Moore's place withdrew a year ago and Mr. S. M. Thurlow is the newest member of the Board. The two other vacancies were filled by Mr. B. O. Skinner, Supt. of Schools, and Mr. J. S. Goeble. Mr. Strecker is now President of the Board of Trustees and Mr. Brenan is still Secretary and Treasurer, both untiring in their care for the library's interest.

In 1907 the Library received a most generous gift from the stockholders of the old Library Association who turned over to the Public Library its valuable collection of books. This library which was organized in 1829 as a subscription library had not been used for almost half a century. It is particularly rich in history and biography and contains some first editions which

add greatly to its interest and value. There are now in the library 20,350 volumes. They are classified by the Dewey Decimal System and a modified Newark System of charging is used. The Reference Department is kept strictly up-to-date and all of the other books are selected with the greatest care. Last year the circulation was 37,000 volumes. For 1927 without the statistics of December there is an increase in circulation of 4,800 volumes which shows that the citizens of Marietta are appreciating their library more and more.

MARIETTA NEWSPAPERS

The first of these, the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, entered the field at a very early day—December 18, 1801, in the Stockade on Washington Street between Front and Second, its editors being Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Backus.

The *Gazette* was little more than a leaflet, dealing mainly with the doings of the East, particularly of Congress, and carrying substantially no news of local interest. It was printed on a wooden press and a man and a boy handled the "machine."

An opposition paper entered the field in 1807—the *Commentator and Marietta Recorder*—which lasted about two years. The *Gazette* was disposed of at public sale in 1810. Its successor was the *Western Spectator*, edited by Caleb Emerson. In 1813 the *American Friend* was founded and it swallowed the *Spectator*. The *Friend* became later the *Marietta Gazette*, but in 1842 the *Gazette* was absorbed by the *Intelligencer*, a rival which had been launched in 1839.

In 1856 and again in 1862 the *Intelligencer* changed hands, the buyer (in 1862) calling the paper the *Register*. This newspaper had a long and influential existence, holding the field as the republican organ until 1927, when it was absorbed by the *Times*.

The *Times* made its appearance September 24, 1864. Benjamin J. McKinney became its owner in 1902. It was issued as a daily October 20, 1898. The *Marietta Leader* was launched February 23, 1881.

MOUND BUILDERS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Although we can only guess at the time when this people occupied the territory now within the county, we know that they did

occupy it on a very considerable scale. Existing and recorded evidences tell of a strong liking on their part for the rivers, creeks and plains of the county.

William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society has recorded these evidences in his illuminating "Archeological Atlas of Ohio" and we introduce these references to the county's prehistoric remains by quoting what Dr. Mills says of them:

MARIETTA RICH IN IMPORTANT REMAINS

"The Marietta works, one of the most interesting and best known of the complex type of enclosure, consists of a square enclosing fifty acres in which were several rectangular, flat-topped mounds; and another square enclosing about twenty-seven acres in conjunction with which is a large conical mound surrounded by a ditch and connected with the square by a supplementary wall or line. The two squares with their accompanying figures are not connected with one another and really constitute two separate groups.

"From the larger and more northerly of the two squares there extends a 'graded way' toward the river to the west. This graded way consists of parallel earthern walls 680 feet long and 150 feet apart. When first observed, the surface of the passage was rounded and about twenty feet below the top of the walls.

"The large mound connected with the smaller square is now a part of the public cemetery at Marietta and is a very imposing example of its class."

RECORDS OF WORKS BY TOWNSHIPS

The valley of the Muskingum within the borders of Washington County is very rich in prehistoric remains. There are a total of 115 sites, of which six are enclosures, 102 mounds and seven village sites.

Listed by townships these remains are located as follows:

Waterford, mounds 13; Adams, mounds 52, enclosures 5 and village sites 5; Aurelius, mounds 3; Salem, mounds 1; Muskingum, mounds 23, village sites 2; Warren, mounds 1; Marietta, mounds 8, enclosures 1; total, mounds 102, enclosures 6 and village sites 7.

As a supplement to the foregoing we quote the following instructive article from the Washington County history of 1881:

"The ancient works at Marietta occupied the 'plain' and were included within the territory north of Putnam Street and east of Third (with the exception of the graded way, extending down to the lower river terrace, at a point between Second and Front streets).

"These works consisted originally of two enclosures (irregular squares, one of which contained about forty and the other twenty acres), together with several truncated pyramids or elevated platforms of earth, the graded way, the great mound now inclosed in the cemetery, several embankments flanking it, and numerous lesser tumuli. The portion of this interesting group of works remaining on the two truncated pyramids known as Quadranaou and Capitolium, and the mere bed or bottom of the graded way, Sacra Via.

DR. CUTLER'S OPINION

"When the settlement was made at Marietta these works were covered with a heavy forest. 'When I arrived,' says Doctor Cutler, 'the ground was in part cleared, but many large trees remained on the walls and mounds. The only possible data for forming any probable conjecture respecting the antiquity of these works, I conceived, must be derived from the growth upon them. By the concentric circles, each of which denoted the annual growth, the age of the trees might be ascertained. For this purpose a number of trees were felled; and in the presence of Governor St. Clair and many other gentlemen, the number of circles was carefully counted. The trees of the greatest size were hollow. In the largest of those which were found there were from three to four hundred circles. One tree, somewhat decayed at the center, was found to contain at least 463 circles. Its age was undoubtedly more than 463 years.' "

Quoting again from the history referred to:

"The larger of the two square (or nearly square) fortifications, of which we have spoken, was commonly called by the early inhabitants of Marietta 'The Town.' The walls were, at the time when first observed and measured, from six to ten feet in height, and from twenty-five to thirty-five feet broad at the base. Through

these walls there were, upon three sides, three openings or gateways, of which the central ones were the largest. The central one in the front, facing the Muskingum, was 150 feet wide. Immediately in front of this great gateway and leading from it toward the river, its walls running at right angles to those of 'The Town,' was the immense graded way, sometimes called the covert or covered way, and named by some pioneer, of classical education, Sacra Via. This broad avenue [was] excavated so as to descend by a perfect grade to the lower or latest formed terrace of the Muskingum, at the foot of which it is supposed the stream flowed when the work was constructed."

PLAN OF THE ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

Gen. Rufus Putnam wrote with characteristic care about the plan of these prehistoric works as he found them in 1788. He said in part: "There are at least three kinds of works at Marietta as described * * * and designed for very different purposes. The walls A B C D and E F G H (the two large quadrangles covering the greater part of the high ground and lying between Putnam and Montgomery streets) were evidently erected for defense, and whoever views the figures 1, 2, etc., which are as level on the top as a mosaic pavement, will not hesitate to pronounce that on them once stood some spacious buildings, and whoever considers the other figures, although he may be at a loss with respect to their use, he will have no difficulty in believing they were for purposes very different from either of the other kind of work. Thus far, everyone who has viewed them, and, I will venture to say, whoever shall view them, will be of one opinion, but with respect to other matters everyone has his conjectures and I will give you mine.

"The chasms or openings in the walls by many are supposed to be intended for gateways, and no doubt but that they served partly for that purpose; but I think it highly probable that both these and the openings at the angles were supplied with wooden works, probably with something like bastions or projecting towers, for the lodgment of troops assigned for the defense of the place as well as the better to flank the curtains. * * * As to the antiquity of these works they exceed all calculations, the size of trees growing on them being the same as on the other land."

MARIETTA'S EARLY BANKS

The Bank of Marietta was the first Ohio corporation to carry on banking operations exclusively, the ten-year charter bearing date of February 10, 1808, and including the names of the directors, as here listed: Rufus Putnam (president), Benjamin I. Gilman, William Skinner, Paul Fearing, Dudley Woodbridge, Earl Sproat, David Putnam. The last named was the bank's first cashier and at a point on the west side of the Muskingum a short distance above what became the lock and dam site the bank's first home was located.

REMOVED FROM HARMAR TO MARIETTA

The bank was moved to the east side in 1813, into a single-story brick building which stood on Front Street where the Charles R. Rhodes residence was later erected, above the Congregational Church. David Putnam gave up the cashiership at about this time and was succeeded by David S. Chambers, who in 1815 gave way to Alexander Henderson.

The bank's charter was extended to January 1, 1843, during the year 1816. Six years later Benjamin Putnam became cashier and he served as such until 1825 when his death occurred. William Barnes performed the duties until May, 1826, when Arius Nye was elected cashier. In 1831, the bank acquired the lot on the corner of Putnam and Front streets and began erection thereon of a building intended to be a bank home and residence "for the cashier and other officers."

The bank occupied this new building April 1, 1833. A. T. Nye, who succeeded his brother, Arius, as cashier in 1838 occupied the residence section of the building for a time. The bank went out of business January 1, 1843, when its charter had expired. Its presidents, Rufus Putnam, Benjamin I. Gilman, Dudley Woodbridge, Levi Barker and John Mills were of a high type of officials.

THE SECOND BANK OF MARIETTA

A new bank with the old name entered the field November 3, 1845. It was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. John Mills was its president, Noah L. Wilson its cashier and the bank's home for about two years was where its predecessor had been located,

when removal was made to a building located on Front Street, east side, just north of Green Street, which the directors had purchased and fitted up with a vault and modern furniture. I. R. Waters succeeded Noah L. Wilson as cashier February 4, 1857. Col. John Mills remained as the bank's president until March 14, 1865, when the institution's career was closed and the Marietta National Bank took its place.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

About sixteen months before this another national bank had been launched, the First National Bank of Marietta, organization taking place November 14, 1863. The room on Front Street later occupied by the Adams Express Company was secured and occupied January 4, 1864. In November of that year the building at Green and Front streets was purchased and extensively prepared for banking activities. It was first occupied in November, 1865.

Among the First National Bank's early directors were Beman Gates, M. P. Wells, J. W. Andrews, C. B. Wells and John Mills. Beman Gates was the first president, John Newton was the first vice president, William F. Curtis was the first cashier and Edward R. Dale the first teller.

THE MARIETTA NATIONAL BANK

The Marietta National Bank came into existence, as was stated, March 14, 1865, occupying the quarters formerly occupied by the Bank of Marietta. Douglas Putnam was the first president and was succeeded January 18, 1870, by I. R. Waters, who was the bank's first cashier. F. E. Pearce succeeded I. R. Waters as cashier January 8, 1867. D. G. Mathews took Pearce's place January 31, 1871. On March 2, 1876, the Marietta National Bank went out of business and the Bank of Marietta entered the field as a private bank, with I. R. Waters as president and A. B. Waters as cashier.

MARIETTA'S BANKS OF TODAY

These are as follows: The Central National, Citizens National and First National; the Dime Savings Society and the Peoples Banking and Trust Company.

OHIO'S OLDEST MASONIC LODGE

American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., was organized at Marietta June 28, 1790, and the lodge was opened in due form following a petition to Jonathan Heart, of Fort Harmar, that he establish the lodge on a permanent basis. The signers were of that illustrious band which was planting civilization at the mouth of the Muskingum. Their names follow:

Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Griffin Greene, Robert Oliver, Ezra Lunt, William Stanley, William Burnham, Anselm Tupper, Thomas Stanley, Ebenezer Sproat. The lodge celebrated St. John's Day, December 27, by marching to the courthouse, where prayer was offered by the Rev. Daniel Story and an address delivered by Brother Anselm Tupper. Harman Blennerhassett, later the dupe of Aaron Burr, became a member of the lodge in 1797 and was elected secretary. Lewis Cass was initiated as a member in 1803.

Thus the oldest Masonic lodge in the territory later divided into the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin entered upon its illustrious career.

CHAPTER XXVII

WASHINGTON COUNTY AND MARIETTA TODAY

CENTER OF GREAT TRUCK-RAISING INDUSTRIES—LIVE STOCK'S VALUE NEARLY MILLION AND A HALF—FARMS NUMBER 4,232 AND ARE WORTH MORE THAN $15,000,000—VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXCEEDS $11,000,000 ANNUALLY—MARIETTA A BEAUTIFUL MODERN CITY OF RICH HISTORIC INTEREST—VERY ATTRACTIVE TO THE TOURIST—PRAISE FROM "SCENIC AND HISTORIC OHIO"—RELIGIOUS EDUCATION—MARIETTA CHURCHES, 1927—PUBLIC UTILITIES—TELEPHONE SYSTEM—VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1927.

FARMS AND INDUSTRIES

The Ohio and Muskingum valleys are among the richest "garden spots" of the world. Washington County cannot be surpassed anywhere for profitable general farming, truck gardening, live stock and poultry raising, fruit growing and dairying.

The truck garden farmers of this county received $415,000 for their 825 solid carloads of produce shipped to the large city markets during 1923. The year's sales of dairy and poultry products, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and wool totaled $1,156,000. Our apple growers shipped 400 carloads at a value of $370,000.

The live stock in the county is valued at $1,318,800. There are more breeders of pure bred Herefords in this county than in any other in the state. Owners have sold as high as four carloads of purebreds within a ten day period.

There are two experiment farms operated in this county under the supervision of a specially trained state man. There is also an agricultural extension agent working with the farmers throughout the county.

The mighty Ohio forms the county's eastern boundary, the winding Muskingum runs through it and both furnish broad fertile valleys for profitable agriculture. Both streams are navigable and their locks, dams and dredging represent a total expenditure of about $136,000,000. The general government maintains

a channel of nine feet in the Ohio and one of six feet in the Muskingum.

Washington is one of the state's largest counties in area and is the third largest in the Southeastern Ohio group, with a total of 630 square miles, which only in Licking, with its 669 square miles and Muskingum, with 664, is exceeded. Her farms with a total of 4,232, outnumber those of any Southeastern Ohio county and 368,064 of their acres are cultivated. Her farm lands and buildings were valued at $15,354,307 in 1925 and these farms produced crops valued at $2,264,821 in that year.

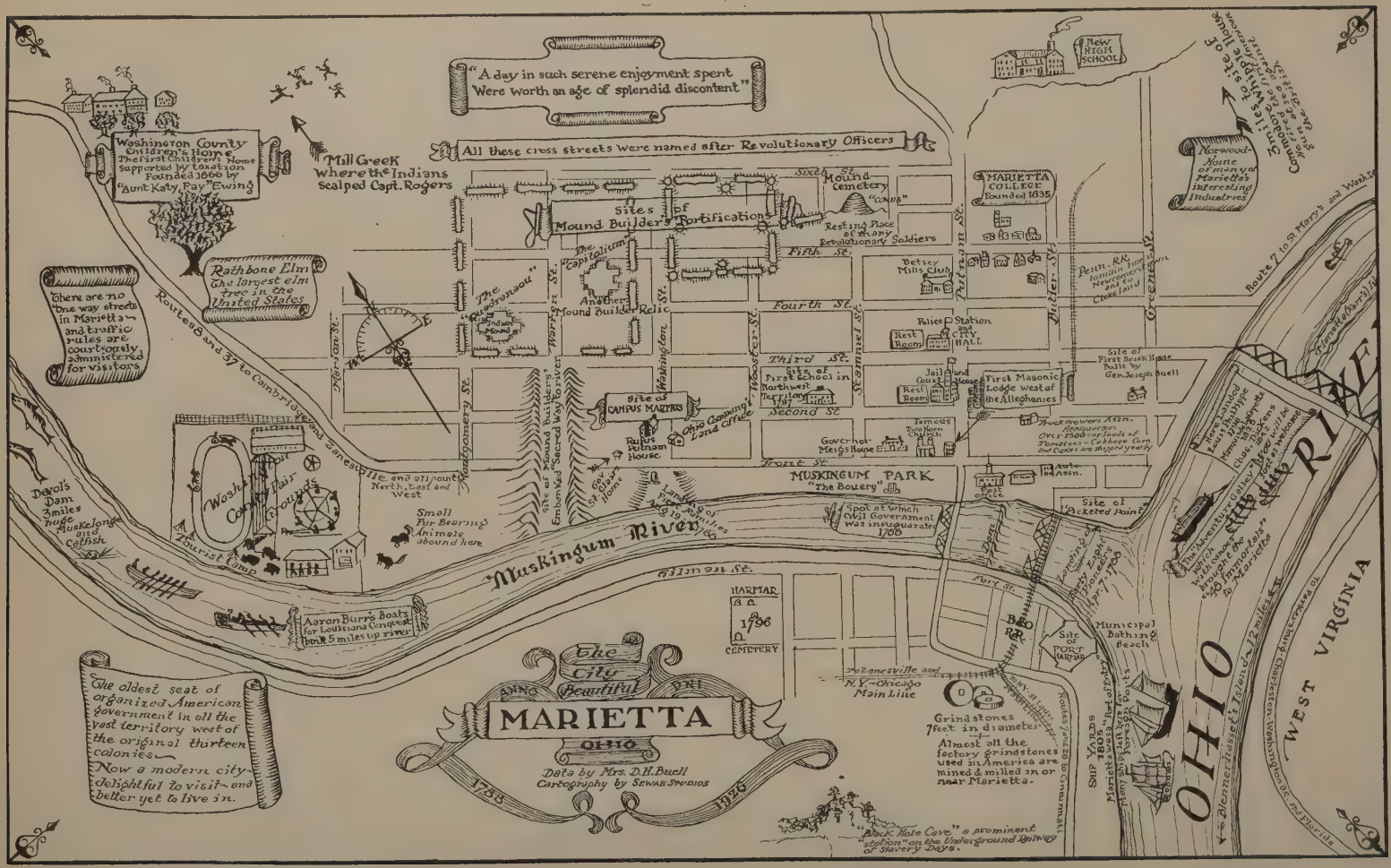
Washington County's industries number more than one hundred, Belmont, Muskingum and Licking only, among Southeastern Ohio counties having a greater number. In 1920 Washington's industries reported an outlay for wages of $2 138,587 and turned out products valued at $11,225,910. Taking this data into account in connection with the foregoing agricultural figures it will be seen that Washington County is strong both in farms and shops. The county's total population in 1920 was 43,049. The home owners numbered 7,073 while 41,128, or about 95%, were native whites.

No Ohio county enjoys better shipping facilities. To Washington's two navigable rivers are added the prosperous branches of two great trunk-line railways, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Two interurban lines, one up the Muskingum and the other to Parkersburg, are connected with the Marietta street car system, all three properties being in active operation in spite of the competition of autos and trucks.

Marietta's banking privileges are afforded by five financial institutions, three of which are national banks. In the villages of the county the banks are as follows:

Beverly—The Citizens Bank Company.
Waterford—Commercial Savings Bank.
Watertown—First National Bank.
Lowell—First National Bank.
New Matamoras—First National Bank and Peoples Savings Bank.
Lower Salem—First National Bank.
Bartlett—Bartlett Farmers' Bank.


"A day in such serene enjoyment spent
Were worth an age of splendid discontent"
All these cross streets were named after Revolutionary Officers
Washington County Children's Home
The first Children's Home supported by taxation
Founded 1866 by
"Aunt Katy" Ewing
Mill Creek
Where the Indians
Scalped Capt. Rogers
Rathbone Elm
the largest elm
tree in the
United States
There are no
one way streets
in Marietta
and traffic
rules are
courteously
administered
for visitors
Routes 8 and 37 to Cambridge and Zanesville and all points North, East and West
Washington County Fair Grounds
Dredging Operations
Dredging Operations
Dredging Operations

The total assets of these thirteen banks amount to $19,557,650. The county maintains 196 school buildings.

THE CITY OF MARIETTA

In an earlier Washington County chapter, there is much detail regarding the Marietta of today, some of which represents the claims of the city's Chamber of Commerce. We quote here some additional statements from a publication issued by Marietta's very active Kiwanis Club, so that readers may know more about this rare old city and learn what her citizens claim for it:

"Here are the sites of Fort Harmar and Campus Martius; the old land office building of the Ohio Company, now the oldest building standing in the Northwest Territory; the home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, of Revolutionary war fame; Mound Cemetery, resting place of many men renowned in the Revolutionary war and the nation's early history; the birthplace and boyhood home of Vice President Charles G. Dawes; the Washington County Children's Home, the first children's home in America supported by taxation; the prehistoric work of the mound builders that has been a source of awe and speculation since men first began to peer back into unrecorded past.

"Here are Marietta College, originated in 1797, and its museum with many precious Revolutionary war and early settler relics; the famous Rathbone elm, reputed to be the largest elm tree in America; the 'Two Horned Church,' the oldest church in Ohio, and many other similar points of interest.

"Then there is Marietta's entrancing beauty, partly due to unusual natural endowments and partly to civic spirit.

"For Marietta is at the meeting place of the broad Ohio and the 'meandering' Muskingum rivers, and no city could wish for a fairer God-given setting.

"But the wide streets, over-arched with stately elms, and named for the generals of the American Revolution; the beautiful old homes, many of national repute for their pure colonial architecture; and the well-kept and historic 'beauty spots' are man's work, down through more than a century.

"Marietta has diversified industries, but here's a thing about them more striking than their diversity.

"Most of them are surrounded by well-kept lawns, flower beds

and shrubbery. Some of them are models of landscaping and people come for miles to see them in June when the roses are in bloom.

"The owners of these industries see more in business than digging for dollars. Their factories have a civic as well as a financial value to the community."

PRAISE FROM "SCENIC AND HISTORIC OHIO"

Following are some points made in favor of Washington County and Marietta by "Scenic and Historic Ohio," points which the editor of this history may have overlooked: Among Ohio counties Washington ranks "second in apples, in yield of corn per acre, in number of farms operated by women and of farms operated by owners; fourth in orchard fruits; fifth in number of native white farmers and eighth in buckwheat."

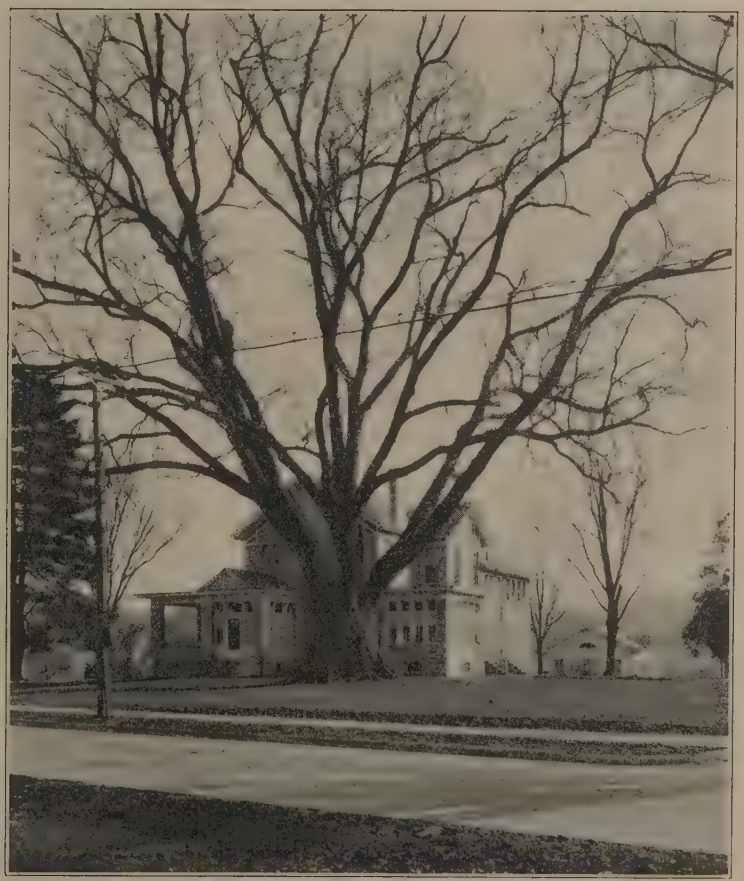
The same publication speaks of Mrs. Frances D. Gage, author, lecturer and reformer, born in Marietta, 1808; of Francis MacMillen, violinist, born in Marietta, 1885; and adds: "This county contains more graves of officers of the Revolutionary army than does any similar extent of ground in the United States. The first library in Ohio was opened in Belpre in 1796; the first children's home in Marietta, by Miss Catherine Fay (afterward Mrs. Ewing)."

The Marietta Council of Religious Education

The coöperative program of religious education in the city of Marietta is under the direction of the Marietta Council of Religious Education which is a representative body consisting of the minister and one lay member selected officially by each of the coöperating churches and the general secretary of the county council.

WEEK DAY SCHOOLS

One of the important activities of this council is the Marietta Week Day School of Religion, which had an enrollment last year of more than seventeen hundred pupils. Two teachers have been employed for the coming year, Miss Hazel Boe, who will teach in the first four grades, and Miss Ruth Self, who will teach in the fifth and sixth grades and the junior and senior high schools.



LARGEST ELM TREE IN THE UNITED STATES

Located in the outskirts of Marietta on Routes 8 and 37 (highways, Marietta to Zanesville and Cambridge), this magnificent tree, known as the Rathbone Elm, is an object of great interest to tourists, as it has long been to other guests of Marietta.

By special arrangement with the Board of Education the teachers meet the pupils in the public school rooms and any parents who do not wish to have their children attend the classes in religion may have them excused by making written request to this effect. Very few such requests, however, have been made.

The following is an outline of courses offered in the various grades:

I. Biblical and other stories used to acquaint the child with the Heavenly Father and His world.

II. Biblical and other stories used to teach the child how he may please the Heavenly Father.

III. Ideal character traits as exemplified in the lives of Biblical and other characters.

IV. Lesson studies of religious concepts suited to this age and especially planned to carry the instruction over into action.

V. Jesus' standards of living applied to everyday problems.

VI. Studies in our relation with God and our associates which seek especially to cultivate the sense of personal responsibility in conduct and character.

Junior High School. A study of the problems of everyday living with an attempt to apply Christian principles.

Senior High School. The Life and Teachings of Jesus.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Children's Division Committee of the Marietta Council is also quite active in the field of leadership training. A meeting of the teachers of children in the Sunday Schools of Marietta and vicinity is held once a month to discuss child nature and materials and methods for Christian nurture. Last year the committee selected twenty of the best books on these subjects and conducted a reading campaign in which a total of 258 books were read from this list. The coming year the committee proposes to conduct a training school for their teachers with four noted experts as members of the faculty.

The Superintendents Union, which consists of the superintendents and assistant superintendents of the Sunday Schools in Marietta, meets quarterly to discuss topics of mutual concern.

There are twenty-four Sunday Schools in Marietta with a total enrollment of 5,475 and an average attendance of 3,019, which is an increase of nearly eighteen per cent over last year.

The officers of the Marietta Council of Religious Education are: President, Mr. J. C. Brennan; secretary, Miss Mildred Smith; treasurer, Mr. J. C. Otto.

The Washington County Council of Religious Education

The Washington County Council of Religious Education promotes and seeks to develop a coöperative program of religious education throughout the county. To this end the county has been divided into fifteen districts, one of which is the city of Marietta, and a suitable coöperative organization has been formed in each district. At least one convention or institute is held in each district each year and many Sunday Schools and other gatherings are visited by the general secretary and other workers during the year. The county convention is held on the first Monday and Tuesday in October, at one of the churches in Marietta.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The young people in the Sunday Schools of the county hold a county conference under the auspices of the council on the first Friday and Saturday in May and the officers of this conference carry on an active program during the year.

The latest annual report of the Sunday Schools shows a total of 139 Sunday Schools in the county with 1,365 officers and a total enrollment of 13,885. This is a substantial gain over the next preceding year's enrollment. There were two vacation church schools outside of Marietta, one at New Matamoras and one at Moss Run.

WEEK DAY SCHOOLS

The county council is also conducting a series of Week Day Schools of Religion in the public schools of several of the important villages of the county. Miss Ruth Colyer has been employed for full time as teacher in these schools and will visit them each week according to the following schedule: Monday, all day, Belpre; Tuesday morning, Rockland, afternoon, Belpre; Wednesday morning, Lowell, afternoon, Beverly; Thursday, all day, New Matamoras; Friday, Newport.

Arrangements have also been made for the county superin-

tendent of the children's division to teach religion this year in the public schools of Williamstown, W. Va.

Something of the value of the week day schools is pointed out in the following letter addressed to the general secretary:

"You will be interested to know that after careful investigation of our records I find that juvenile delinquency has decreased materially in this county since religious education has been established in the day schools and I want to commend you and your assistants upon the good work you have done.

Very truly yours,

FRANK F. FLEMING,
Judge of the Juvenile Court."

DISTRICT EXECUTIVES

Marietta City, J. C. Brennan, Marietta.
Western District, J. C. Haney, Waterford.
Southwestern District, Mrs. Ray Goddard, Cutler.
Waterford District, Paul Haskins, Waterford.
Barlow-Watertown District, L. E. Skipton, Watertown.
Adams District, A. F. Wendell, Lowell.
Muskingum District, Walter Brown, Marietta, R. D.
Warren District, H. B. Smith, Marietta R. D.
Belpre District, J. H. Lawton, Belpre.
Aurelius-Salem District, Joseph S. Boyd, Elba.
Marietta-Fearing District, M. A. Ward, Marietta.
Liberty-Lawrence District, C. C. Oliver, Stanleyville.
Newport District, R. T. McKibben, Newport.
Northeastern District, Fred Mosser, Shay.
New Matamoras District, Rev. G. W. Wiggins, New Matamoras.

OFFICERS

Business Committee

Mr. Thomas J. Summers, President
Mr. R. F. Clarke, Vice President
Mr. Edwin B. Strecker, Secretary
Mr. Charles F. Strecker, Treasurer
Mr. B. O. Skinner

Educational Committee

Rev. Maxwell Hall, Chairman
Mrs. Maxwell Hall, Superintendent Children's Division
Rev. A. G. Marquis, Superintendent Young People's Division
Mr. W. H. Sheldon, Superintendent Adult Division
Mr. C. M. Weeks, Superintendent Administration Division

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

(In addition to officers named above)

F. M. Brickwede
Mrs. R. C. Britton
J. D. Hervey
Miss Helen Ludwig
John C. Otto
E. S. Parsons
B. O. Skinner
J. H. Lawton, Belpre
A. F. Wendell, Lowell
Rev. W. T. Blume
M. A. Ward
Rev. Theo. Mehl
T. H. Cisler
C. E. Corwin
Arthur Harris
Prof. Gerald Hamilton
Dr. J. W. Ward, Archer's Fork
Miss Marie Cline, New Matamoras
John Walker, Little Hocking

General Secretary, Rev. Maxwell Hall, 806 Fifth Street
Marietta, Ohio

MARIETTA CHURCHES, 1927

Church	Pastor	Church Membership	Sunday School Membership
Baptist, First	T. H. Binford	530	471
Baptist, Immanuel	Harold E. Doty	110	127
Christian, Central	(None)	150	180
Christian Union	(None)	60	100
Church of Christ	Oliver Johnston	500	120
Church of God		48	80
Congregational, First	David E. Adams	578	312
Congregational, Harmar	Frank M. Whitlock	180	102
Congregational, Wayne Street	Mrs. Florence L. Squires	113	175
Episcopal, St. Luke's	Lyman Howes	275	92
Evangelical, St. Paul's	Theophil Mehl	325	263
Fairview Heights	(No church)	--	54
International Bible Students' Assn.		34	43
Jewish Church	B. Zemel	81	--
Lutheran, St. Luke's	P. O. Weimer	750	352
Methodist Episcopal, First	Wm. T. Blume	1,028	878
Methodist Episcopal, Gilman Ave.	F. M. Born	697	376
Methodist Episcopal, Norwood	H. A. Sayre	548	525
Methodist Episcopal, Trinity	Wm. A. Schruff	205	218
Methodist Episcopal, Colored	Julian A. Walker	16	19
Methodist Wesleyan	W. F. Jones	38	53
Presbyterian, First	E. B. Townsend	662	463
Roman Catholic	J. J. Herman	1,000	--
Salvation Army	W. E. Dewsbury	115	352
Unitarian	Hal H. Lloyd	126	72

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following table represents the taxable value in 1926 of the properties of the gas, oil, transportation and telephone companies doing business in Washington County:

12	Natural Gas Companies	$1,476,350
5	Pipe Line Companies	1,598,350
	B. & O. S. W. (including Marietta Branch), Ohio and Little Kanawha, and Pennsylvania Railroads	3,141,100
	Kanawha Traction and Electric Line	670,740
24	Telephone Companies	456,340
		$7,342,880

NEARLY 4,400 TELEPHONES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

In about fifty years the number of subscribers has reached nearly 4,400, this being now more than in all Spain.

The first exchange began to operate on February 13, 1882, with approximately thirty-seven subscribers, by the Central District & Printing Telegraph Company. In 1886 about sixty subscribers were being served. The telephone had not been considered a necessity up to this time; its real value was not realized until later.

The type of equipment and construction was somewhat crude in comparison with the present day specifications. Only male employes were engaged in the industry in the earlier days. Soon thereafter female employes were performing some of the duties. The first regular female operator, Mrs. Lillian A. Williams (nee Miller) was engaged in 1882, after satisfying the objections of her parents who were inclined to believe it was work suitable for men only.

In the first days of operation one operator was employed, whereas today approximately fifty are required to handle the traffic efficiently at the Marietta office; an increase of one operator per year. The first long distance line terminated at Parkersburg, followed by others to Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, over which demonstrations were held for the purpose of convincing the public of its utility.

In 1901 underground cable was installed in this locality; prior to this time all lines were aerial. By 1902 the business had developed to such an extent as to require erecting a company-owned building in which to operate. In 1915 another long distance demonstration was had between Marietta and San Francisco.

SOME OF THE COUNTY'S VILLAGES

The first of the off-shoots from Marietta was planted along the Ohio on a tract of land which ended two miles above the Little Hocking. The lots were surveyed and platted the winter of 1788-89 and about forty "associates" organized to take possession of the tract. Occupation of the lots drawn began in April, 1789. Little cabins sprang up along the Ohio and clearings appeared around them. The settlers were men of worth, force and great industry. They called their group of settlements Belle Prairie which was reduced later to Belleprie and still later to Belpre.

NEXT ON WOLF CREEK

The second off-shoot was established north of Marietta instead of down the Ohio, at a point twenty miles up the Muskingum, on donation lands and on Wolf Creek. In this association thirty-nine pioneers joined. On the "penninsula" on the west side of the Muskingum and in a Wolf Creek bend a village was laid out. The date of the settlement was April 20, 1789, when nineteen pioneers left Campus Martius in canoes and rowed up to what was to be their new home.

These men wrought rapidly, for by mid-May each family's cabin was ready and there was a garden to go with it. During the summer a blockhouse was built. On Wolf Creek a mile from its mouth, Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White and Captain John Stone erected Ohio's first grist mill and houses sprang up around it, the settlement being called Wolf Creek. The mill proved to be of great value to Marietta as well as to the new settlements.

BEVERLY, WATERFORD, LOWELL

Other pioneers entered land at Beverly, Waterford, Lowell and elsewhere in the county and these villages became and now are thriving little centers. John Dodge laid out a portion of his

farm in town lots when work on the Muskingum improvement brought an inflow of men to that section and he named the spot Beverly, that being the name of his native Massachusetts town. Beverly was incorporated February 18, 1845. The first store had been established there in 1837 and the Beverly Academy had been opened in 1842.

There were two or three little cabins and a tavern at Newport in 1798. The first brick house was erected in 1809. The town plat was surveyed in 1839.

Lowell was incorporated May 10, 1851. As in the case of Beverly work on the Muskingum improvement made a busy village of Lowell and the opening of navigation gave the place a still greater impetus. A grist mill was built in 1842.

THE VILLAGES OF TODAY

They are thriving spots, where business and education go hand in hand. To speak of them briefly:

Belpre—A village of 1,317 inhabitants; it transacts a great deal of business. Thirty-one stores and other representatives of mercantile and industrial activities exist in Belpre.

Beverly—This beautiful spot which often is spoken of as having the Muskingum on three of its sides, contains 566 inhabitants, has a bank, the Citizens; and a newspaper, the *Dispatch*, was founded in 1879 and according to the *Ayers Newspaper Annual* for 1927, has a circulation of more than 1,100, its editors and publishers being Fred Price and F. C. Holden. Beverly has flour and planing mills and is a fruit, grain and dairy center.

Barlow, with 250 inhabitants, has four business concerns; Macksburg, a place of 380 inhabitants, six stores and other concerns.

Lowell, with but 516 inhabitants, supports twenty-six establishments of varying importance and its bank, the First National, enjoys a generous patronage.

New Matamoras—The First National Bank and thirty-four other representatives of business activity are established in this village, which has a population of 896.

Newport is credited with a population of 400 and thirteen business places such as are to be found in Ohio villages of its class.

Waterford is another thriving little Muskingum River village.

Among its fifteen business places is the Waterford Commercial and Savings Bank, and its inhabitants number 310.

Watertown is of about the same size, with about half the number of men or firms in business and its First National Bank is a well-patronized institution.

Lower Salem also supports a First National Bank although its population is only about two hundred.

Bartlett, of about the same size, enjoys the privilege of a banking house, the Farmers Bank.

WASHINGTON COUNTY OFFICERS, 1927

Probate Judge	F. F. Fleming
Clerk of Courts	A. L. Savage
Sheriff	Perley J. Way
Auditor	Frank J. McCauley
County Commissioner	J. F. Fleming
County Commissioner	Martin McBride
County Commissioner	B. F. Oliver
Treasurer	H. H. Myers
Recorder	May Bell
Surveyor	Charles M. Weeks
Prosecuting Attorney	Verner E. Metcalf
Coroner	N. O. Whiting

BELMONT COUNTY

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE COUNTY'S ROCK PICTURES

CUT IN SANDSTONE, THEY REVEAL PREHISTORIC MAN'S OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTY—THIRTY-TWO MOUNDS, VILLAGE SITES AND ENCLOSURES ADD VARIETY TO THE EVIDENCE—AN INDIAN TRAIL PASSED THROUGH A CORNER OF THE COUNTY AND A VILLAGE EXISTED ON OR NEAR THE OHIO—BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN WHITES AND REDSKINS FOUGHT ON CAPTINA CREEK—LEWIS WETZEL, FAMOUS INDIAN FIGHTER, A BELMONT FIGURE.

In the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's published records of prehistoric remains, fourteen petroglyphs are enumerated as having been discovered in this state, including five discovered in the twelve Southeastern Ohio counties dealt with in this work. One of these five is Belmont County's contribution to the very limited number of rock pictures which have been found among the very large number of mounds, enclosures, village sites, burials, etc., left in Ohio by the aborigines to engage the puzzled attention of archeologists.

BELMONT COUNTY'S PETROGLYPHS

Of this and other physical evidences of the existence of prehistoric man in Belmont County the "Archeological Atlas of Ohio," of which William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, is the author, has the following to say: "Belmont County is important archeologically as presenting fine examples of the so-called petroglyphs, or Indian rock pictures. These petroglyphs are found in several counties of the state, principally those bordering the Ohio River, where they generally appear cut into comparatively smooth surfaces of the exposed sandstone of the coal measures bordering the river. A number of these rock pictures, however, are located independently of the streams, as in Belmont and Jackson counties.

FOOTPRINTS, FACES, SNAKES, BIRDS

"The Barnesville Track Rocks, as the Belmont County petroglyphs have been styled, are situated near the city of Barnesville in Warren Township. They are cut or pecked into the coarse sandstone grit, the tools used in most cases having been of stone or flint and the outlines alone sufficing to form the desired figure. The Barnesville petroglyphs consist mostly of outlines of the human footprint, of the footprints of various birds and animals, of the human face, of serpents, etc.

"Along the river in eastern Belmont County are located numerous mounds, burials and village sites while in the western portion of the county are other mounds, village sites and earthworks."

A TOTAL OF THIRTY-TWO EARTHWORKS

The county records by townships are as follows: Flushing, burials 2; Kirkwood, enclosures 1; Wheeling, burials 2; Warren, mounds 2, village sites 2, cemeteries 1 and petroglyphs 1; Union, mounds 1, burials 1; Pease, mounds 2, village sites 1, burials 3; Pultney, mounds 3, village sites 1, burials 1; Meade, mounds 3, burials 2; York, mounds 1, burials 2. Summing these records up we find that Belmont County presents twelve mounds, one enclosure, four village sites, thirteen burials, one cemetery and one petroglyph, a total of thirty-two prehistoric exhibits, a number and variety sufficient to show that prehistoric man was rather fond of Belmont territory as a field for his peculiar activities.

He was especially given to these along the west bank of the Ohio, the records showing a line of objects along the entire river front, with short intervening mileages. The banks of Captina, McMahon and Wheeling creeks were also favored sections. One village was located just north of the mouth of Wheeling Creek, another south of McMahon; while the two in northwestern Warren Township were about three miles northwest of Barnesville. The single enclosure was built in what is now the east end of Kirkwood Township, north of the National road.

THE INDIAN IN BELMONT COUNTY

The remains described give us such knowledge of prehistoric man's occupation of Belmont County as is available and we now

turn to his successor, the American Indian, concerning whose activities we have a great deal of authentic history, but history which must be greatly condensed for these pages.

The "Mills Atlas" describes and pictures sixteen Indian trails as having been found in Ohio territory by the whites who came hither. According to Curator Mills but one of these, number nine, entered what is now Belmont County. This pathway led from "Will's Town," at the falls of the Muskingum (Duncan Falls, Muskingum County), northeastwardly to "Crow's Town," on the Ohio, near the site of the city of Steubenville. This trail, which traversed the northwest corner of Belmont County, was extensively used by some of the whites who came westward into the Ohio country. There was at least one Indian village (of Delawares) but it was far away from the trail, on the Ohio River near the southeast corner of the county.

SERIOUS INDIAN HOSTILITIES

Among these was the bloody battle on Captina Creek which was fought in the spring of 1794 between 30 Indians and 14 whites under Capt. Abraham Enochs, who lost his life and was scalped and disemboweled, as were others of his party.

In 1796, when a party of whites under Lieut. Duncan McArthur, afterwards governor of Ohio, were in a blockhouse on land owned by Robert Kirkwood, an Indian appeared outside and when he withdrew McArthur and his men gave chase. Ambushed by a party of the savages six of the twelve whites fell. McArthur and the remainder of his little band managed to take refuge in the blockhouse.

Lewis Wetzel, the famous Indian fighter, figured in some of Belmont's early troubles with the savages, two at least of which furnished proof of his great daring and prowess, one on Dunkard Creek and the other near where the National road later was laid out, at a point about two and a half miles east of what is now St. Clairsville. In one of these encounters Wetzel's unerring aim and his ability to load his rifle while running to escape from pursuing redskins came in excellent play. Wetzel was born about 1764. On leaving Belmont County he went to Texas and died there at the age of 75 years.

CHAPTER XXIX

BELMONT COUNTY'S EARLY HISTORY

OHIO RIVER, THE ZANES AND THEIR TRACE ACCELERATED EARLY SETTLEMENT—EARLY COUNTYHOOD ALSO AN ENCOURAGING FACTOR—EBENEZER ZANE A TOWER OF STRENGTH AND HIS SISTER ELIZABETH A HEROINE OF RAREST TYPE—THE FORMER ACQUIRED WHEELING ISLAND AND A LARGE TRACT OF BELMONT LAND—FOUGHT FOR THE COLONIES IN THE LAST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION—CELORON HAD PASSED DOWN THE OHIO IN 1749, AND GEORGE WASHINGTON IN 1770.

It was Belmont County's good fortune to have in her favor during the early years of settlement and development five strong factors: the Ohio River, Ebenezer Zane, Zane's Trace, early countyhood and the National road. The "Belle Riviere" made it comparatively easy for the emigrant to reach the land of Belmont and it soon encouraged agriculture and industry by transporting their products to remunerative markets.

Ebenezer Zane was more to the new settlements across the Ohio from Wheeling than the latter's mere founder. He was a tower of strength during the trying Indian troubles and his example lent confidence to the pioneer on the west side of the Ohio. Best of all, perhaps, for the pioneers, was Zane's extensive purchase of Belmont lands along the Ohio and his activities in behalf of further settlement and speedy development.

ZANE'S TRACE, COUNTYHOOD AND THE HIGHWAY

Zane's Trace began in Belmont County and although the work of laying it out did not start until twenty-seven years after its projector's arrival at Wheeling it came very early in Belmont history—as early as 1796. The Trace furnished a pathway from the shores of the Ohio to coveted spots deep in the wilderness and as it grew wider through use it gave rapidly increasing streams of settlers access to rich Belmont lands.

Countyhood came very early, in 1801, to encourage settlers

with the knowledge that law and the administration thereof was and would be behind their pioneering undertakings. County organization fostered confidence and inspired enterprise.

The National road was also begun in Belmont and although the first shovelful of earth was thrown at St. Clairsville not until July 4, 1825, the knowledge that it would come Belmont's way had for several years multiplied land buyers, clearings, cabins, farms and villages. What the highway itself did later for the county will be told on a future page.

THE POWERFUL ZANES AS PIONEERS

The arrival of Ebenezer Zane and his brothers at the mouth of Wheeling Creek in September, 1769, hastened Belmont's settlement, as the arrival of any strong and worthy pioneers on the opposite shore of the Ohio would have done at that time. But in Ebenezer Zane the county's earliest settlers found human power to be counted on. He was conciliatory toward the Indians yet of reassuring strength when they threatened danger—a man of vision, courage, firmness and ability.

FITTED FOR GREAT TASKS

Born on the south branch of the Potomac River near what is now Moorfield, W. Va., October 7, 1747, with adventurous Danish blood in his veins, Ebenezer Zane was of the true pioneer type as were his brothers Jonathan, Andrew and Silas. They knew how to handle the rifle and the axe and back of all their skill and prowess was a courage craving acquaintance with continued dangers if these did but offer wider opportunities. How long the west beckoned them we do not know but "Wither's Chronicles of Border Warfare" says that in December, 1767, Ebenezer Zane, with several companions, sought to explore the country from the south branch of the Potomac to the Ohio River. A severe snow storm and the intensely cold weather which followed brought such hardships upon the little party while they were crossing "the glades" that it became necessary to return to the Potomac. We quote here from the "Chronicles":

BURNED BRIDGES BEHIND HIM

"The succeeding spring, 1768, Colonel Zane finally left his home on the South Branch, with his family and household goods,

accompanied by two younger brothers, some negro slaves and other laborers, to found a new home somewhere in these western wilds. Taking the trail of the Indian traders from Fort Cumberland his journey brought him to the waters of the Monongahela, at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville. Here he remained a year but not liking the country nor the quality of the land in that vicinity he concluded to make a wider excursion in search of more eligible location."

Accordingly, Zane left his family at Redstone and with his brothers Jonathan and Silas plunged into the wilderness. After many days they reached the headwaters of Wheeling Creek. Down this stream they journeyed and in due time approached its mouth. Climbing a nearby hill Colonel Zane saw the Ohio, burst into an exclamation of delight and decided at once to stake his claim and pitch his tent in this favored spot. We quote again from the "Chronicles":

A GRAND AND GLORIOUS VISION

"He was accustomed in after years to describe the impression of this scene as like a vision of Paradise. The sun had just dissipated the rising mists of a beautiful September morning and his delighted vision swept over the wide and varied landscape, glowing in all its pristine loveliness, before ever the hand of man had marred its fair visage. Innumerable waterfowl sported on the broad bosom of the river, the timid deer quenched his early thirst at its banks, the dense foliage of the forest gleamed in the morning light, the birds sang from every bough and all nature seemed to lend her every grace and charm to decorate the scene and enchant the sense."

The Zanes lost no time: they must cross to the farther shore of that majestic river. Promptly a raft was built and poles cut to propel it. They embarked and reached the island thinking it formed the river's western shore and so presently their steps brought them to the other half of the Ohio. The island was magnificent. At once they began to blaze its trees so as to mark the boundaries of their claim and take possession. Returning to the Virginia shore they marked other claims until a regular land patent could be obtained. A rude cabin was built and Silas Zane was left there while the other brothers returned to Redstone for

the family, chattels, horses, cattle, etc. Thus Ebenezer Zane founded Wheeling in September, 1769.

PIONEERS OWED MUCH TO THE ZANES

Colonel Zane built his cabin on an eminence above the mouth of Wheeling Creek, near the Ohio River. The brothers were soon busy making an extensive improvement. "Wither's Chronicles" says of these three men:

"The brothers, Ebenezer, Silas and Jonathan, who settled Wheeling were also men of enterprise tempered with prudence and directed by sound judgment. Ready at all times to resist and punish the aggressions of the Indians they were scrupulously careful not to provoke them by acts of wanton outrage such as were then frequently committed along the frontier. To the bravery and good conduct of these three brothers the Wheeling settlement was mainly indebted for its security and preservation during the War of the Revolution."

EBENEZER ZANE LEADER

Although but twenty-three years old, Ebenezer Zane began a career which soon gave him leadership in the new settlement. During "Dunmore's War," in 1774, he was disbursing agent at Wheeling and in practical command of its fort. Here, on August 31, 1777, his courage and capacity were put to the test, when 400 Indians under Simon Girty, the renegade, invested the fort and called for immediate surrender. Women and children were within the walls and only twelve men and boys, but the besieged were stout of heart and Colonel Zane, after replying that every one of these would die rather than surrender, began to prepare his defense. The siege lasted twenty-three hours, when reinforcements came and the Indians retired.

Here again, at Fort Henry, on September 11, 12 and 13, 1782, the last battle of the American Revolution was fought and Colonel Zane was once more the commander. A British captain, forty regular soldiers and 260 Indians were reported to be in the attacking party. Their four attempts to storm the fort were all repulsed. It was here that Colonel Zane's heroic sister, Elizabeth Zane, braved Indian missiles as she dashed out after powder housed sixty yards away and ran back with it to the fort. John S.

Adams' poem commemorating her brave deed appears in Chapter II.

CELORON THERE TWENTY YEARS BEFORE

Ebenezer Zane was not the first white man to appear on the Virginia shore at the mouth of Wheeling Creek. Twenty years before several scores of them had stood there, had listened to the reading of the "process verbal" whereby Celoron sought to establish the French King's claim to the Ohio country and had witnessed the burial at the mouth of the creek of that leaden plate which was intended to constitute physical evidence of the assertion of the claim.

WASHINGTON AT WHEELING 1770

It is an interesting fact that in the year after Zane's arrival one who had fought under the British flag against French forces raised to maintain the same French claim, had passed the little Zane settlement on his way down the Ohio to appraise the value of its lands. We know from his journal that George Washington, conservatively as he wrote about the soil and timber of those lands, looked upon them with marked favor and became a heavy purchaser thereof.

We know also how afterwards he clung to the idea of their prospective value to comrades of the Revolutionary forces, recognizing not merely their physical value but having a vision of what they might become as well-earned homes for the officers and soldiers under him in case of victory over the British or as a refuge in case of defeat.

EYES THAT PIERCED THE WILDERNESS

George Washington's conception of what the vast Ohio country would come to mean to his countrymen in the near future was apparently duplicated in the mind of Ebenezer Zane, who applied to congress for permission to connect Wheeling and Limestone, Kentucky, by means of a roadway through the forest, but more than a quarter of a century elapsed between his arrival at the Ohio and the opening of Zane's Trace. When the latter masterstroke came its good effects were felt first in Belmont County and they continued so to be felt on a rising scale with each recurring season.

CHAPTER XXX

PIONEERS SETTLING IN BELMONT TERRITORY

BUT INCREASING INDIAN HOSTILITIES CHECKED THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT—SOME OF THE WHITES MUCH TO BLAME—BOUQUET'S BLOODLESS VICTORY AT THE MUSKINGUM'S FORKS, McDONALD'S SUCCESS AT DRESDEN AND LEWIS' DEFEAT OF CORNSTALK AT POINT PLEASANT HAD GOOD EFFECTS—BUT THE SAVAGE STILL STOOD FAST FOR THE OHIO AS A BOUNDARY AND WAYNE'S CRUSHING VICTORY AT FALLEN TIMBERS WAS REQUIRED TO BRING THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

"One thought was theirs, to see this land
Crowned with the blessings of the free—
To plant with an unshackled hand
The graceful tree of liberty;
The might of kings could never stay
The onward march of hero sires,
Nor quench for one brief summer's day
The glow of freedom's beacon fires."

The arrival of pioneers within Belmont territory had begun before the Trace was marked out, for all the adventurous men who had followed Zane to the Ohio did not all settle on the east side of the river; some of them crossed the stream to enter land and build cabins and fell trees on its nearby western shore and along the creeks which flowed eastward from interior hills. Indeed Ebenezer Zane himself did not long delay to acquire Belmont acres.

Narratives of difficult and dangerous journeys into new countries and of the pioneering activities which have transformed patches of the forest into cultivated fields and hamlets are interesting and inspiring. Historians who write county histories are expected to dwell upon such journeys and undertakings. But in this history of twelve counties, to dwell on particulars would give the work a bulk rendering impracticable its general distribution. We must therefore deal chiefly here with movements, high spots and general results.

FRONTIER HOSTILITIES THICKEN

The settlement of Belmont territory would have made much earlier progress but for the state of the frontier. Bouquet's march to the Forks of the Muskingum in 1764 quieted the Indians for a while but groups of white men were to blame for some of the hostilities which followed in the regions of the upper Ohio. Ebenezer Zane saw clearly the folly of white cruelty and violence but his warnings were not always heeded.

In 1774 the victories of McDonald at Dresden and Lewis at Mt. Pleasant, together with Dunmore's treaty at Camp Charlotte, were also of value to the pioneers on the frontier, but the Revolutionary war soon followed and the general government had to devote all its energies to preparations for the main conflict, this at the time when the British were encouraging their savage allies to attack the Americans on the frontier.

Five years after the first attempt to overcome Fort Henry came the monumental crime of Gnadenhutten, when a group of whites massacred ninety-four friendly Indians with such an exhibition of ruthlessness that right-thinking Americans have long turned from the thought of it with loathing and shame. The Revolutionary war came to a close, but if the pioneers felt that this would insure a peaceful attitude on the part of the Indians they soon realized their mistake.

STOOD FAST FOR THE OHIO RIVER

The treaty which ended the war gave the colonies undisputed possession of the Northwest Territory but not with the red man's consent. The tribes continued to insist upon the Ohio River as the boundary between their people and the whites, so that attacks and reprisals went on. At length preparations to win a lasting peace by force of arms were begun and these are of special interest in a Belmont County history because at an early stage they went on near the settlements in Belmont territory.

While General Anthony Wayne was training his legion on the Ohio above Wheeling and when in 1792 his army passed down the river en route to Fort Washington the pioneers of eastern Belmont must have felt heartened over the prospect of a formidable campaigns against the Indians. But the Harmar and St. Clair campaigns had also appeared to promise victory, only

to suffer signal defeats. The pioneers still came in limited numbers to the Ohio at Wheeling Creek.

SETTLERS MULTIPLY AFTER WAYNE'S VICTORY

Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers and his treaty of 1795 which followed gave the frontiers peace and Belmont County drew to its territory a rapidly increasing flood of settlers who established new homes in its various sections, chiefly along the Ohio and on the county's rich creek bottoms. By 1800 the county's inhabitants numbered about six hundred and it enjoyed the distinction of having become the new home of a considerable number of Quakers.

A NEW COUNTY IN A NEW STATE

Zane's Trace was begun in Belmont County territory in 1796 and its part in adding to the growth of the little settlements was marked, all the more so because of the fact that it passed clear through the territory from east to west. The county's formal organization was also an encouragement to the pioneer. Ohio statehood followed March 1, 1803, and this also strengthened the desire of the eastern and southern men to settle in this newest county of the new state. To anticipate the results of the 1810 census we find that Belmont's total population was in that year 11,097, while the returns from other existing southeastern Ohio counties were: Muskingum, 10,036; Washington, 5,991; Licking, 3,852; Guernsey, 3,051; Athens, 2,791.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE COUNTY'S BEGINNING

GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR PROCLAIMED BELMONT'S COUNTYHOOD SEPTEMBER 7, 1801—FIRST COURTHOUSE BUILT AT PULTNEY—COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO ST. CLAIRSVILLE, APRIL, 1804—SECOND COURTHOUSE, ERECTED AT THE COUNTY SEAT IN 1814, A TWO-STORY BRICK—PULTNEY LAID OUT BY DAVID McELBERTON—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR EARLIEST SETTLERS—ZANE'S TRACE FORERUNNER OF NATIONAL ROAD—SOME OFFICIAL "FIRSTS."

Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, brought Belmont County into existence by his proclamation of September 7, 1801, which prescribed its boundaries as follows:

"Beginning on the Ohio River at the middle of the fourth township of the second range of townships, in the seven ranges and running with the line between the third and fourth sections of that township west, to the western boundary of the said seven ranges; thence south with the said western boundary to the middle of the fifth township in the seventh range of townships; thence east with the line between the third and fourth sections of the fifth township to the Ohio River and from thence with the Ohio River to the place of the beginning."

The county's original limits as thus established were later changed through the formation of Guernsey and Monroe counties, Guernsey taking from Belmont all that part of its original territory which now constitutes Noble County. Thus altered Belmont came to be bounded on the north by Harrison and Jefferson counties, on the east by the Ohio River, on the south by Monroe County and on the west by Noble and Guernsey counties.

BELMONT'S FIRST COURTHOUSE

This was started in 1801 in the town of Pultney.

It was a brick building thirty-five feet square and five hundred dollars was spent on it. During the following year small additional expenditures were made. The commissioners ordered

the construction of a jail out of hewn logs. It measured 24 by 15 feet and cost $154 dollars. A pound for estrays was added.

Ohio's first general assembly appointed a commission to determine whether or not the Belmont county seat should be moved to St. Clairsville. The commission reported in favor of the change and in January, 1804, the Legislature ordered the removal to be made. St. Clairsville became the county seat in April. The first court of general quarter sessions was held April 16, 1804, in the house of William Congleton, with Calvin Pease presiding.

COURTHOUSE AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE

On the county commissioners' journal for September, 1804, the following entry was made:

"The public building was left to the lowest bidder and struck off to Alexander Young, who according to law entered into bond with Sterling Johnson, his surety, for his performance of his contract, whose bonds are filed with the clerk.

"The building was struck off at one thousand dollars for the 'gaol' and 'gaoler's' rooms together with the roof, and seventy dollars for raising an upper story on the same for a courthouse, the expense of which is to be paid by donations, for which Sterling Johnson and Robert Giffin give their bonds. Likewise Sterling and William Congleton entered into bond for the furnishing the same with bench and seats, the same to be done by donation."

SECOND COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

The second courthouse at St. Clairsville, which was a square building of brick and two stories high, was erected in the year 1814. Sterling Johnson did the grading for the sum of $260, and the contractor, William Brown, received the sum of $5,640.

On the 19th of March, 1819, the same grader and contractor received the contract for building the county's second jail at the present county seat. This was really the third jail in Belmont County, the first having been erected in 1801 in the town of Pultney.

This work was completed in the early part of the year 1821. The jail was built of brick similar to that used in the courthouse. The first story was nine feet with an extra, six feet wide, through the middle and contained four rooms, two dungeons and two jail-

OLD BELMONT COUNTY COURTHOUSE,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE

This structure was erected in the year 1814 at a cost of a trifle over $6,000. It stood for more than seventy years and was the scene of many a stormy legal battle. Several attorneys who later gained nationwide fame pleaded their first cases here. The old courthouse was razed about forty-two years ago to make way for the new.

er's rooms. The second story was eight feet wide laid out like the main floor.

For this work Johnson received $95 and Brown $3,040. This price was somewhat less than that paid for the erection of St. Clairsville's third jail in 1842 by Baily and Collins. This firm received $3,902.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST

In 1857 a controversy arose as to the permanency of the county seat as established in 1804 and the erection of a new courthouse at St. Clairsville was delayed for a time because the contest which began in 1857 did not seem to be quieted. In its issue of June 30, 1925, celebrating the centennial anniversary of the beginning of work on the National road at St. Clairsville, the Bellaire *Leader* had this to say on the county seat question:

"It is said that the coming of the railroads had much to do with arousing this controversy. Those who wanted the county seat located in Pultney township maintained that the majority of the county population which lived along the railroad lines and the river front would be better and more economically accommodated with the county seat in Bellaire.

"The republican county convention in 1883 passed a resolution to the effect that there was to be no agitation of the county seat question during the next two years. The convention nominated Samuel Hilles, Barnesville, for representative, on that platform.

"As the legislature was democratic and since it had been favorably impressed with the idea that it would make the county permanently democratic, a bill was introduced by a member from Cleveland and rushed through against the protest of both Belmont County's senator and representative and without giving the people of the county an opportunity to be heard. The bill went through under a suspension of the rules, authorizing the construction of the new county seat buildings at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

CONTRACTS LET FOR ST. CLAIRSVILLE COURTHOUSE

"When this law was enacted, Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor, and Morris Cope were county commissioners. Several plans

were submitted that the architects thought might be within the limits of $100,000 as fixed by law. Work had but fairly commenced upon the foundation when it was discovered that the ground selected was bad. Additional work in securing a substantial foundation cost about $20,000 more than the original estimates. The plans were changed; cut stone was substituted for brick in the body of the building. Other changes were also made adding greatly to the cost of construction. Legislation was then secured authorizing the borrowing of an additional $50,000 and the levying of taxes to be used in the construction. Work then progressed under the watchful eye of T. E. Clark, superintendent, until completed and dedicated.

SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE, JAIL, COURTHOUSE

"As soon as the new courthouse was completed the old one, on the site on which the sheriff's residence was to be built, was torn down and a modern two-story brick building erected as a sheriff's residence. The old jail was then torn down and a new one on modern plans erected in a substantial manner.

"This magnificent structure was erected forty years ago at a cost approximating a quarter of a million. In it are the offices of the county's public servants, the common pleas and probate court rooms, the St. Clairsville post office, the office of the St. Clairsville mayor, a large auditorium, and several other rooms. The dome towers more than 150 feet above one of the highest hills in the county and can be seen from elevated spots in all parts of the county. At night the town clock when illuminated serves as a beacon light for travelers on county roads. The building is substantially constructed of stone and may last for centuries. It is one of the finest buildings in eastern Ohio."

THE TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR EARLY SETTLERS

Having recorded county organization, the erection of public buildings and the establishment of justice we now turn to Belmont County's townships, taking into the record a history of them printed by the Bellaire *Leader* in June, 1925. We could not hope to set forth these ably-handled details with equal success; therefore we copy from the *Leader*:

FIRST TOWN BUILT IN THE YEAR 'NINETY-SEVEN

"David McElberton and family settled in Pultney Bottom around the year 1797 and laid out the first town within the limits of the county. This was the original county seat, which was later moved to St. Clairsville, the present county capital. From a list of other early settlers one seems to be reading of present-day families, so familiar are a majority of the names.

"In Pultney Township's early history we find the names of Andrew Dickson or Dixon, Robert Alexander, Charles Eckles, Abraja Workman, George and Andrew Neff, Samuel Worley, Matthew Howell, James Hutchison, John King, William Merritt and Jacob Davis, who emigrated from Maryland in 1802 and bought part of the land where Bellaire is now located from the sons of John Buchanan. The original white holder of this land, now Bellaire, is said to have been John Duer, who entered it about 1792. It is a long list leading on from the above. Following is a list of the names of the early settlers according to townships:

"Pease Township—Joseph Tilton, Joseph Moore, Alexander Clark, the Peckens family, Benjamin Steele, William Wiley, also the Griffins, Johnsons, Scotts, Yosts, and Worleys.

"Richland Township—Richard Hardesty of Round Bottom, Elijah Martin, James Wilson, Isaac Cowgill. Cowgill crossed the river into Belmont County with the first emigrant wagon to cross the river. Cowgill built the first hewed log house in Belmont County and died on his farm November 29, 1845.

"William Boggs, who came to Richland Township from Pennsylvania, settled near St. Clairsville, where he resided until 1833. Boggs is credited with opening the first coal bank in the neighborhood.

"Warren Township—John Greer, George Shannon, George Dougherty, Robert Plummer, James Vernon, also the Campbells and Kennons.

"Union Township—Jonathan Ellis, Duncan Morrison, David Berry, Joseph Gunney, Thomas Marquis, Samuel McCune, Robert Patterson, William Boyd, and others by the names of Hart, Broomhall, Abner, Hogue, Bond, Taylor, Barnes, Mead, Drennen, Freeman, Groves, Bell and Conner.

"Wheeling Township—John McConnell, Robert and William Winters, Alexander and James McCullough, David Rusk, David

Barton, Samuel Patton, James Campbell, John Edwards, Peter Snedeker, John Henderson, Daniel Merritt and David Richie.

"Goshen Township—Adams, Dunlap, Wyman, Keeler, Philpot, Ralph, Heath, Wright. These last three entered into the territory which is now the Town of Belmont. Other settlers were the Ewers, Conrows, Millses, Fawcetts, Smiths, Danners, McNicholases, Phillipses and Burnses.

"Wayne Township—Those prominent in the early history of this township included George Hall, who erected the first cabin built in this township. Other early settlers included Herman Umstead, also the Barretts, Skinners, Stanleys, Milhorns, Mechens, Moores, Houstons and Woodses.

"Flushing Township—The history of this neighborhood conjures up the names of Elisha Ellis, Samuel Russell, Levi Hollinsworth, John Howell and James Bethel.

"Kirkwood Township was erected November 25, 1801. First settlers came in 1800 and others soon followed.

"Colerain Township was organized in 1808 and the Village of Farmington was founded in 1815.

"Smith Township—Among the early settlers in this township were Caleb Engle, Hice Boggs, William Wilson, John Warnock, William Smith, Joseph Miller, Hans Wiley, David Myers, William Thornborough, John Wilkinson, John Dawson, Jacob Lewis, John Prior, Samuel Lucas, John Porterfield, William Workman, Samuel McKirahan, William Weekley and Miles Hart.

"Somerset Township—Early settlers here included Enoch Stanton, James Edgerton, Joseph Bishop, Homer Gibbons, Samuel Williams and Richard English.

"Washington Township—This was the last civil township organized in the county but not so in point of settlement, for many of the pioneers were attracted to the beautiful Captina lands as early as 1797. Those taking active part in this township's early history included the Danfords, Perkinses, Walter Ring, the Pattersons, William Frost, Robert Lindsey and Thomas Armstrong.

"York Township—Early settlers here found some unoccupied cabins which they adapted to their own use. First came John and Edward Bryson, Henry Hoffman and George Lentley in the year 1801. They were followed quickly by George De Long, Levin Okey, Joseph Baker, Benjamin McVay, William Swaney, John Brister, Elisha Collins, John Aldridge, John Davis, David Ruble, George Gales, Burgy Hunt and Archibald Woods.

"Mead Township was created in 1815. The Dilles settlement, the first, was located opposite Moundsville and Fort Dilles was built there."

SOME OF BELMONT'S OFFICIAL "FIRSTS"

First national representative from district including Belmont County, James Caldwell, 1813-1817.

First state senators, William Vance and Thomas Kerker, 1803.

First state representatives, Joseph Sharp and Elijah Woods, March, 1803; also Josiah Dillon and James Smith, December, 1803.

First sheriff of Belmont County, Jacob Coleman, 1801-1803.

First treasurer of Belmont County, Daniel McElherren, 1801-1804.

First clerk of Belmont County, Elijah Woods, 1801-1806.

First county commissioners, Levin Okey, James McWilliams and Robert Griffin, 1804.

First county auditor, Peter Tallman, 1823-1825.

First Prosecuting Attorney, Charles Hammond, 1801-1804.

First probate judge of Belmont County, David Harris, 1851-1857.

First Belmont County recorder, Sterling Johnson, 1804.

First Belmont County coroner, John Dungan, 1801-1806.

First Belmont County infirmary director, William Lemon, Alexander Hannah and J. C. Anderson, 1842.

First St. Clairsville postmaster of which there is history, William Booker, 1826.

First superintendent of county schools after their organization in 1869, J. J. Burns.

First township officers in Richland Township of which there is authentic history, Isaac Coyle, Isaac Hatcher, John Carter, trustees; Josiah Hodges, clerk; William Dent, constable; Robert Griffith, James Cloyd, Sterling Johnson and William Sinclair, justices of the peace, 1809.

First officers upon incorporation of St. Clairsville, John Patterson, president; Sterling Johnson, recorder; Samuel Sullivan, marshal; William Congleton, collector; James Caldwell, treasurer and Michael Groves, William Brown, John Brown and Josiah Dillon, trustees, 1807.

THOMAS ASHE ON ZANE'S TRACE

The fame and promise of this rude pathway through the wilderness was known abroad as early as 1808, when a description of it was printed in a London book entitled "Ashe's Travels in America," the author being Thomas Ashe who had seen the Trace in 1806, while at Wheeling. He called it a "great road" and added:

"There is a very beautiful island directly opposite Wheeling, to which there is a ferry and another ferry to the Ohio shore, where commences a road leading to Chillicothe and the interior of the state of which that town is the capital. The road for the most part is mountainous and swampy, notwithstanding which a mail coach is established on it from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky, through Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Chillicothe, a distance of upwards of seven hundred miles, to be performed in fifteen days.

"Small inns are to be found every ten or twelve miles of the route. They are generally log huts of one apartment and the entertainment consists of bacon, whiskey and Indian bread. Let those who despise this bill of fare remember that seven years ago this road was called the wilderness and travelers had to encamp, find their own provisions and with great difficulty secure their horses from panthers and wolves."

THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD

The old National Road! What a play of romance
Is called up by the name! and the shadows advance
From their corners obscure at the back of the stage,
And evolve into shapes—into scenes of an age
Whose sweet graces were too quaint and homely to last,
And are gone with roses and rue of the past!
Let the bard, to the strains of his lyre, frame an ode
To that Highway of Hope—the Old National Road!

The old National Road! It stretched on—ever on
Toward that land where humanity's vanguard had gone;
Past the spring on the hill, the rill in the dale;
By the hut on the hillside, the inn in the vale.
And the beings it loved and the people it knew
Were untutored and primitive, kindly, and true;
And the face of the midsummer sun ever glowed
With a smile for the faithful old National Road.

(Photographed by Ferren)

OLD TAVERN AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE

Famous stopping place in stagecoach days on the old National Road. Here the weary traveler lodged and rested at night. It was located at the west end of St. Clairsville. Converted into private residence years ago and later razed to make way for a gasoline filling station.

(Courtesy W. H. McWilliams, St. Clairsville)

NATIONAL ROAD INN, MORRISTOWN, BELMONT COUNTY

Built in 1810. Once known as the Lippincott Hotel; now remodeled as "Ye Black Horse Inn." Henry Clay stopped here over night and old-timers say that Abraham Lincoln also put up here one night.

From the foot of the mountains still westward it trailed,
Till the footprints of settlements faltered—and failed;
Under skies that were blustering, skies that were bland,
Over turbulent streams that no bridge had e'er spanned,
But the rainbow of Promise; and ended its quest
Where the birds and the rooks of Ohio sang—"Rest."
"Equal chances and favors for all," was the code
Of the open and honest old National Road.

The old National Road! In the heat and the cold
There the emigrant's canvass-topped vehicle rolled;
'Twas a great Conestoga—its wheels groaning sore
Of the journey they made and the burden they bore,
Uncomplaining the lank oxen swaggered and swung,
Under yoke, at the sides of the teetering tongue;
And the family cow, poor and patient, was towed
At the end of a rope—down the National Road.

—Ohio Magazine.

THE NATIONAL ROAD IN BELMONT

Actual work on the Ohio extension of this historic highway began at St. Clairsville, July 4, 1825, but its value to the county had been favorably estimated and enthusiastically looked forward to from the day on which its builders had decided upon Wheeling as the Ohio River crossing-point instead of Steubenville. Briefly we touch upon the earlier history of this epoch-making enterprise.

Work began on it at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811, and by 1818 the sixty-three miles of road connecting Cumberland and Uniontown had been completed so that mail coaches were in commission between Washington and Wheeling.

WHEELING'S VICTORY WAS BELMONT'S

The people of Belmont County were of course aware of what the new highway was doing for the Maryland and Pennsylvania sections which it pierced. They had alertly followed the discussion of the respective merits of the two proposed Ohio River crossings and ardently hoped that Henry Clay's power and prestige would win a victory for Wheeling, feeling sure that such a victory would result in routing the highway through the whole length of the county. They knew, too, of the vast activities which had followed the work of construction—that taverns were springing up, settlements multiplying and new towns dotting the wayside.

Indeed, as early as 1818 the builders of Belmont had knowledge of what the highway east of the Ohio was doing as their powerful aid. There was a constantly increasing travel into Wheeling from the east and many in that stream of pioneers crossed the Ohio into Belmont to enter land and cast their lot with those who had come on before.

SOME DETAILS OF TRAVEL

It is said that an hour was usually consumed in stage-coach travel between St. Clairsville and Wheeling, a distance of about fifteen miles. How long it required to reach the county seat from Wheeling is a different question, with that big hill west of Wheeling Creek in mind. A National Road historian speaks of the "cracking of the driver's whip" when starts were made from wayside inns. There was probably many a crack of the whip while his team was mounting to Belmont's upper levels from the valleys below. Quoting again from the writer referred to:

"The year 1818 marked the entrance of the first stage coach into Belmont County. Announcement of the memorable event had been made days in advance. Upon the day the coach was to appear, large crowds collected at all business places between Bridgeport and Morristown. Also many people came from their cabins to the cross-roads so that they could witness the inaugural trip of the four horse vehicle.

"The speed of the horses was approximately twelve miles per hour. The advent of the railroad train hardly caused any more excitement and exultation on the part of the early settlers.

OPERATION BY TOLL

"The operation of the National Road included the establishment of the toll system which provided the revenue for keeping the road in repair.

"Tolls in Ohio were higher than those in Pennsylvania. In Ohio some of the toll rates in 1831 were: Score of sheep or hogs, 10 cents; score cattle, 20 cents; every horse, mule or ass, led or driven, 3 cents; every horse and rider, 6 cents; every sled or sleigh drawn by one horse or ox, 12 cents; every chariot, coach, coachee, horses, 18 cents; also every horse in addition, 6 cents.

"Toll gates in Ohio were located about ten miles apart. Toll

gate keepers were appointed by the governor in the early days in Ohio. These keepers received a salary which was deducted from their collections, the remainder turned over to the 'road commissioners.' The keepers were also allowed for a few years to retain five per cent of all toll received above one thousand dollars."

CHAPTER XXXII

BELLAIRE THE OLD AND THE NEW

LAID OUT BY JACOB DAVIS, WHO CAME FROM MARYLAND IN 1802—FINK'S COAL MINE ONE OF THE COUNTY'S FIRST—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BEGAN IN 1866 AND HAS REACHED A HIGH STAGE—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS NUMEROUS AND INFLUENTIAL—NEW INTERSTATE BRIDGE A SUPERB STRUCTURE—LIST OF MAYORS SINCE 1861—THE DAILY LEADER.

J. A. Caldwell, in his history of Belmont and Jefferson counties, published in 1880, wrote as follows concerning the beginnings of this busy and growing city:

"What now in part comprises the Second Ward of Bellaire is the site of the old original town. It was laid out by Jacob Davis, son of Jacob Davis, Sr., who emigrated from Hartford County, Maryland, and settled here in 1802. He purchased the interest of two of John Buchanan's sons. Buchanan bought from John Duer July 3, 1795. The land upon which the entire city was built was conveyed by a government grant from the land office in Steubenville, to said John Duer in 1792. Buchanan willed his lands to his three sons. John Rodefer also purchased from one of the sons 133 1/3 acres immediately south of Indian Run on the 30th of March, 1832. Jacob Davis built a log house or cabin on the ground upon which the implement works now stands, in 1829."

FINK'S COAL MINE AN EARLY ONE

By 1832 four houses stood near the creek and one where the ferry was later established. In this locality Capt. John Fink opened one of the county's first coal banks. The vein was six feet thick. The coal was mined, conveyed to the river and shipped down stream to Marietta, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Jacob Davis selected six acres of his land and on April 1, 1834, laid out the tract and called it Bell Air, intending thus to honor the place

of his nativity in Maryland. The name was later changed to Bellaire.

Coal mining attracted much outside notice and the town continued to grow. In 1840 a post office was established. The advent of the Central Ohio Railroad in 1854 and of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh line soon after gave Bellaire marked impetus. The purchase of the Harris farm in 1852 by Col. J. H. Sullivan and his platting of the new city there was also an accelerating movement. The town was incorporated in 1860 and in 1870 and 1873 its corporate limits were widened. The building of the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad opened up a rich agricultural territory.

The development of Bellaire into an industrial center began in the middle '60s. In 1866 the Bellaire Nail Works entered the field; in 1869, the National Glass Works; in 1870, the Imperial Machine Works; in 1871, the Baron Manufacturing Company and the Bellaire Cement Works; in 1872, the Bellaire Window Glass Works; in 1875, the Barnhill Boiler Company; in 1876, the Bellaire Goblet Company. The B. & O. repair shops were also established in Bellaire at about this time. These and other things advanced Bellaire from its few buildings in 1860 to a population of 8,000 in 1873. By 1900 the inhabitants totaled 9,912; by 1910, 12,946; and by 1920, 15,061.

The Bellaire Street Railway Company was organized with a capital stock of $50,000 June 1, 1874. G. W. Hoge became its president. The line began operations between Bellaire and Benson's Ferry, a distance of two miles, October 16, 1875. It cost $21,700. After more than a century of service the Bellaire-Benwood ferry is still a daily transporter of great streams of patrons.

THE BELLAIRE OF TODAY

Thus far we have dealt with early Bellaire and with conditions, enterprises and movements which made for early development. There are ample materials for an interesting account of the city in what might be considered its mid-period but this we have not space for and must now take up the Bellaire of today. Industrially the place has made remarkable progress in recent years, holding fast now, for instance, to its reputation as a glass-making city. On this score we quote from a recent issue of the Bellaire *Leader*:

STILL A GLASS MAKING CENTER

"Bellaire still retains its reputation as a glass manufacturing center despite the fact that some of the plants have moved to other communities. While the city does not boast of as many companies as when it was known as 'The Glass City,' the present plants are larger and employ approximately as many men as were formerly engaged in the glass industry.

"While the past five years has seen the departure of the bottle company, the remaining companies are more substantial and are making rapid strides in the industry. Bellaire boasts of the largest glass plant under one roof and another that manufactures a variety of ware that is produced by only a few factories in the country. Another company has been developing so rapidly that a new addition to the plant is necessary."

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTORIES

Bellaire supplements her glass industries with many other products, a partial list of which proves their great diversity—enamel ware, steel, brick, tile, stoves, flour, signs, cement, castings, etc. Bellaire's four railroads are of course of immense value to her industrial welfare and the Ohio River powerfully reinforces these. We let the Bellaire *Leader* sum up prospects for the near future:

"In more recent years, the Ohio River has been developed to such an extent that it is navigable the entire year. Steamboating has experienced a real revival and many of the large companies including the local Carnegie steel plant have constructed large docks and secured fleets of towboats and barges. For many years packets have been hauling freight to and from this city. Excellent roads have also added to the new means of transportation via trucks.

"Because of such a wealth of resources, coal, shipping facilities, accommodations for employes and desirable sites, Bellaire has become the home of diversified industries. Man is no longer dependent alone upon the coal mines, steel mills, enamel plants, foundries, glass plants and kindred factories. Today men and women are employed in a score or more factories and plants manufacturing different varieties of products. These products find a ready market in all parts of the world and have made the city famous."

BELLAIRE'S SCHOOLS ARE MODERN

The city thoroughly maintains educational progress. Beginning in 1904 with the construction of a high school building, which has now been converted into a grade building and renamed "Central," in rapid succession the following buildings have been erected: Rose Hill in 1909, Gravel Hill in 1912, First Ward in 1913, Indian Run in 1918, West Bellaire in 1924, and the new High school in 1925.

Bellaire supports and in turn is supported strongly by a very wideawake, popular and influential daily newspaper, the Bellaire *Leader*. Its publishers, Sherlock Brothers, are able, experienced, successful newspaper men of the highest character. They have built up the circulation and equipment of the *Leader* within a few brief years until its future looks very bright indeed. The *Democrat*, a weekly, is published by John L. Nichel. Iron, steel, glass, farm implements, enameled ware, caskets, machine and boiler works are a part of Bellaire's many and varied industrial products.

MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS

Among these are numerous and active religious bodies. Other worthwhile institutions are a public library and a city hospital. The fire department is modernly motorized; there are two beauty spots in the form of parks; the water works provide pure and clear Ohio River water, filtered, which is piped to the extent of almost 4,000,000 gallons daily to nearly 3,000 homes. A monument to the memory of Civil war heroes and another to those of the World war graces the city's park.

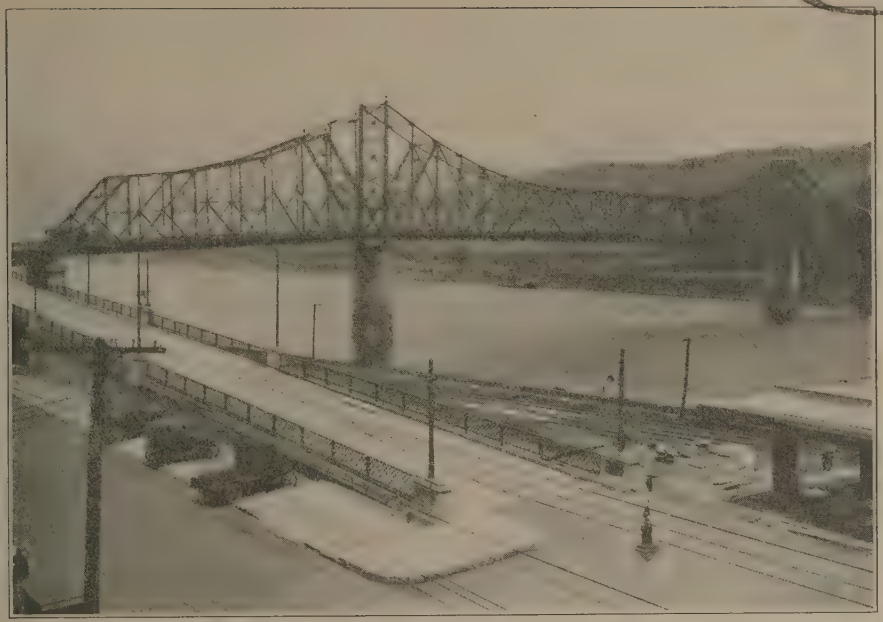
THE NEW INTERSTATE BRIDGE

This is one of Bellaire's most notable and valued acquisitions. The cost of it was secured through popular stock subscriptions and the enterprise is therefore a monument to the community's public spirit. The bridge is a beautiful and magnificent structure. Here is a story of the outstanding facts:

Cost approximately $1,650,000.

Money raised through popular stock subscription campaign in all parts of the Ohio valley, which made hundreds of people stockholders, and by the sale of bonds.

BELLAIRE PUBLIC LIBRARY



(Courtesy of The Bellaire Leader)

STEEL BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER

Completed in 1926 at a cost of $1,600,000. Connects Bellaire, Ohio, and Benwood, West Virginia.

(Courtesy of The Bellaire Leader)

ONE CORNER OF BELLAIRE'S BEAUTIFUL CITY PARK

First shovelful of dirt turned July 7, 1925, by William C. A. Kompart, then mayor of Bellaire.

Cornerstone laid with appropriate exercises December 4, 1925.

Completed and opened for travel, December 22, 1926.

Total length of bridge from tip to tip, 2,815 feet, main span, 1,250 feet, channel span 700 feet. Forty feet above high water mark, 96 feet above low water mark.

Twenty-eight feet wide, including 22-foot roadway and six-foot sidewalk. Built for street car travel with two tracks already provided.

Steel used in construction, 7,677,790 pounds. Averaging 50 tons to the car, would make up a train load of 77 cars of steel.

Only general traffic bridge between Wheeling and Ironton on the Ohio River.

The bridge was erected by the J. E. Moss Iron Company with the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company in charge of the structural work, and the Vang Construction Company in charge of the piers.

Hundreds of bridge men and construction workers were engaged on the job, one fatal accident occurring, when Fred Morning fell from a pier on the Benwood side to the ground, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death, June 12, 1926.

Connects Bellaire, Ohio, with Benwood, W. Va., bringing directly together the towns of Shadyside, Bellaire, Bridgeport, Neffs, St. Clairsville and suburbs with McMechen, Benwood, Glendale, Moundsville, South Wheeling.

On the direct route for all east-west travel, through scenic West Virginia and Ohio.

Seven thousand automobiles crossed both ways on opening day, December 22, 1926.

BELLAIRE'S MAYORS

John Kelly	1861
A. W. Anderson	1861-63
E. B. Winans	1863-68
A. O. Mellott	1868-70
George Criswell	1870-74
Joel Strahl	1874-78
Levi Casswell	1878-80
D. W. Cooper	1880-84

George Criswell	1884-86
W. H. Brown	1886-90
S. S. McGowan	1890-94
John DuBois	1894-96
I. T. Freeze	1896-1900
C. W. Rodewig	1900-03
T. C. Nicholson	1903-05
Charles Kompart	1905-06
Charles Wassman	1906-17
Charles Culbertson	1917-21
John R. Wyatt	1921-23
W. C. A. Kompart	1923-25
F. E. Conwell	1926-27

THE DAILY LEADER

The Bellaire *Daily Leader* was founded May 19, 1913, by James H. Robinson and Ross D. Robinson, brothers who had been conducting the *Ohio Valley News*, a weekly publication at Martins Ferry for several years. The *Leader* started publication in a room located at 3385 Union Street.

When the *Leader* was started it had two daily competitors in Bellaire, the *Independent*, of which James F. Anderson was editor and publisher, and the *Herald-Tribune* of which Robert C. Meyer was editor and publisher. Both of these papers had long been in the weekly field but had entered the daily field some time before the *Leader* was begun.

On October 1, 1917, the *Leader* plant was moved to its present location at the corner of Guernsey and 35th streets. On March 20, 1920, Robinson Brothers purchased the *Independent* and suspended publication of that paper. The old *Herald-Tribune* was sold in 1919 to W. D. Shields, publisher of the weekly Bellaire *Democrat*, and it too was suspended, leaving the *Leader* alone in the daily field.

On September 27, 1920, the *Leader* was purchased by the four Sherlock brothers, A. J., H. E., B. A., M. F., who formed the Sherlock Brothers Publishing Company which has since published the paper.

Immediately after taking possession of the *Leader* the new owners proceeded to replace the equipment with new and modern machinery, added a full leased-wire telegraphic news service

and a complete line of the best daily features and comics obtainable, and it has experienced a steady growth in circulation until it has at this time more than 7,000 subscribers.

Bellaire and surrounding territory had wanted a progressive newspaper for a long time and the people have shown their appreciation in many ways.

CHAPTER XXXIII

MORE ABOUT BELMONT COUNTY TOWNS

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, MARTINS FERRY, BARNESVILLE, BETHESDA, SHADYSIDE, BRIDGEPORT, ETC.—SOME OF THEM ARE BUSY MANUFACTURING CENTERS—STORY ABOUT TWO OLD ST. CLAIRSVILLE NEWSPAPERS—ADVANTAGES, MERITS AND POSSESSIONS ARE VARIED—STRONG FACTORS IN BELMONT COUNTY'S GROWTH.

David Newell laid out the original town of St. Clairsville in 1801 and called it Newelston. Later it was named in honor of Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, when Belmont County was created. It was incorporated in 1807 and came under a new state charter December 19, 1818. It was early a center of trade in ginseng, furs, grain and produce. These were wagoned to the Ohio River, eleven miles eastward, and boated to New Orleans. The extent of these transactions may be judged from the record of one of them, the shipment in 1808 of 6,000 pounds of ginseng, 12,000 pounds of snakeroot and quantities of hemp, flax and beeswax.

Located on the National Road and planted on one of Belmont's highest hills, St. Clairsville has an altitude of 1,284 feet. The courthouse dome, rising to a point 150 feet above the county seat's highest hill, is visible from most of the county's elevated ridges. The view from this "coign of vantage" is impressive in the extreme.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE CHURCHES

We gather from the Bellaire *Leader's* centennial edition of 1925 that St. Clairsville's churches and schools are representative of the high character and intelligence of the county seat. The *Leader* listed the Presbyterian Church as having been organized in 1798; the United Presbyterian as having been founded in 1830; the Methodist as entering the field in 1834 and of the African Methodist as having been formed in 1840. From the same source it is learned that St. Clairsville's Christian Church was or-

ganized about 1910. St. Clairsville schools are the pride of her people.

COUNTY SEAT IN THE YEAR 1808

A citizen of St. Clairsville wrote December 30, 1808, to F. Cuming (a traveler elsewhere mentioned in these pages), a letter which gives us a graphic and instructive glimpse of seven-year-old St. Clairsville. We here set forth the letter's outstanding features.

We learn in the first place from the letter that Zane's Trace "was scarcely passable for wagons." The town included seventy-nine dwelling houses and four hundred inhabitants. On the most elevated spot and near the center of the town plat, in the public square, stood "the courthouse and gaol under the same roof, a strong log building of two stories high." There was a poplar tree in sight of the town which had a diameter of eight feet and four inches. Inexhaustible coal banks surrounded the place and coal was delivered at six and a fourth cents a bushel. There were two schools, three physicians, two attorneys, five taverns, eight stores, seven carpenters, three masons, two blacksmiths, two tanners, four cabinetmakers, one brickmaker, two saddlers, one potter, one tinner, two makers of cut nails, two clock and watch makers, four shoemakers, three tailors, two wood turners, one spinning-wheel maker, one cartwright, two windsor-chair makers, one maker of split-bottom chairs, two distillers and one victualer.

TWO OLD NEWSPAPERS

When the Sherlock Brothers published the splendid special edition of their Bellaire *Leader* on June 30, 1925, it included excellent accounts of the county's first pair of newspapers, which were also among the very earliest published in Ohio. We copy in part from the *Leader* because its story is well told and because it is good Belmont County and St. Clairsville history:

"Five years after David Newell had laid out the town of what is now St. Clairsville, the county seat of Belmont County, and when all the few cabins were log, Alexander Armstrong who came from the East, started the first publication of a newspaper in Belmont County and the paper he first gave to the public in 1812 is now the *St. Clairsville Gazette*. It was first called the *Belmont*

Repository and was a four column paper, printed after the manner of that time. Mr. Armstrong encountered many difficulties in launching his paper but he had a wide territory as it was the only paper between Steubenville and Marietta and its nearest competitor in the west was Zanesville. In 1818, he changed the name of the paper to the *Belmont Journal* and had associated with him, Robert H. Miller, who later became a noted newspaper man and in 1825 Mr. Armstrong sold the paper to Mr. Miller, who changed the name to the *St. Clairsville Gazette* and who enlarged the paper to six columns. In the issue of July 4th, 1825, Mr. Miller carried a most credible report of the starting of the construction of the National Road at St. Clairsville.

"In 1830, George W. Manypenny purchased the *Gazette* and enlarged the paper as well as making it one of the leading publications in the state. Afterwards, he became a prominent editor and politician of Columbus.

"In 1833, John Y. and Jacob Glessner purchased the *Gazette* and later they became owners of the *Mansfield Banner* and *Zanesville Signal*. Jacob Glessner was the father of the late W. L. Glessner, president of the Whitaker-Glessner Company of Wheeling. In 1837, the Glessners sold the paper to John Irons, and in 1856 Mr. Dunham retired and was succeeded by Stephen Gressinger and in 1862, John H. Heaton became the editor and successfully conducted the paper until 1873, or until his death, when it was sold to C. N. Gaumer. Mr. Gaumer gave the paper a strong following and in 1883 he purchased the *Mansfield Shield and Banner* and sold the *Gazette* to Isaac W. Riley. In 1889, Mr. Riley sold the paper to D. H. Milligan and George E. Stonrod and in 1896 the ownership passed to Arthur A. Clark and in 1901, to D. H. Milligan and D. S. Creamer. In 1904, A. E. Nichol purchased the paper and successfully edited it until 1921 when it was purchased by Albert R. Bingham, who conducted the paper until his death in 1923. The present owner, Emerson Campbell, purchased the paper from the Bingham estate, March 1, 1924."

The *Belmont Chronicle* made its first appearance 114 years ago. Said the *Leader* of this:

"Picture a wild and stormy night in the spring of 1813. The sloppy streets of St. Clairsville reflected dimly in the flickering lights of a few tallow candles placed in the windows along the main thoroughfare of the hamlet. The few inhabitants of the

Belmont County town had snugly settled within their homes for the night. All was quiet without.

"In a humble shack in the main part of the town, two men were engaged at work over a table. A case of type could be seen in one corner of the room. Papers were scattered over the floor, and in the dim illumination, a press with long lever, flat surface, a crude model, was silhouetted against the window. Soon the press was put in motion. A strip of paper was taken off. Then another and another. A pile of the papers was stacked against the wall of the dusky room.

"What was it? The first copy of the *Belmont Chronicle*. One hundred twelve years later, the *Belmont Chronicle* is still being printed. It's the same name that graced the first page of the sheet printed over a century ago in that dimly lighted room. Through fire, cyclone, wars and panics, the *Belmont Chronicle* has gone to press each week. As has been the custom since 1813, the *Belmont Chronicle* is a chronicler of Belmont County events. When the county had been a county but twelve years, and the state of Ohio had been a state but ten years, when civilization had but a short time prior laid her hand on the beautiful hills of Ohio, and while the Indians still roamed through portions of this community, events of interest were transposed into reading matter for the citizenry by the *Belmont Chronicle*.

"Nearly 3,000 papers are distributed through the country weekly and 5,000 persons read the news of Belmont County affairs as they transpire in 'Bonnie Belmont.'

"Politically, the *Chronicle* is Republican. However, the paper has never failed to advocate what was truly believed to be right, and never has it failed to uphold and commend the policies of any American statesmen, if they were believed to be for the good of the nation."

W. S. Norris, a veteran newspaper man, is the *Chronicle's* present owner and editor.

TRAVELER VIEWED BELMONT FROM WHEELING HEIGHTS

A traveler named F. Cuming, who passed through Belmont County eastward bound in August, 1807, has left the following vivid word picture of what he saw on reaching the Ohio:

"On the banks of the Ohio a new town called Canton [Bridgeport], laid out by Mr. [Ebenezer] Zane last year which has now

thirteen houses. We here crossed a ferry of a quarter of a mile to Zane's Island, which we walked across, upwards of a half mile, through a fertile, extensive and well-cultivated farm, the property of Mr. Zane, some of whose apples, pulled from the orchard in passing, were very refreshing to us while we sat on the bank nearly an hour, awaiting the ferry boat. At last the boat came and we crossed the second ferry of another quarter of a mile to Wheeling. I set out next morning and soon gained the top of the hill immediately over Wheeling, from which there is a handsome bird's-eye view of that town. Zane's Island in fine cultivation, the two ferries across the Ohio, the village of Canton beyond."

BRIDGEPORT ONCE CALLED CANTON

It enjoys the distinction of having been laid out (May 9, 1806) by Ebenezer Zane who had acquired a large tract of land along Wheeling Creek extending from the Ohio River westward to what is known as the Scott farm and up the Ohio to Burlington. Canton, later Bridgeport, was located on Zane's Trace on the north side of (Ohio) Wheeling Creek and is now on the National Road. Zane's son-in-law, Elijah Woods, was a strong factor in its early development.

A year after its founding Bridgeport could boast of thirteen houses. Moses Rhodes launched and developed an industry there which made Bridgeport Belmont County's busiest spot for many years. This was the building of flat and keel boats for the river trade and Bridgeport thereby became the county's main shipping point.

NATIONAL ROAD HELPED

When Bridgeport was incorporated March 14, 1836, its limits extended to the north line of Aetnaville, and south of La Belle Glass Works, including Kirkwood, laid out January 28, 1834, by Joseph Kirkwood. Bridgeport's first postmaster was Moses Rhodes, appointed in 1815. The building of the National Road, beginning at St. Clairsville July 4, 1825, contributed materially to Bridgeport's importance and growth.

Bridgeport consisted of thirteen houses in 1807. By 1810 it possessed ten residences, a suspension rope ferry, a hotel, a blacksmith shop and a boat-building shop. Ezra Williams was the hamlet's wheelwright. By 1820 there was a still larger gain in

buildings, inhabitants and embryo industries. The hard times of the middle thirties checked Bridgeport's growth, but during the decade which followed 1844 the town's activities quadrupled. In 1854 the shipping business alone amounted to $150,000. There were marked gains all around from that time forward.

A TOWN IN THE MAKING

In 1858 Bridgeport had: Four commission houses, two dry-goods stores, ten groceries, one foundry, one livery stable, one tin shop, two wagon-making shops, two blacksmith shops, one flour mill, two taverns, five common carriers, one telegraph office, two barbers, one cabinet maker, one weaver, one tailor, five seamstresses, four stove makers, one printer, one postmaster, one painter, one lawyer, one umbrella maker, four carpenters, one drug store, one undertaker, one tobacconist, one fisherman, one baker, one peddler, two boarding houses, one brush and broom maker, one willow basket maker, twenty coal diggers.

On the authority of some of Bridgeport's old residents it has been stated that the town's first industry was William Gasteng's cotton yarn and batting factory. In 1830-31 Forsythe and Thompson converted a warehouse into a flouring mill. In 1839 Adoniram Smith built a sawmill on or near the south side of Wheeling Creek. In 1850 William B. Dunlevy started his new Belmont Foundry. In 1854 R. J. Baggs launched a lumber yard and planing mill. The Diamond Grist Mill was established in 1872, the La Belle Glass Works the same year, and the Aetna Iron and Nail Works in 1873.

EARLY SETTLERS ON MARTINS FERRY SITE

Capt. Absalom Martin located there as early as 1786, but the town was not laid out until 1835, when Ebenezer, son of Absalom Martin, platted it into lots. Having sold a hundred of these, he named the place Martinsville, which was later changed to Martins Ferry. Steam ferry service went into existence at Martins Ferry about 1841.

Capt. Absalom Martin, a soldier of the Revolution, came from New Jersey and settled where Martins Ferry stands. His wife Catherine was a sister of Col. Ebenezer Zane. Ebenezer Martin's second wife was Minerva Zane, daughter of Jonathan Zane. Ten children were born of this union. Ebenezer Martin was Martins

Ferry's "founder, patron and benefactor." For many years he owned the Martins Ferry ferry. The post office was established in 1835 with William Beasle as postmaster. The town was incorporated August 5, 1865.

Ebenezer Martin donated ground for a cemetery which became known as Walnut Grove. Here lie the mortal remains of two distinguished Zanes, Ebenezer, the maker of Zane's Trace, and his sister, Elizabeth, heroine of the gunpowder exploit at Fort Henry when it was besieged in 1782.

EARLY INDUSTRIES LISTED

In 1836 Thomas Wiley and Griffith McMillen manufactured Martins Ferry's first threshing machine and in the same year James Turner erected and successfully operated a large woolen mill, in which establishment Martins Ferry's first steam engine furnished the power. William Callihan launched the first pottery in 1837, while in the same year Thomas Wiley started a small foundry.

Benjamin Hoyle took an ambitious step in 1845 when he began the manufacture of the "Ralston Separator and Cleaner" and the "Hussey Reaping Machine." The shop was located at the corner of First and Hickory streets. In 1864 this plant became the property of Lavosier Spence who gave it the name of the Ohio Valley Agricultural Works.

BECOMING AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER

In 1857 Benjamin Hoyle built a shop at Second and Hanover streets and did repair work, while E. J. Hoyle and James Griffith turned out the Ralston Separator and Cleaner and other agricultural machinery. There were changes in ownership and the plant's location but the business kept on growing and at length the plant became the property of the Belmont Agricultural Works. Consumed by fire in 1866 it was rebuilt in the following year.

The foregoing paragraphs reveal the favor with which Martins Ferry was looked upon early in its history as a manufacturing point. Having indicated the number and character of its early industries we pass to those of the present day, pausing, however, to record this bare list of other early industries: Buckeye Foundry, Martins Ferry Keg and Barrel Works, Belmont

Furnace, Culbertson, Wiley and Company's Foundry, Hill and Fisher's Saw Mill, Warwood's rake factory, Kerr and Moore's planing mill, Ensell and Wilson's glass house, the Sweeney glass house, the Ohio City Iron and Nail Works.

The population of Martins Ferry in 1840 was 300; in 1850, 500; in 1860, 1,220; in 1870, 1,876; in 1880, about 4,000; 1900, 7,760; 1910, 9,133; 1920, 11,634.

The *Martins Ferry Times*, an evening newspaper established in 1891, has acquired a large circulation and is one of Eastern Ohio's influential journals. Its editor is A. L. Sedgwick and its publisher the Daily Times Company. One of the nation's largest annual publications lists Martins Ferry as having "several glass works, a furnace, two stove works, three extensive machine and engine works, keg, box and barrel works, two large tin mills, two sheet iron mills and a structural iron works."

BARNESVILLE AND JAMES BARNES

Barnesville will always have cause to venerate the memory of James Barnes, its founder. Born in Maryland of worthy English ancestors who were Quakers, James Barnes emigrated to St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1803, opened a tavern and later a store and in 1806 he entered lands in the wilderness where Barnesville now stands. The original plat, dated 1808, represented 128 lots. He opened a store in the town in 1808 and planted an orchard in 1810, but remained a resident of St. Clairsville until 1812.

The little settlement was given a post office in 1810, its first physician, Dr. Carlos Judkins, arrived the same year and the first Methodist Church was erected in 1810. A man of energy and public spirit James Barnes sought to advance the interests of Barnesville after settling there in 1812. He established a place for clarifying ginseng and bought and shipped the article, in some years to the extent of 30,000 pounds. He encouraged the building in 1815 of a flouring mill and woolen factory. The enterprises failed, with serious financial losses to their originator.

BARNESVILLE WAS AMBITIOUS

In 1818 Barnesville's residents asked the Legislature to create a new county out of Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe territory, with Barnesville as the county seat. Opposition to this arose in the three counties named which was sufficient to defeat it.

James Barnes sought energetically to have the route of the National road pass through Barnesville and when defeated he declared that after a while a railroad would traverse Belmont County and that its tracks "would come right through his meadow." It was a prophetic declaration, for a quarter of a century later the Central Ohio, now the Baltimore & Ohio, Railroad, was built through that selfsame meadow. We quote from the History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties the following description of James Barnes:

"The personal appearance of Mr. Barnes was very commanding. He was over six feet in height and of portly build. He always dressed in drab-colored clothes, cut to the precise pattern of the Quaker costume and always wore a broad-brimmed hat. His voice was very strong and sonorous. He walked slowly, with a deliberate and measured step. He was kind, generous and benevolent to a fault. To the needy he parcelled out his lands that they might have homes and exhausted his means that the community might grow rich. When the calamitous accidents of trade had overwhelmed his property the unconquerable old man struck out on the sea of life for himself with the will and strength of early manhood. He went to Baltimore and made arrangements with some friends to start a commission business in leaf tobacco. On his way home to make final preparations for removal to that place he died in the mountains of Pennsylvania. He dropped dead in 1844, just as he stepped from a stage coach to take breakfast at a wayside tavern." He was born in 1772.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh death."

—Hemans.

When Belmont became a tobacco-growing county James Barnes bought the leaf on a large scale, packing in some years as many as 800 hogsheads of it. This did the growers great service, since it gave them money much needed for payments on their land and the improvement of their farms. But while they thrived Barnes suffered damaging losses on tobacco in 1828, 1832 and 1838. The gathering of ginseng and snakeroot on the ground where Barnesville now stands was an early industry. These grew freely there and hundreds of pounds were gathered.

BARNESVILLE'S WONDERFUL STRAWBERRIES

In 1859 Daniel Barr began in a modest way to cultivate this berry on his lot in the southwest section of the town, choosing the Wilson Albany Seedling for the purpose. Seven years later Stewart Morrow, John Scoles and the Messrs. Barlow began to plant and cultivate several acres of berries. Berry buyers in Barnesville and outside took to the strawberries eagerly, so large and luscious were they. With the growing demand came many new growers into the field. By 1875 over 4,000 bushels of strawberries and over 2,000 bushels of raspberries were being shipped annually to outside markets. Besides the Wilson Seedling, the Jocunda, Monarch of the West and Kentucky seedlings were the favorites. It is said that John Scoles raised Jocunda berries so large that thirty of them filled a quart measure. In some of the record years as many as thirty acres of strawberries were cultivated. In 1879 the acreage was twenty-five.

Barnesville has had a newspaper and a good one, the *Enterprise* (*Independent*) since 1865. Its present editor is W. R. Palmer and its publisher The Eastern Ohio Publishing Co. It is issued on Tuesday and Friday of each week and its circulation and influence are well maintained. Barnesville enjoys good banking privileges and has cigar factories, window and cut glass works, planing and flour mills, a hydraulic cement works and manufactures paper and berry boxes and hosiery. The *Whetstone*, a democratic weekly, was established in 1894.

BETHESDA AND SHADYSIDE

These two Belmont villages have had a very healthy growth and the future looks bright for both. Bethesda's population is 1,182 and forty-three individuals, firms and companies are engaged in various business pursuits there. The Bethesda National Bank enjoys a generous patronage. Epworth Park attracts many visitors and sojourners to Bethesda and is steadily enlarging its popularity as a resort and an educational center. Its stately elms, shaded walks and superb scenery are highly appreciated and its auditorium is the home of culture and worthwhile entertainment. Shadyside has also made marked progress as a favorite of the home builder and in other respects. Its population of 3,984 and its 65 business concerns give proof of the fact that it is a busy and progressive spot.

CHAPTER XXXIV

SOME BELMONT COUNTY VILLAGES

NEFFS, WITH A MODEST START, HAS MADE MARKED PROGRESS—POWHATAN'S FIRST BUILDING ERECTED 1810—HENDRYSBURG'S FIRST STEAM MILL BUILT 1827—ZANE LAID OUT MORRISTOWN—LLOYDSVILLE, GLENCOE AND FAIRVIEW BEGINNINGS MENTIONED—FARMINGTON, CONCORD, MAYNARD AND BARTON ALL IN COLERAIN TOWNSHIP—SIX OTHER VILLAGES LISTED.

The scope of this work does not admit of a full history of these villages. We treat their earliest history for the most part, with some later additions.

NEFFS FOUNDED IN THE MIDDLE NINETIES

A third of a century ago this thriving center had about fifty inhabitants, a post office and a schoolhouse The place was named in honor of Alexander Neff, an early property-holder and an esteemed Belmont County business man. Neffs has made marked progress. More than a score of mercantile establishments are now supported there, it enjoys banking facilities, the population is about three thousand and there is a large eight-room modern schoolhouse and a two-room frame school building. A brick-paved highway connects Neffs with Bellaire and it is the center of other improved roads. Its population is about 700 and 36 individuals and firms are in business of various kinds, including Neffs National Bank.

POWHATAN HAS GROWN FAST

The place was surveyed by Dr. DeHaas about 1840. Its first building had been erected there about 1810 by a grandson of Archibald Woods, a pioneer. Its first hotel, erected in 1825 and known as "Point House," was a big log structure. Incorporation came in 1890; a population of six hundred had been acquired by 1902 and two thousand is the estimated number now. The town has made other strides.

HENDRYSBURG LAID OUT IN 1828

Charles Hendry was its founder. The building of the National road gave it prominence and an early growth. Hendry opened a store and in 1827 he had built a steam flouring mill. It was a good industry for the village and the community. In 1828 William Tidball built a substantial dwelling and store and became a merchant in it.

The flouring mill erected by Hendry burned down in 1851 and another erected on the old site also burned down a year after its construction. In 1850, the National Flouring Mill was erected by C. Shaffer. In 1854, Combs and McCartney erected the Hendrysburg Flouring Mill and enjoyed a prosperous business. The population is about 500 and there are sixteen stores and business concerns of different kinds.

MORRISTOWN 125 YEARS OLD

Laid out in 1802 by John Zane and William Chapline, of Wheeling, it was located on Zane's Trace, twenty miles from the Ohio River. It was named in honor of Duncan Morrison, its first settler and a justice of the peace.

The National Road passing through Morristown, it was quite a commercial town at an early date. In 1806, Mrs. Hazlett carried on merchandising. Among the early business men were Nicholas Rodgers, tanner; Alexander Morrison and Robert Morrison, saddlers; John Millner, blacksmith; Richard Bazwell, shoemaker; William Harvey, tavernkeeper; and Alexander Gaston who practiced medicine in Morristown as early as 1811.

Morristown was incorporated January 1, 1853, and the following officers elected: Mayor, Peter Bramhall; Clerk, Joseph R. Mitchell; treasurer, Steven Gregg. Its population is 315 and sixteen stores and other concerns contribute to its business activities.

LLOYDSVILLE NEARLY A CENTURY OLD

It was located in 1831 on the National Road by Joshua Lloyd at a point fifteen miles from the Ohio River. The Powell house there became a favorite stopping place for National Road travelers and drivers. Many of the great men of history—Jackson, Harrison, Clay, etc.—are said to have been guests of the old hostelry.

GLENCOE LAID OUT IN 1855

John B. Fulton was its founder and by 1900 its population was about 200. Glencoe, with its position on the B. & O. Railroad, was originally a mining settlement.

Two men who played a prominent part in the early history of this place were Henry Neff and John McNiece. One of the oldest families were the Aults. One of these, Michael Ault, Sr., settled where Glencoe now stands and engaged in the milling business.

FAIRVIEW A FIFTY-FIFTY VILLAGE

Fairview is located partly in Guernsey County and partly in Belmont, but mostly in Guernsey. This town is one of the oldest settlements in the state but its history really belongs to Guernsey County annals.

The town hall at Fairview has a stage which is partly located on Belmont soil. Mrs. Erma McWilliams, now of Morristown, lived at one time in Fairview and her parlor was in Guernsey County while the kitchen in her home stood on Belmont County land.

FARMINGTON, CONCORD, MAYNARD, BARTON

These are all Colerain township settlements. Farmington's founder sought to have the National Road routed through the settlement but the engineers ran the line three miles south of it. Daniel McPeake laid Farmington out in 1818.

Concord or Colerain village is perhaps Belmont's second village in point of age. Here the Quakers settled in very early days and here the Concord Quaker Church stood.

Maynard was at one time familiarly called New Pittsburgh. It developed into an enterprising mining town and by 1900 had a population of 400, mainly miners.

Barton is a town on the route of the Baltimore and Ohio, the old C. L. & W. branch. The population is largely mining. Barton has made fair strides in progress since its laying out many years ago. Six hundred and fifty persons form the population and it is a busy little center in which there are twenty-four firms and individuals engaged in merchandising and other undertakings.

JACOBSBURG ON OLD DROVERS' ROAD

It is said that Jacobsburg was named after Jacob Calvert, who laid out the place about the year 1815. Jacobsburg was on the route of the old and famous "Drovers' Road" and was at one time considered one of the most important towns in the county.

A hotel was erected here at a very early date to accommodate the drovers and wagon drivers who traveled the old State road. The Joseph Puffenberger house is thought to be the first in the village. In 1830 H. Thurston built the first frame building.

BELMONT'S FIRST NAME WAS WRIGHTSTOWN

It was laid out in 1808 by Joseph Wright who taught school in Wrightstown's old log schoolhouse and who was also the settlement's first postmaster. When Belmont was incorporated, December 17, 1897, W. H. White was elected Mayor and W. D. Strahl, Clerk. Thirty-one different business and minor industries are carried on and the village contains 680 inhabitants. The Belmont National Bank does a large business.

BUSINESSBURG'S OLD WATER MILL

That primitive grain grinder was provided in 1848 by Archibald McGrew and Robert Hammond. Pipe Creek then supplied ample power and the mill lasted seven years, when steam power took Pipe's place. Businessburg nestles at the foot of steep bluffs which tower high above it. In 1884, when Pipe Creek rose to a height of fifteen feet, many houses of the village were swept away.

UNIONTOWN AND STEWARTSVILLE

Uniontown was in the early days one of the most important business centers of Belmont County. William Dunbar was one of the early leading merchants in this village. At one time, Dunbar purchased some wheat at 40 cents per bushel and from this manufactured enough flour to load several flatboats.

When the flour was ready he offered to sell it at $2.50 per barrel. He could find no local market and shipped the flour to New Orleans. It is said that on this one transaction Dunbar cleared close to three thousand dollars.

Stewartsville is a railway station and coal mining town on

the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about six miles west of Bellaire.

It was named after John Stewart who with Owen Mehan opened up the present Franklin mine which is now owned by the Cleveland and Western Coal Company. Franklin mine was opened about the year 1868.

SEWELLSVILLE, CENTERVILLE, WEST WHEELING

Sewellsville was formerly known as "Union." The first settler was Francis Hall and he was followed by Alexander McBratney, Robert Griffin, John Hunter and others.

In 1831 upon petition of the citizens, a post office was granted and the name of the place changed to Sewellsville after Peter Sewell, the first postmaster.

Where Centerville got its name is not known. Perhaps it was so named because of its location near the geographical center of the township in which it stands. Thomas Jackson laid out this place in 1817.

West Wheeling is midway between Bellaire and Bridgeport. Martha S. Todd laid out this place in 1838. West Wheeling was the home of one of the oldest residents of Pultney Township, Squire Kelsey, who served as squire for over a half century.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE RAILROADS OF BELMONT COUNTY

CENTRAL OHIO (B. & O.) BUILT IN 1854 AND BRIDGED THE OHIO IN LATER YEARS—WORK BEGAN ON THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH LINE IN 1847—CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING ROAD OPENED IN LATE SEVENTIES—OHIO RIVER & WESTERN OHIO'S LAST NARROW-GAUGE—ST. CLAIRSVILLE BUILT TWO CONNECTING LINKS—TOTAL TAX VALUATION OVER $10,000,000.

The first railroad was the Central Ohio. Chartered by the Ohio Legislature, February 8, 1847, it was completed between Zanesville and Newark in 1852, between Newark and Columbus in 1853; between Zanesville and Cambridge in April, 1854, and between Cambridge and Bellaire in November, 1854. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company took possession of the road as lessee December 1, 1865.

It was in this year that work started on the great B. & O. bridge over the Ohio at Bellaire which when completed superseded the ferry boat whereby the road's trains had been transferred from one side of the stream to the other. Five years were consumed in work on the bridge and a million and a quarter dollars represented the cost. The western and eastern spans, over the navigable stretches of the stream, measure 300 and 400 feet respectively.

THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, extending from Bellaire along the Ohio River to Wellsville and thence to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and which road is now under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was chartered during the year 1836. Active work, however, did not commence until eleven years later. The stock in this road went down after the panic of 1857 and it was at this time that the Pennsylvania secured control.

THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad was constructed between Dennison and Bridgeport in 1876, being then known as the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad. Wide-awake Belmont County men helped to bring about the line's extension to Bellaire.

THE OHIO RIVER & WESTERN RAILROAD

The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad which runs out of Bellaire south along the banks of the Ohio River, was organized in 1875. The original purpose of this road was to effect a rail route from Bellaire to Athens, Ohio, through Belmont, Monroe, Washington and Athens counties.

This road was completed from Bellaire to Woodsfield as a narrow gauge at the cost of approximately twelve thousand dollars per mile. In 1882 it was extended to Caldwell and thence to Zanesville. In 1887 the B. Z. & C. passed into the hands of a receiver. A reorganization was effected in 1890. In 1902, the road again changed hands and became known as the Ohio River & Western Railroad and today is operated under that name by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The auto, auto bus and truck have taken so much of the patronage of this line that it will probably cease to operate during 1928, at least between Zanesville and Woodsfield. It is the last of Ohio's narrow gauge railroads.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

This is still another Belmont County railroad. It connects Cleveland and Toledo with Wheeling, passing through a portion of Belmont County and through the city of Martins Ferry.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE TO ST. CLAIRSVILLE JUNCTION

To emphasize their claim to the county seat, citizens of St. Clairsville and Richland Township built two macadamized roads, one extending from St. Clairsville to Warnock station on the B. & O. Railroad and the other, known as the Cadiz Pike, extending north to the county line.

To make the county seat even more accessible, St. Clairsville residents built a narrow gauge railroad from their city to St. Clairsville Junction on the Baltimore & Ohio at a cost of $35,000.

This road was so badly damaged by floods that it became inoperative but was later rebuilt and converted into a standard gauge road that was subsequently turned over to the Baltimore & Ohio interests.

Later, while the Cleveland & Lorain Railroad was in the course of construction, a St. Clairsville corporation with a view to afford citizens of Bridgeport, Martins Ferry and Bellaire speedier communication with the county seat, constructed a railroad from the city of St. Clairsville to a point on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road, near Barton, at a cost of nearly $30,000.

VALUATION OF STEAM RAILROADS

The table which follows, taken from the 1926 report of the Ohio Tax Commission, tells a remarkable story of the number and value of Belmont County's steam railroads and the divisions and branches thereof:

Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit	$ 870
Central Ohio	110,490
Central Ohio	2,884,920
Cleveland & Pitts., Wheeling Div.	1,030,430
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Branch	4,115,460
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, (River Branch)	478,490
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Branch (St. Clairsville Northern Ry.)	162,950
Ohio River & Western Ry.	85,750
Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley & Cincin.	528,160
Wheeling & Lake Erie	297,630
Wheeling & Lake Erie (Adena Ry.)	586,700
Wheeling & Lake Erie (Y. & O. Br.)	3,180
Wheeling & Lake Erie Bellaire Ext.	120,090
Wheeling Terminal Ry.	325,150
New York Central	3,150
Total	$10,759,530

CHAPTER XXXVI

GOOD WAR RECORDS

BELMONT COUNTY RAISED A REGIMENT IN 1812—SENT SOLDIERS ALSO TO MEXICO — OVER 2,000 SONS OF BELMONT IN THE CIVIL WAR — ABOUT 150 FELL IN THE WORLD WAR—MONUMENTS HONOR MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

Patriotic citizens of the county have every reason for pride in its military record. Belmont has always loyally supported the government when there was need for the service of her sons.

RAISED A REGIMENT IN 1812

Although Belmont County was but eleven years old and had but about 13,000 inhabitants when the United States and Great Britain clashed the second time, thirteen companies of men were raised in the county. In J. A. Caldwell's voluminous history of Belmont and Jefferson counties, page 193, an excellent story of the former's participation in the War of 1812 is given with extraordinary fulness. It begins with a list of the thirteen companies referred to and of these the historian wrote: "As will be observed by the above list Belmont county furnished over a regiment of volunteers and drafted men in the war of 1812" and this is followed by full reports on the serviceable part taken by these companies in the campaigns which followed.

BELMONT IN THE MEXICAN WAR

After Congress declared war against Mexico in 1846, President Polk called for troops and Governor Bartley, of Ohio, reiterated the appeal. A meeting of Belmont's citizens was announced and by May 30, a partial company, made up mainly of the county's young men, was recruited. These volunteers elected John Patterson, captain; Isaac E. Eaton, first lieutenant and Arthur Higgins, second lieutenant.

TO NEW ORLEANS AND THE RIO GRANDE

The company left for Fort Washington, near Cincinnati, June 10, and at the end of thirty days was mustered in as Company D, of the Third Ohio Regiment, whose Colonel was Samuel R. Curtis. The regiment went by river to New Orleans early in July and thence to Pt. Isabel, near the mouth of the Rio Grande and up that stream to Matamoras. It was garrisoned at Fort Brown and helped to defend the fort while it was attacked, in which engagement Major Brown was killed.

The Third Ohio went next to Camargo and helped to open the line to Monterey, during which activity the boys came upon the dead body of George Martin, of St. Clairsville, a victim of Mexican cruelty. Remaining several days at Monterey the regiment was ordered to Buena Vista and was there until the term of enlistment expired. The return home was made by way of New Orleans and St. Clairsville enthusiastically welcomed Company D when it arrived there.

BELMONT IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The county responded promptly to President Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861, sending three companies of volunteers to the front, most of whom reenlisted when the government sought to keep the ranks of its armies full. In the three years' service over 2,000 of Belmont's patriots fought for the Union cause and most of them served as veterans. The county sent a full regiment into the hundred days' service, the One Hundred and Seventieth.

Pride in all these splendid records encounters a shadow when the county's casualty lists are scanned. Many of these boys who fought so valiantly in Tennessee and Georgia, along the Potomac, on the other bloody battlefields of Virginia and at Gettysburg, lost their lives there and others dragged out a weary existence in southern prison pens.

Nineteen companies of Belmont boys served in different Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments, ten companies made up the One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Regiment of National Guards and a very considerable number of county men served in other Civil war military organizations.

IN THE WORLD WAR

Belmont County's part in this conflict was one of willing and loyal service as it had been in all the country's former wars. A long list of those who died in the World war service follows. It shows that Belmont boys were in fighting regiments and did their part. A Bellaire chronicler, writing on the subject of the county's participation in the World war, said:

"To this list can be added approximately a like number which will include the Belmont countians, who were in other parts of the state or the country at the time of their enlistments, or perhaps were members of the foreign legions.

"Thirty-eight sons or former sons of Bellaire made the supreme sacrifice. Estimating the number recorded locally with that accepted from the adjutant general's office, basing figures in other parts of the county, it is generally estimated that about two hundred Belmont County young men gave their lives during that conflict."

Charles B. Galbreath, author of the latest History of Ohio, has accorded us the privilege of copying from that sterling work the following list of

BELMONT COUNTY'S WORLD WAR DEAD

Arnold, Howard R., Barnesville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bachara, Emil, Clarmont. Oct. 11, 1918.
Barnes, Benjamin B., St. Clairsville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Berry, Dennis E., Bethesda. Oct. 16, 1918.
Beakemore, Wilbur J., Barnesville. June 25, 1918.
Biakee, Faun, Bellaire. Oct. 6, 1918.
Birlirakis, George, St. Clairsville. Oct. 20, 1918.
Boehm, William J., Martins Ferry. Oct. 21, 1918.
Boston, Harry, Shadyside. July 18, 1918.
Bowen, William S., Barnesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Bricker, Joseph E., Bellaire. Oct. 14, 1918.
Britt, Edward, Glencoe. Sept. 16, 1918.
Brown, James F., Bellaire. July 18, 1918.
Burke, James, Crescent. Aug. 1, 1918.
Burkhart, Edward, Shadyside. Oct. 18, 1918.
Cappelletti, Ameoda, Martins Ferry. Aug. 30, 1918.
Carey, Joe L., Bellaire. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cassol, Peter, Fairpoint. Sept. 13, 1918.

Conly, Ellsworth, Martins Ferry. Oct. 8, 1918.
Cregle, Earl, Bridgeport. Aug. 12, 1918.
Criswell, Charles, Martins Ferry. July 18, 1918.
Dallison, James A., Martins Ferry. Oct. 9, 1918.
De Paul, John, Bellaire. Oct. 31, 1918.
Domiai, Sabitini, Bellaire. Oct. 14, 1918.
Englehardt, Robert H., Bellaire. Oct. 6, 1918.
Fabry, Harry E., Bellaire. Oct. 22, 1918.
Frankhauser, Frank W., Bridgeport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gallagher, David A., Barnesville. Oct. 26, 1918.
Galloway, Glen H., Barnesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gray, Arthur J., Barnesville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Gretinger, Frederick G., Bridgeport. July 5, 1918.
Griffith, Charles H., Bridgeport. Oct. 15, 1918.
Haddox, Guy E., Martins Ferry. May 28, 1918.
Harris, Job R., Martins Ferry. Oct. 6. 1918.
Hatcher, Ervie R., Belmont. Oct. 5, 1918.
Haught, Harry, Bellaire. Oct. 21, 1918.
Haughton, Stephen C., Martins Ferry. July 12, 1918.
Hawkins, Friend W. Powhaton. Oct. 2, 1918.
Heskett, Clinton, Bethesda. Feb. 13, 1918.
Higgins, George R., Barnesville. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hollew, John P., Martins Ferry. April 5, 1918.
Howard, Russell, Fairpoint. Nov. 3, 1918.
Hudson, Clarence E., Bellaire. Nov. 7, 1918.
Janzito, Tony, Bellaire. Nov. 7, 1918.
Johnson, John, Bellaire. Aug. 9, 1918.
Justice, Donald R., Bellaire. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kaiser, Mansel E., Hendrysburg. Oct. 13, 1918.
Keevert, Carl J., Stewartsville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Keevert, Earl B., Stewartsville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kidney, Melvin C., Bridgeport. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kindelberger, Herman, Bellaire. Jan. 12, 1918.
Kinsey, Maurice, Martins Ferry. Aug. 8, 1918.
Kovocervich, Agica, Stewartsville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Leofsky, Leo, Bellaire. Sept. 27, 1918.
Linden, Bernard, Bellaire. Sept. 14, 1918.
Louzzi, James, Martins Ferry. Oct. 9, 1918.
Malone, William E., Temperanceville. Jan. 13, 1919.
Matthews, Charles B., Martins Ferry. July 15, 1918.

McGonigal, John, Barton. Oct. 25, 1918.
Meeker, John C., Martins Ferry. July 30, 1918.
Miller, Alfred H., Martins Ferry. Nov. 2, 1918.
Miller, Charles, Barnesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Miller, Fred C., Bellaire. Oct. 4, 1918.
Minneham, William, Bellaire. Oct. 3, 1918.
Moore, Carl C., Flushing. Feb. 22, 1918.
Mozena, Clarence, Powhatan Point. Oct. 29, 1918.
Oliver, Clyde, Bellaire. Oct. 15, 1918.
Oliver, John T., Bellaire. Nov. 10, 1918.
Oliver, Walter, Barnesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Palmer, Basil, Glencoe. July 20, 1918.
Palya, Andrew, Neffs. Oct. 2, 1918.
Pelkey, John, Bellaire, April 4, 1918.
Perkins, Freeman R., Alledonia. Oct. 3, 1918.
Pisani, Joseph, Martins Ferry. Oct. 10, 1918.
Poncar, Joe, Bridgeport. July 18, 1918.
Roby, Onward B., Bethesda. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rockershousen, Grover C., Bellaire. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rontondo, Amito, Fairmont. Mar. 20, 1918.
Rothgeb, Parker R., Fairview. Oct. 8, 1918.
Schaffer, Fred, Alledonia. Oct. 19, 1918.
Schaffer, Lawrence, Alledonia. Oct. 20, 1918.
Sheperd, Carl M., Bethesda. Oct. 8, 1918.
Smith, Carl C., Bridgeport. Oct. 21, 1918.
Smith, James M., Bellaire. May 19, 1919.
Smith, Thomas, Martins Ferry. Oct. 1, 1918.
Snider, Charles W., Bellaire. Nov. 2, 1918.
Steele, Edgar B., Demos. Feb. 4, 1919.
Stillmak, John, Barton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Stotsberry, Lewis, Bellaire. Oct. 31, 1918.
Szoda, Wladyslow, Bridgeport. Nov. 7, 1918.
Tate, Edward, Martins Ferry. Oct. 7, 1918.
Taylor, Bertram, Martins Ferry. Oct. 8, 1918.
Thornberry, Charles B., Barnesville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Troullos, Theodore, St. Clairsville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Vickers, Isaac G., Bridgeport. Oct. 15, 1918.
Wallace, Wayne C. Oct. 7, 1918.
Walton, Joseph J., Barnesville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Warnick, William, Bridgeport. Oct. 9, 1918.

Weekly, William, Bellaire. Sept. 12, 1918.
Westlake, Harrison, Barton. April 2, 1920.
Wheaton, Elza D., Barnesville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wilgus, John W., Shadyside. Sept. 19, 1918.
Wilson, Leonard R., Bridgeport. Oct. 17, 1918.
Yeager, James E., Bellaire. Jan. 20, 1920.
——, George L., St. Clairsville. Oct. 10, 1918.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD

In Bellaire's city park there are two monuments which prove that the sons of the county who gave up their lives in behalf of the country are not forgotten in this patriotic community. One paying tribute to the memory of heroes of the Civil war, was dedicated in 1882; the other, honoring those who died in World war service, was dedicated November 11, 1926.

THE BELLAIRE LIST

On the World War Memorial in the center of the park, there is placed upon a bronze tablet, the names of thirty-eight young men of Bellaire, who died or were killed during the World war.

It was in honor of the following young men that the memorial in the center of the park was dedicated last Armistice Day:

Blaknee, Faun.
Boue, Ernest.
Bricker, Joseph E.
Brown, James F.
Cappelletti, Amedo.
Carey, Leo J.
Day, Clarence E.
De Paul, John.
Domiana, Sabitini.
Englehart, Robert H.
Fabry, Harry E.
Genevriere, Louis.
Genevriere, Adrian.
Haught, Harry.
Hudson, Clarence E.
Janzito, Anthony.
Johnson, John.
Joyce, Albert H.
Justice, Donald R.
Kindelberger, Herman.
Knight, John J.
Leofsky, Leo.
Linden, Bernard.
Miller, Fred C.
Minnehan, William.
Null, George E.
Oliver, Clyde.
Oliver, John T.
Pelkey, John Leo.
Rockershousen, Grover C.
Schramm, Frederick L.
Smith, Eliza Paul.
Smith, James M.
Snider, Charles W.
Stotsberry, Lewis.
Weekley, William.
Whitcomb, Elmer M.
Yeager, James E.

CHAPTER XXXVII

HOME OF MANY NOTED MEN

BENJAMIN LUNDY LABORED FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SLAVE IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE—BENJAMIN RUGGLES A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES—OTHER WORTHY CITIZENS—COUNTY SENT MANY REPRESENTATIVES TO LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS—WILLIAM WINDOM AND WILLIAM D. HOWELLS NATIVE SONS.

BENJAMIN LUNDY, SLAVERY'S FOE

Born in Hardwick, New Jersey, January 9, 1789, this remarkable man was illy equipped physically for the warfare he entered upon as an abolitionist. Of delicate physique and short stature he might under ordinary circumstances have appeared negligible but the unconquerable inner man threw his physical defects into the shade while the strength of his cause impressed open-minded men to an extraordinary degree. In 1818 he settled in Wheeling and learned the saddler's trade. There he became the friend of fugitive slaves, helping many of them on their way to freedom. The plight of these blacks entered his soul and he resolved to do battle with the institution responsible for it.

From Wheeling Lundy removed to St. Clairsville and there became assistant editor of the *Philanthropist.* He decided to sell his harness business and buy the paper but it was sold to another ere he was ready to purchase. At length he began publication in St. Clairsville of his own newspaper, *The Genius of Emancipation.* The next scene of his editorial activities was in Jonesboro, Tennessee. He went to Philadelphia in 1824 to attend an anti-slavery convention and located his newspaper in Baltimore. In 1828 he made a lecturing tour of New England and this resulted in the formation of many anti-slavery societies there.

His experience with a slave-driver who on the street beat him almost fatally did not keep him from pursuing the task he had undertaken.

In 1831 Lundy transferred his newspaper to Washington,

D. C., and continued to "carry on" as the unrelenting foe of human bondage. In 1836 he again transferred the publication to Philadelphia, changing its name from the *National Enquirer* to the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. A year later a mob burned his plant to the ground and he went west, settling in Lowell, Illinois, where, after starting his old paper over again, he died, August 22, 1839.

In a recent tribute to the memory of Benjamin Lundy, W. S. Norris, editor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, stated that when the fiery abolitionist launched his "Union Humane Society" in his St. Clairsville home but six citizens of the village were present. "Six months later," added the *Chronicle*, "the house was too small to hold the meeting, for the members had grown to over 400." To this also was added that when in 1820 Lundy was getting out his anti-slavery newspaper he took his copy to Steubenville where the printing was done. The printed sheet which he would then return to St. Clairsville with, had but six subscribers in the county. The *Chronicle* joined in the widespread opinion that Lundy's appeal for abolition, made when he was but twenty-six years of age, completely covered the whole anti-slavery contention. Of incalculable value was Benjamin Lundy's heroic campaign against the institution which Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation at length abolished. Gallagher, the Ohio poet, must have been thinking of such a man as Benjamin Lundy when he wrote:

Be thou like the first Apostles—
Be thou like heroic Paul:
If a free thought seek expression
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

Face thine enemies—accusers;
Scorn the prison, rack or rod;
And if thou hast truth to utter
Speak and leave the rest to God.

BELMONT COUNTY WORTHIES OF EARLY DAYS

Among the earliest of these was Benjamin Ruggles, who located at St. Clairsville about 1812 and became Ohio's United States senator in 1815, serving until 1833. He was an able man and stood high at home and in Washington. He and Martin Van Buren were close personal friends. He died at St. Clairsville September 2, 1857. Reviewing Benjamin Ruggles' career and commenting upon the activities of some of his successors in its strong centennial edition of 1925, the *Bellaire Leader* observed:

"Names of nation-wide prominence are listed among the early members of the bar in Belmont County and the story of these pioneers in the legal profession is truly one of achievement—too long to relate in detail but of such importance that it cannot be passed by without mention.

"Behind the legislation which appropriated funds for the construction of the National pike through Ohio was virtually every one of the lawyers then living in the county. They were the true 'trail blazers' and it was due to their untiring efforts that the dreams of the magnificent thoroughfare became a reality.

"The list of attorneys then practicing law within the confines of Bonnie Belmont included a trio of men destined to become famous in the later history of the state and country. They were:

"Charles Hammond, Wilson Shannon, first native-born governor of the state, and Benjamin Ruggles. The part that these three played in the building of the pike has never been recorded but it is almost a certainty that they were among its most enthusiastic supporters."

There is no doubt however that the following have been a credit to their profession: William Kenyon, Sr., Benjamin S. Cowen, D. D. T. Cowen, Lorenzo Danford, Jacob Nagle, David Jennings, Thos. H. Genin, William Hubbard, William Kenyon, Jr., Hugh J. Jewett, Carlo C. Carroll, Daniel Peck and George W. Thompson.

PIONEERS IN THE PROFESSION

A list of lawyers admitted to the bar for practice in Belmont County during its early history includes many names of renown. The list starts with Charles Hammond, in 1801, and includes Daniel Barney, Jacob Nagle, Daniel Church, Robert Purviance, George Paull, David Jennings, James Shannon, William J. Thomas, Artemus Baker, Seneca Salsberry, Daniel Gray, Washington Johnston, G. W. Thompson, Peter W. Gates, Charles Morgan, G. M. Alexander, Robert McLane, Francis Leonard, John R. Mulvonsy, Fernanda A. Evans, Nathan Evans, Abraham Dilworth, Charles Converse, Robert Miller, Isaac Hoge, James Petterson.

BELMONT IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS

The sons of Belmont who have served in the House of Representatives from the Ohio districts of which Belmont has been a

part in the various shifting subdivisions are shown in the following table:

Name	*Congress*
James Caldwell	13th
John Patterson	18th
David Jennings	19th
Thomas Shannon	19th
John Davenport	20th
William Kennon	21st, 22nd, 24th
James Alexander	25th
Benjamin S. Cowen	27th
William Kenyon	30th
William Shannon	33rd
Thomas C. Theaker	36th
Lorenzo Danford	43rd to 45th and 54th to 56th, inc.
Capell W. Weems	58th, 59th and 60th
William B. Francis	62nd and 63rd

GREAT NOVELIST NATIVE OF BELMONT COUNTY

William Dean Howells, often called America's best writer of fiction, was born in Martins Ferry March 1, 1837. In 1840 the family removed to Hamilton, Ohio. Before he had reached the age of twelve years, young William developed a keen liking for poetry and wrote verses which he set up in type himself in his father's newspaper office. When the family removed to Dayton, where its head again was active as a publisher, William often worked a part of the night and arose at four o'clock next morning to help distribute the paper.

In 1851 he went to Columbus, Ohio, and became a compositor on the *State Journal*, and of this newspaper he was made news editor in 1859. In 1861 he entered the consular service and represented the United States at Venice until 1865, when he became editorial writer on the *New York Times*. In 1872 he accepted the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*. His great career as a novelist began in 1871, from which time on works of fiction came from his pen which gave him fame as one of the foremost writers of his time. In 1888 he took up his residence in New York city.

WILLIAM WINDOM, ANOTHER NATIVE SON

This celebrated legislator and financier was born in Belmont County May 10, 1827, of full Quaker stock, for both parents were followers of the Society of Friends. The father was a farmer and young William was a chore boy on the place. He saved money enough to enter the Academy at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and sought to study law there but his father was averse to that profession and withdrew the youth from his studies and apprenticed him to a Fredericktown, Ohio, tailor. But the tenacious youth returned to Mount Vernon, resumed his studies, was admitted to the bar in 1850 and practiced his profession in Mount Vernon.

With a taste and aptitude for the upper levels of politics he entered the field as an ardent whig and when the republican party was organized he took active part in its affairs. Having settled at length in Winona, Minn., he became an exceedingly popular republican, was elected congressman four times and finally to the United States Senate. He was a member of that body in 1881 when President Garfield appointed him secretary of the treasury. He resigned upon the president's death and was reelected senator from Minnesota. He was again secretary of the treasury under Harrison and died January 29, 1891.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

A CHAPTER OF MISCELLANIES

"GOOD CITIZENS" PETITIONED FOR PUBLIC LOTTERY TO RAISE FUNDS FOR AN ACADEMY—TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN 1815—TORNADO SWEPT OVER ST. CLAIRSVILLE IN 1887—MANY QUAKERS SETTLED IN BELMONT COUNTY—MORE RURAL THAN URBAN INHABITANTS—TOBACCO RAISING IN 1840—OIL AND GAS, EARLY DEVELOPMENT—"JOHNNY APPLESEED"—INDIANS AND BEASTS LET HIM ALONE.

WANTED LOTTERY TO BUILD ACADEMY

The caption no doubt puzzles the reader who has forgotten the friendliness of public opinion a century ago toward schemes of chance. The petition which follows proves that Belmont folk were more than willing to promote education by means of a lottery. J. A. Caldwell, writer of the History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties published in 1880, states that the petition, dated in 1815, was signed by a number of the influential citizens of the town (St. Clairsville) and county, "lawyers, doctors, magistrates and ministers of the Gospel." The petition reads in part:

"To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio.

"The petition of a number of the citizens of St. Clairsville and Belmont County, Humbly showeth, that they labor under many disadvantages for the want of a seminary of learning in that part of the state in which they reside. They further state to your Honorable body that they are unable by private enterprise to raise funds for the erection of an academy."

The petitioners went on to ask the Legislature to authorize a public lottery in St. Clairsville, "to raise the sum of seven thousand dollars" with which to build a public academy at the county seat or in its vicinity.

A VICTIM OF STORM AND FLOODS

Belmont has had her share of these. In 1816 hail descended on a Saturday with such size of stones, if we credit old reports,

that some of them lay along the roadside three days later. Crops were destroyed. Two years later McMahon's Creek rose to such a stage that John Hardesty, his wife and five children were swept to destruction, as was the home they were in. In May, 1881, a great rain broke over St. Clairsville and vicinity and washed away the St. Clairsville and Northern Railroad with a loss of $30,000.

But worse than any of these was the tornado which struck the earth near the county infirmary April 17, 1887, and tore its way eastward, demolishing the infirmary barn, snapping off telephone and telegraph poles, sweeping residences out of its path and creating terrible havoc at St. Clairsville, destroying the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, clearing the fair ground of all its costly new buildings and injuring a number of citizens.

East of St. Clairsville the wind hurled itself upon Judge Thompson's magnificent woods in which stood the county's finest timber and left behind merely a twisted mass of uprooted trees. The total loss was upwards of a million dollars. Floods on the Ohio River front and in the Belmont creeks have been numerous and destructive.

THE QUAKERS OF BELMONT COUNTY

Joseph Garretson, Sr., is authority for the statement that members of the Society of Friends erected Belmont County's first church of any kind and that this was the first Friends' meeting house erected in what is now the State of Ohio. The Friends of a settlement in the east end of what is now Colerain Township built that church in 1800. It was a log structure and in it was held the first Friends' meeting in Ohio by authority—"and Hannah Trimble, a traveling minister on a visit there, proposed to name it Concord, which was accordingly done."

COUNTY POPULATION TABLE

1800	600	1860	37,395
1810	11,185	1870	41,021
1820	20,556	1900	60,875
1830	29,224	1910	76,858
1840	31,623	1920	93,193
1850	35,378		

MAIN STREET, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, AFTER CYCLONE OF APRIL 17, 1887

Spreading destruction unparalleled in the history of the county, the terrific tornado cut a wide swath between the Belmont County Infirmary and the river front. Of all the towns in the county, St. Clairsville probably suffered the most. Several structures were razed and many unroofed. For years after the tornado wreckage borne by the wind and strewn in the fields about the town could be found.

Notwithstanding the heavy industrial activities of the county, which means as a rule greater urban than rural population, the 1920 census figures are as follows: Rural inhabitants, 54,572; urban, 38,621.

BELMONT AS A TOBACCO RAISER

Tobacco was cultivated in the county in early days and became an outstanding staple. We submit a list of the tobacco townships and the quantity of the weed each raised in 1840, a tobacco year:

Warren	518,068 pounds
Flushing	68,534 pounds
Kirkwood	242,561 pounds
Union	44,073 pounds
Goshen	38,610 pounds
Smith	53,367 pounds
Wayne	209,455 pounds
Somerset	454,554 pounds
	1,629,222 pounds

During a portion of the '70s the following number of pounds of tobacco were produced in the county: 1872, 2,398,667; 1873, 2,480,125; 1876, 1,962,728.

In 1924 Belmont County had 178 acres in tobacco and this record was exceeded by but two other counties—Monroe with 413 acres and Noble with 275 acres.

BELMONT OIL AND GAS HISTORY

Bulletin One, Series Four of the Geological Survey of Ohio, states that Belmont's first deep well is reported to have been drilled early in 1887 near Barnesville, the authorities of that city having obtained legislative sanction to bond it in the sum of $5,000 for the payment of drilling costs, the purpose being to secure gas for domestic use and for the glass house and other industries. The Berea sand was struck at about 1,600 feet and the drill went to a depth of 2,700 feet. Results: a little oil and much salt water.

It was a failure but Barnesville, nothing daunted, organized in March, 1887, the Warren Oil & Gas Company with a capital

stock of $5,000. (Two years later this was increased to $25,000 and in January, 1894, to $100,000.) The first well was located February, 1888, on William Barlow's land, southwest of Barnesville. This and a second well reached oil in the Berea sand only and F. W. Minshall was brought from Marietta to look the field over. He reported a low arch northwest of the town and located a well on the Parker farm over the arch.

GOOD GAS WELLS IN BARNESVILLE FIELD

In 1889 this well, with a closed pressure of 640 pounds, came in with a daily production of 750,000 cubic feet of gas. Another well on the same land produced to a similar extent. In 1890 the two wells' joint daily yield was 800,000 cubic feet and in that year the gas was piped to Barnesville. In 1891 two more wells went down on the Laughlin farm, next to Parker's and both were fair gas producers.

TANK CARS FOLLOWED BY PIPE LINES

In the early winter of 1893 a well was drilled east of the Parker farm wells which proved the field to be more than a mere gas producer by yielding over 25 barrels of oil a day. Drilling went on in this field and in August, 1901, the wells were found to be yielding 175 barrels a day while in December, 1902, the 25 wells showed a daily production of but 30 to 35 barrels. The Buckeye Pipe Line Company shipped the product in their tank cars until 1895 when a pipe line was laid to Sistersville, West Virginia.

The Warren Oil & Gas Company sold its wells in 1898 and 1899 and by 1901 their successors were supplying gas to 500 customers and two glass houses. Ten cents a thousand cubic feet was the first rate charged; this was doubled in 1897. The four earliest gas wells produced as follows (in cubic feet) at different periods, during the first five years of their history:

	1889 (When first drilled)	*April 26 1892*	*April 20 1894*	*April 26 1895*
Parker No. 1	750,000	66,703	------	------
Parker No. 2	750,000	174,364	99,960	71,665
Laughlin No. 1	------	266,804	142,800	100,378
Laughlin No. 2	------	159,966	95,166	50,000

THE COLERAIN OIL FIELD SHORT LIVED

The development of this field began in 1894 on John Starbuck's land, near the village of Colerain, and the field proved to be less than a mile long and about a fourth of a mile wide. The Starbuck well reached the Berea sand at 1,872 feet and began to produce 30 barrels of oil a day. It yielded considerable gas and was not abandoned until 1899.

Well No. 2, on the Sharkey farm, came in with 125 barrels of oil a day and lasted until 1900. The field's best well was located on the Brackin farm, yielding 1,000 barrels of oil during the first 48 hours and averaging 300 barrels the first 90 days. By July, 1901, it had dropped to 10 barrels a day. Operators were discouraged when in 1895-6 several dry holes were drilled. Among the 30 wells drilled 18 were early producers but three of these only were producing in July, 1901.

THE TEMPERANCEVILLE FIELD

This was developed in Somerset Township in the southwestern corner of Belmont County. Its width was one mile, its length, two miles. Discovery of the pool came in December, 1899. Well No. 1, drilled on the Pfeffer farm, began with a flow of 17 barrels of oil a day. In July, 1901, it was yielding 10 barrels a day, with the promise of extended production. By July 15, 1901, 27 wells had been drilled, only two of which were dry and only one of which was a gas well. In July, 1901, the total production was 175 barrels a day; by November, 1902, the field's 28 wells were yielding 110 barrels daily. The Berea grit was the field's producer.

Drillings in Wayne, Goshen, Kirkwood, Smith, Pultney, Pease, Washington and Wheeling townships between the years 1887 and 1902 were either total failures or yielded meager results. Among many Richland Township wells there were but four producers up to 1902.

Detailed information concerning oil and gas production in the county at the present time was sought and expected, but the publisher has called for all Belmont County manuscript and "time's up." We regret whatever disappointment this omission may cause the reader, but it is now too late to mend the matter. The only information we can give on the subject comes from official sources, copying the state tax commission's figures for 1926

and stating that the taxation value of nine natural gas companies' Belmont property was in that year $3,329,070, and that the Belmont County property of two pipe line companies was valued at $81,020.

JOHNNY APPLESEED IN BELMONT

It is believed that this singular but altogether beneficent pioneer first entered upon Belmont County soil when he crossed the Ohio into it in 1801, on his way to the Muskingum valley and that he planted one of Ohio's first nurseries in the neighborhood of Morristown, repeating the favor on Belmont soil later and on a very considerable scale.

Appleseed's name was John Chapman. He was born in Massachusetts in 1775 and became a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem. Eccentricity, great kindness of heart and a desire to serve his fellowmen were early developments in his life.

When first observed by settlers on the banks of the Potomac, he was living mainly on bread and milk, refusing to carry a gun or to kill an animal and traveling about to put into action the belief that he had a mission among and a message for the inhabitants of the wilderness. The good he wrought within a wide territory has been recognized as proof that this faith was founded on a rock.

On reaching Western Pennsylvania (about 1793) in his Westward travels, the sight of great quantities of appleseeds going to waste around its cider presses inspired him to begin a service which was to become the paramount labor of his life. Gathering up these seeds and putting them carefully away in bags of leather, Chapman carried them to the Ohio, sometimes tramping the distance and at other times mounted on horse or mule.

TO THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

Thence he would float down to Marietta with his precious freight and once there the valley of the Muskingum offered him opportunities that he took advantage of freely. It was a relatively favorable highway of travel between the Pennsylvania orchards and the spots in Ohio which he desired to visit. His work in Ohio began in 1806.

At first he planted the seeds in secluded spots in many sections

of this valley and later he did the same in the regions drained by the upper Muskingum and its headwaters, and at length he worked westward to the Ohio-Indiana border.

But however intent upon planting he did not neglect the matter of growth. On his journeys up and down the valley he made it a point to visit his little nurseries and see that they were doing well. Careful as to increase, he concerned himself lightly as to profit. When the trees were ready for sale he would give the work over to a nearby pioneer, with instructions to charge a fippenny for each or to give them outright to those who were too poor to buy.

PLANTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, TOO

Chapman planted extensively in Coshocton, Knox, Ashland, Richland and other counties of that section, where he lived prior to and during the War of 1812. One of his orchards there still was standing as late as 1881. The planting of appleseeds did not wholly satisfy him. Extensively he scattered vegetable seeds in the course of his journeys.

Nor did he forget the health of his pioneer friends. Knowing the value of catnip, hoarhound, pennyroyal, wintergreen and their like in a wilderness where doctors were widely scattered, he saw that the settlers should have supplies of those medicinal gifts of nature.

It is known that he owned and gave away some lots in Mt. Vernon, O., as late as 1828. In 1836 he extended his mission to Indiana, where a sister lived. In the spring of 1847, while at work within fifteen miles of a nursery which he had established in that state, he heard that cattle had broken and destroyed his trees.

The haste he made to reach the spot exhausted his strength and the fever which supervened carried him off within a few days. His body was laid away in David Archer's graveyard, two miles north of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Religious tracts also he gave away to those he met. These seemed to make his own rich faith sprout into new works and doubtless they were good for the souls of those who read them at his request. But they could not have had a more Christianizing influence than did the life of the man who passed them on.

INDIANS AND BEASTS LET HIM ALONE

Johnny, it is said, used an old coffee sack as his chief article of clothing, cutting holes in it for his head and arms. A tin pan sometimes was used for a hat. Even in winter he preferred life in the woods to life in a cabin. He loved children and animals. It has been said that even the wildest among the latter let him go unharmed. A rattlesnake, however, bit him once and he killed it, an act which he afterwards deeply regretted.

To the Indians he was a great "medicine man," chiefly perhaps because they knew of his habit of scattering through the woods the seeds of medicinal plants. The redskins never harmed him and it is clear that he had little if any personal fear of them. During the War of 1812, he made it a point to warn the pioneers of impending Indian dangers. Once he traversed a new road between Mansfield and Mt. Vernon, a distance of thirty miles, to get assistance from troops when the settlers at Mansfield were thought to be threatened by the savages, making the round trip through the wilderness between sunset and sunrise. Incidentally he preached the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg during his travels and where he sojourned.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE SCHOOLS

The second schoolhouse in Belmont County is reported to have been erected at St. Clairsville, in 1802. It was a log building and stood on the Judge Ruggles place. J. J. Burns was the first school superintendent after reorganization came in 1869. St. Clairsville residents are deservedly proud of their present school system. There is a group of good buildings and the high school library is large and excellent.

CHAPTER XXXIX

BELMONT COUNTY OF TODAY

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE GO HAND IN HAND—LEADS SOUTHEASTERN OHIO IN MANUFACTORIES, POPULATION AND TAX DUPLICATE—IMPROVED ROADS REACH REMARKABLE TOTAL—PUBLIC UTILITIES WORTH OVER $15,000,000—HEAVIEST COAL PRODUCER SINCE 1905—IMPORTANT POSITION ON NATIONAL ROAD—VALUE OF THE OHIO RIVER—CHURCHES MANY AND ACTIVE—PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—USEFUL INTERURBAN CONNECTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1927.

An outstanding distinction is that this county is peculiarly like the state itself in the fields of industrial and agricultural activities. As Ohio is heavily both a manufacturing and a farming state so is Belmont thoroughly balanced in this respect.

According to late returns Belmont's industries are 189 in number, paying out annually $7,256,992 in wages and producing manufactures totaling $37,103,343 in value.

In 1925 her 3,798 farms were valued at $16,687,062. In 1924 these farms produced crops valued at $2,555,621. The Belmont County reader will find it interesting to compare these figures with others printed in the tables set forth in the general history which occupies first place in this volume. In 1920 Belmont led all other Southeastern Ohio counties in number of inhabitants, with a population of 93,193.

The county's showing in improved roads is most remarkable—84.9 miles of hard surfaced state roads; 54.0 miles of traffic-bound county roads and 90.5 miles of traffic-bound or graveled roads. Thus the county comes forward with first class proof of its modern spirit and accomplishment.

The county's improved roads have double value: they permit the farmer to market his produce at all times of the year and they encourage the resident and stranger to motor freely over the county and draw pleasure from the enchanting landscapes which are to be seen on every hand—to realize the fitness of the county's name, Belmont, "fine mountain."

Belmont's banks are 21 in number and their resources total $29,640,620.

Savings and loan companies are not included in this record.

The county's grand duplicate reached the very large sum of $137,367,550, as shown by the state tax commission's report for 1926, exceeding by $17,000,000, Muskingum's duplicate, the next highest in Southeastern Ohio.

Belmont's public schools are 200 in number and are conducted by 106 male and 287 female teachers; 6,552 girls and 6,853 boys are enrolled.

The parochial schools are eight in number, are presided over by 37 teachers and 2,195 pupils are enrolled.

BELMONT'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

The value of these as reported by the Ohio Tax Commission as of the year 1926 was very considerable, the property owned by steam railroads making a particularly strong showing:

Nine Natural Gas companies	$ 3,329,070
Two Pipe Line companies	81,020
Steam Railroads	10,759,530
Steubenville & Wheeling Traction	132,990
Telephone companies	729,610
Total	$15,032,220

BELMONT'S COAL LEADERSHIP

This has been pronounced since 1905 when the county's production reached 3,957,980 short tons. Since then, according to records given out by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and Mining covering one year in five since 1905, Belmont's production has exceeded that of any other Ohio county, the figures reading: 1910, short tons, 8,265,019; 1915, 4,304,566; 1920, 11,192,785; 1925, 9,228,048.

Bulletin 9 of the Ohio Geological Survey accords Belmont a high place in coal wealth, stating that the county contains the largest quantity of Pittsburgh coal to be found in any Ohio county and that its coal deposits are everywhere of workable thickness and good quality. The Bellaire section of this history refers to early mining and marketing, to which may be added that ship-

ments of coal down the Ohio from Bellaire went to New Orleans, as a rule, where the sugar refineries bought it at $1.50 a barrel of 2¾ bushels each.

The building of the Central Ohio Railroad; in 1854, gave a marked impetus to coal development and that was repeated on a larger scale when the county's other railroads entered the field. Although by 1875 production had reached a total of 213,955 tons, this was a mere beginning, as the foregoing figures and earlier ones to be found in our general history chapter on coal proves.

In Belmont County, several well-defined seams of coal are known. These seams are of sufficient size to be valuable for fuel. The coal is nearly all available and above the level of the river. What is termed the Pittsburgh seam is because of its superior quality, small residium after combustion and great heating power most largely worked and used.

What is termed the Four-Foot seam, about seventy-five feet above the Pittsburgh coal, is a valuable coal of great heating power but interspersed with "nigger heads" or sulphur stone, and with a larger per cent of incombustible matter. This should prove valuable in competition with many other coals when the Pittsburgh vein is not a competitor.

The two seams mentioned above are co-extensive with the county but the second is not as valuable in the west side of the county as upon the east side.

The Badgersburg coal, quite thin in seam at the river, increases in thickness until at Barnesville, it reaches a thickness of five feet and has been extensively worked.

PROUD OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Belmont countians have not permitted themselves to forget that the National Road is in a certain sense their very own. Here the great highway's Ohio extension was begun (July 4, 1825), and when, after years of neglect and disrepair, that extension was restored and hard-surfaced Belmont celebrated the happy event in happy fashion. This was done in October, 1915, with a grand parade taken part in by people of the county and especially by those inhabiting the sections on and near the highway as far west as the Guernsey County line. Belmont County newspapers described the parade as extending to that line from the Ohio River,

but the greater part of the day's celebration took place at St. Clairsville.

Ten years later the same pride in the National Road was manifested in similar but much more elaborate fashion when the entire county celebrated at St. Clairsville the one hundredth anniversary of its beginning. The time, July 4, 1925, and the place, St. Clairsville, where the first shovelful of earth was thrown in the process of construction, were well chosen and the occasion was very grandly observed. Over 20,000 persons were said by the *Bellaire Leader* to have joined in the celebration, which consisted of sports, a magnificent parade, addresses by prominent orators. floats recalling old objects, old times, old costumes and a grand pyrotechnical wind-up in the evening. The *Belmont Chronicle* was represented in the procession by a banner telling of the birth of the paper 112 years before. The procession was an hour in passing a given point.

OHIO RIVER'S VALUE TO BELMONTIANS

The Belmont County reader will doubtless scan with interest the Ohio River chapter which is included in the general history section of this volume. In this additional mention of the great stream we include some matter of local importance, pausing however to use here a very significant tonnage table which was not found in time for the general history section and which proves not only the immensity of recent Ohio River traffic, but its growth between the years 1924 and 1925.

Commodity	*Tonnage 1924*	*Tonnage 1925*
Coal	5,811,552	6,527,862
Coke	———	397,217
Cement	57,355	20,582
Sand and Gravel	3,746,882	6,854,475
Stone	260,672	551,432
Iron and Steel	550,363	534,817
Oil and Gasoline	82,200	271,298
Logs and Lumber	103,613	185,533
Packet Freight	220,090	349,216
Unclassified	34,017	44,583
Total	10,866,683	15,737,015

DAMAGING FROSTS AND DROUTHS

The Ohio gave an early momentum to Belmont County prosperity, as earlier chapters prove. In winter the farmer became a trapper, a miller, a distiller—and shipped his manufactures or crops down stream. Sometimes a dozen or more boats were assembled on the river front at Bridgeport and Bellaire, ready to receive the local cargoes. But the shipping season often was brief. If the winter was a hard one or the summer dry, traffic was greatly curtailed and if one of these was next in succession to the other, the opportunities for navigation were seriously lessened. It has been estimated that before slackwater navigation was established the river was in use for sizeable craft during not more than a third of the year. Now the locks and dams defy the summer drouths and give the navigator a nine-foot channel the season round. Elders among Belmont County readers will recall the days when the steamer *Bellaire* furnished the only public means of transportation between Bellaire and Wheeling, and that she made about seven trips daily.

ENTER BIG DOCKS AND STEEL BARGES

In early days, after local mine owners had established stations for loading coal upon the barges at the river side, they often had to wait for a rise that would float the boats to market. The barges were all of wood, but the superior steel barge, which is lighter and stronger, is destined to be wholly used in the future. The establishment of docks on this section of the Ohio, by the iron and steel-working industries, is also a marked feature of the improvement in river traffic.

The foregoing table reveals a comparatively new kind of cargo in the item dealing with sand and gravel, an item which the vast and rapidly-growing use of concrete accounts for. The showing made by oil and gasoline is a corresponding reminder of the ubiquitous and thirsty motor car and truck. Note that Ohio River barges transported over three times as much oil and gasoline in 1925 as in 1924.

CHURCHES MANY AND ACTIVE

It has been impracticable to secure a survey of all Belmont County churches within the time intended to be devoted to it, but

a local historian has reviewed the religious establishments of Bellaire and vicinity and his work we here condense, since it shows the spirit and high purpose of the Belmont community. The historian referred to lists denominations of "Presbyterians, Christians, Catholics, Methodists, Hebrews, Episcopalians, Greeks and Germans," praising their activities and adding:

"The places of worship in Bellaire include the Christian, Presbyterian, First Methodist Episcopal, First Reformed, First United Presbyterian, St. John's Catholic, Trinity Episcopal, Sons of Israel Congregation, St. Michael Catholic, South Bellaire M. E., Agudus Achim Congregation, St. Paul's A. M. E., Florence Methodist Episcopal, Greek Orthodox, Church of God, the Salvation Army and the Pentecostal Mission.

"Then close to the city of Bellaire are the splendid churches in Shadyside including the Lincoln Avenue M. E., Christian, and Presbyterian. To the west of here are the Brooks Run M. E. church, the West Bellaire M. E. church and the Rock Hill and High Ridge Presbyterian churches."

The recently built St. John's Catholic and First Presbyterian church edifices are named appreciatively as are two others in near prospect, one for the First Reformed congregation and the other for the Trinity Episcopal. Bellaire's church and Sunday school expenses are estimated to amount to $100,000 a year. The church buildings are highly praised.

PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The high character, modern equipment and admirable housing of Belmont's urban schools is worthy of note, the St. Clairsville High School deserving especial mention, with its large enrollment and excellent library facilities.

Bellaire's schools, school buildings and general educational advantages are marked. New progress along this line began in 1904 with the erection of a high school, which later became the Central grade school. Then came other new structures—Rose Hill in 1909; Gravel Hill, 1912; First Ward, 1913; Indian Run, 1918; West Bellaire, 1924, and the new high school, 1925. Nearly all of the city's schools are now housed in modern buildings. The *Bellaire Leader* has thus praised the city's newest school home:

"While the city is proud of its grade school buildings, perhaps her greatest pride is in the fine modern high school building fac-

ing the city park. This building with its three stories and a basement furnishes an adequate plant for carrying on a modern high school program of academic, vocational and recreational work. Its spacious auditorium with more than twelve hundred comfortable seats, fills not only a school need but a community need. It is used repeatedly by outside organizations. The stage is also the gymnasium and the same seats are used for basketball audiences as when a play is given."

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Those who are in charge report rapid recent progress. St. John's school was operated under early difficulties but in 1881, when Father Cull became pastor of the district, the school was established on firm foundations. At the end of the 1927 term 71 pupils were enrolled in St. John's High School. In the grade schools 568 pupils are being tutored in nine rooms. Pupils begin school attendance at the age of six years.

STREET AND INTERURBAN CAR SERVICE

Bellaire's first line had horses for its power source, beginning in 1865 and operating between the B. & O. bridge and Gravel Hill, down across the railroad tracks to what was known as Benson's Ferry. The city's electric line came into use in August, 1893. In 1899 the Wheeling Traction Company acquired the system. The extension to Shadyside was made in 1907 and at present the company operates in and out of Bellaire 305 cars daily. As the line connects with interurban roads at Wheeling the Bellaire branch affords opportunity for travel to all the important points on the upper Ohio.

GOOD ROADS AND MOTOR BUSSES

In this day of modern highways and vehicles Belmont's great network of thoroughfares presents busy travel scenes every day. Her hard-surfaced and traffic-bound roads are so numerous that the motor-bus operators have wide opportunities to establish their lines thereon and make them pay. There are thirteen of these lines making trips back and forth and running north and south, east and west and diagonally across the county. The connections which these obtain afford the traveler valued chances for transportation to all parts of the state, with a great saving of time.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1927

Probate Judge—Lawrence E. Imhoff.
Clerk of Courts—Mary Gray McBride.
Sheriff—Clyde C. Hardesty.
Auditor—Homer J. Finley.
County Commissioners—John F. Shry, Charles W. Wise, James W. Dillon.
Treasurer—Paul Jones.
Recorder—A. A. Davis.
Surveyor—Earl M. Shirk.
Prosecuting Attorney—Paul V. Waddell.
Coroner—Ross L. Joy.

PRAISE FOR BELMONT FROM A HIGH SOURCE

The following summary of Belmont County's claims to distinction was recently printed in the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's interesting publication "Scenic and Historic Ohio." It adds value to the county's history:

"First settlement at Ft. Dillie about 1790; organized 1801, and named for Capt. Joseph Belmont (the French word means 'Beautiful mountain'). Area 611 square miles. County seat, St. Clairsville. Leads in coal; seventh in number of farms operated by women, eighth in those operated by owners; tenth in number of foreign white farmers; sixteenth in number of native white farmers; fifth in peach production; eleventh in orchard fruits; fourteenth in grapes; seventeenth in milk production. Barnesville is famous for strawberries, shipping one thousand bushels per day. This county is noted for Jersey cattle, having the oldest cow test in the state. Leading industries—coal-mining, tin and sheet iron mills, glass, box and keg factories and bridge-building. Last year, Belmont mined 13,295,035 tons of coal, more than one-third of the state's output. Bellaire operates ten different coal mines. Elizabeth Zane, heroine of the siege of Wheeling, 1782, lived at Bridgeport many years. Benjamin Lundy, 'Father of Abolition,' formed the first anti-slavery society, in St. Clairsville, 1815. T. T. Eckert, telegraphic expert, Secretary of War under Lincoln, was born in the county seat in 1825; Gov. Wilson Shannon, first Ohio-born governor, in a log cabin at Mt. Olivet, 1802; the Thoburn family, famous in the annals of Methodist missions in India, came from St. Clairsville."

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

CHAPTER XL

MUSKINGUM COUNTY MOUND BUILDERS

FLINT RIDGE A WORKSHOP AND CENTRAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY—IT FURNISHED SPEAR AND ARROW HEADS FOR OHIO ABORIGINES—WAS THE END OF OLD TRAILS—ITS FLINT WAS QUARRIED BY USE OF STONE HAMMERS—STORY OF EXTENSIVE EXPLORATIONS.

Whether man inhabited the Ohio country in glacial times is a question. This is not the place to enter the controversy, but we do give space to the conclusion of one whose knowledge of the subject is extensive. Mr. H. C. Shetrone, assistant curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, discussed the evidence in an article on "The Indian in Ohio," in volume 27 of the society's publications. He records this conclusion:

"As in many other of the states, certain evidence has been adduced pointing to the existence of human beings in Ohio during or preceding the great glacial epoch estimated to have obtained some 10,000 years ago. This evidence, however, in the nature of rude stone implements, found in apparently undisturbed glacial drift, is considered as too meager and uncertain to be accepted as proof. Conditions prevailing in the mounds and village sites of the state indicate that many of them were constructed or used within a very short time preceding exploration and settlement. Their evidence is to the effect that prehistoric occupation extended from a period perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 years ago and that the custom of building mounds in some instances prevailed until possibly after the discovery of America."

MANY REMAINS IN MUSKINGUM

The subject of aboriginal occupation should deeply interest residents of this county because of the fact that at Flint Ridge (whose eastern extension lies within the county's borders) and at many other points in the county the Mound Builder left striking and numerous proofs of his existence. Flint Ridge was the scene of his prolonged activities and a store-house of supplies which he greatly prized.

Writing on "Flint Ridge," for the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's Publications, Dr. William C. Mills, the society's curator and an authority on that great flint depository which lies between the National Highway and the Licking River on one of the roads connecting Newark with Zanesville, thus describes a mound found on the Hazlett farm, which is located at the western end of the ridge, in Licking County.

A FLINT RIDGE MOUND

"The dimensions of this mound were, north and south diameter, 85 feet, east and west diameter, 90 feet; height, 13 feet, 3 inches and the shape that of a flattened cone. The mound was covered with a dense growth of underbrush which was removed and burned."

After describing the materials entering into the mound and the skeletons and other objects found in its interior the explorer added:

"The examination of the Hazlett mound has established the fact that the Hopewell culture in Ohio constructed the mound and proves beyond doubt that this culture resorted to Flint Ridge for the raw material for the manufacture of their artifacts and further they established themselves upon the ridge and in close proximity to the good flint quarries.

"No evidence is forthcoming as to the length of time the site was used. I do not feel that this fortified site (the mound) was intended to guard any part of the quarries. I do feel certain, however, that such a fortified site so near to the source of supply served to guard the raw material after it had been manufactured into blades and cores, but no evidence that it was used for this purpose was found."

THE NEARBY RIVERS

An interesting question arises as to the distribution of the flint quarried at the Ridge in prehistoric times. Doctor Mills believes that this distribution was "on a large scale through barter or exchange" or by bands of aborigines coming to the quarries to secure the raw materials for their own use. "In a number of old village sites" he adds, "caches of flint blades have been found."

Doctor Mills adds:

"Flint Ridge at an early date could only be reached by trails and here the trails would end. The largest stream near enough for use of boats was the Licking River, six miles north from the principal quarries. In Muskingum County the Licking River was only a few miles away and the Muskingum River less than six miles distant and doubtless these streams were used to transport cores and blades (of flint) to eastern Ohio, north and south. Practically all the objects made of flint found upon the surface in Central Ohio came from Flint Ridge and practically all the raw materials were carried over the trails to the old villages and there specialized into arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, saws and drills."

ON THE BOYER FARM

Speaking of the old quarries located at the Zanesville end of the Ridge, the explorer writes as follows:

"The examination was extended to the eastern end of the Ridge in Muskingum County where evidence of quarrying was found upon the farm of Mr. James Boyer. Mr. Boyer, like many of his neighbors, is a progressive farmer and all were anxious to assist our survey. On Mr. Boyer's farm the quarrying is more extensive than anywhere in the vicinity. The flint is a light gray, in general color, very often mottled with subdued gray and brown, shading to dark brown.

"A quarry site was selected in Mr. Boyer's orchard and a space 14 feet long and 6 feet wide was removed, where we found the original bed of flint. Apparently the flint had all been quarried out and worked over and the refuse left at the quarry site, as indicated by the 500 or more cubic feet of broken pieces removed in the examination of the quarry."

MUSKINGUM COUNTY EARTHWORKS

Township	*No.*
Licking	8
Muskingum	2
Falls	4
Hopewell	5
Springfield	6
Newton	9
Clay	1
Brush Creek	2
Cass	2
Washington	1
Salt Creek	1
Union	1
Wayne	4
Harrison	1
Total	47

SOME MOUNDS THAT WERE

Township	*No.*
Licking	2
Falls	1
Brush Creek	1
Cass	2
Washington	1
Wayne	1
Harrison	1

In Rich Hill Township were found remains of a circle, or enclosure; in each of Newton, Hopewell, Licking, and Cass, a village site; in each of Falls and Licking a burial site; in Washington a parallel embankment.

CHAPTER XLI

INDIANS OF THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

DELAWARES, WYANDOTS AND SHAWNEES THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES HERE —SHAWNEES WERE ROUTED NEAR SITE OF DRESDEN BY McDONALD'S SOLDIERS—TREATY ATTEMPTED AT DUNCAN FALLS—INDIANS MASSACRE WHITES AT BIG BOTTOM.

While the Indians of our valley did not pass on to the incoming whites anything better than legendary tales of the aborigines who had gone before, they soon became themselves the subjects of history. To go back to 1751 there was a very observant historian in the person of Christopher Gist, who stopped at an Indian village on the Muskingum at or near the site of Coshocton, while en route westward to the Scioto country and who later wrote shrewdly about his Indian experience.

Later Muskingum Valley observers had ample opportunities of this kind, since the Indian lingered here, in diminishing numbers, of course, during a decade or more after the settlement at the mouth of the Licking was established.

VALLEY SPARSELY INHABITED

So much has been written about the Indians of the Ohio country that we are apt to think of the territory as the home, at the close of the Revolutionary war, of a very large number of redskinned warriors; but it has been estimated that in 1788, when Marietta was settled, not more than 60,000 of these fighting men inhabited the Northwest territory, that vast domain which in due time was to form five great states of the Union—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—and it is probable that at the period referred to and during the next decade a smaller number of these warriors lived in the Muskingum Valley than was proportionate to its area and the tribes then here had not been in the valley long.

What tribal representatives inhabited our valley when the white man began to look upon it? Christopher Gist has thrown some light upon the question. The redskins with whom he tarried awhile, at the site of Coshocton, were Wyandots; in 1774 a less friendly and shorter visit was paid by Col. Angus McDonald and 400 soldiers to a group of Indians located at Wakatomika, farther down the Muskingum. These were Shawnees. The Delawares were in the valley before this event, but not in considerable numbers twenty years or so later.

THE MARCH TO WAKATOMIKA

The McDonald force had assembled at Wheeling in July, 1774, and had gone via the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek in Belmont County. There the march to the Muskingum began. The main purpose of the expedition was to "discourage" the Shawnees of the Scioto region from further depredations upon the whites, but the Muskingum villages, at what is now Dresden, were on the route and came first. The Indian name for the seat of these towns was Wakatomika, but derisive white traders had applied "Vomit Town" as a nickname, because the Indians there for years had been gulled by medicine men into the overuse of emetics.

The little army's march through the wilderness was a hard one, with an Indian ambush or attack ever in the minds of officers and men. It is here that we meet one who was destined to become a large factor in the earliest history of Zanesville, Jonathan Zane, who had been chosen to act as one of the guides because of his knowledge of the country and of Indian character and warfare. The foe did not strike until the whites were within six miles of their objective, when some thirty braves launched an ambush. At the end of half an hour the Shawnees broke away and the skirmish was over. Four Indians were dead and several had wounds. Two whites were killed and five disabled.

TAUGHT SHAWNEES A LESSON

Leaving a detachment to care for the wounded, McDonald pushed on and reached the Muskingum at dusk, August 2. Halting for the night he sent Captain Cressap and his company to another point on the river with orders to cross at night and strike in the early morning. Cressap and his men struck so hard and with

such cost to the foe that a parley was sought. The main object of this request was to delay further attack until squaws, children and possessions could be carried westward into the keeping of Shawnees on the Scioto. Savage cunning won to that extent.

But McDonald lost patience and ordered an advance. When his command reached the villages no Indians were there. He burned all five of the towns, destroyed 500 bushels of old corn and cut down 75 acres of standing maize. Then he abandoned the march and returned eastward, carrying the hostages whom he had insisted upon having when the Shawnees asked for a truce. The return was one of hardship and suffering, but the punishment inflicted upon the foe had done good. The Shawnees abandoned their Muskingum settlements and fell back to the Scioto.

With the larger bodies of Delawares and Shawnees out of the valley there was a reduction of its Indian population sufficient to make it a safer section for the pioneer than were parts of the valleys of the Miami, Scioto, Maumee and Sandusky, where the redskins were in greater force. But roving bands continued to appear and disappear along the Muskingum. There was a rather important village at what we now call Duncan Falls, named "Old Town" by the Indians. The authorities at the mouth of the Muskingum sought to treat with Ohio tribes there. A writer on the red men of the Muskingum valley has this to say of the attempt:

FALLS OF THE MUSKINGUM

"General Harmar, during the latter part of June, 1788, sent Lieutenant McDowell and thirty men from Fort Harmar with supplies for themselves and presents for the Indians, with instructions to erect a council house and build huts for the men and security for the goods; the present town of Taylorsville (Philo) was selected because of its proximity to Duncan Falls.

"Large numbers of Indians had arrived by July 12, among them about twenty pariahs of various nations and during the night these ruffians stealthily approached the tent containing the goods and attacked the guard of ten men, killing two and wounding one or two others. The thieves were thwarted, one of their number being killed and one wounded."

The Delawares denied all knowledge; called the dead Indian a Chippewa; came into camp with wives and children to prove their innocence; bound six of the offenders and delivered them to

the whites. But the incident broke up preparations for the treaty-making. The soldiers returned to Harmar with the supplies. St. Clair, governor of the Northwest territory, postponed negotiations.

Alluding to the leading Indian tribes of Ohio as they existed about the time of the Revolutionary war, Shetrone places the Shawnees first and the Delawares second, the principal chiefs of the latter being Capt. White Eyes, a faithful friend of the American colonists; Killbuck, Captain Wingenund, Captain Pipe and Buckongahelas. The Delawares had inhabited southeastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, in regions on and near Delaware River and Bay. The name they gave themselves was Lenape, meaning "real men." Yielding to the pressure exerted by the whites in the East they migrated westward, crossing the Ohio River in the middle of the eighteenth century.

CHAPTER XLII

JOHN McINTIRE AND SARAH ZANE

DEFIED PARENTAL VETO AND BECAME MAN AND WIFE—GROOM THIRTY-FIVE, BRIDE IN HER TEENS—COLONEL ZANE TOOK TO THE WOODS WHEN KNOT WAS TIED—WIFE USED SLIPPER ON DAUGHTER'S BACK —BUT IN DUE TIME McINTIRE GOT ZANE LAND—HE AND WIFE CAME TO ZANESVILLE TO BUILD IT UP.

John McIntire was born of Scotch parentage at Alexandria, Va., in 1759. A shoemaker by trade he wandered westward to Wheeling. In that small settlement he soon came in contact with its principal family, Colonel Zane's, whereupon a romance developed which has been told and retold ever since in various connections and with details calculated to reveal the traits of all the characters involved. The gist of the story is that John McIntire, aged about thirty-five, and Sarah Zane, then in her teens, fell in love with each other and, scorning to consider differences in age and station or vigorous opposition on the part of Ebenezer and Mrs. Zane, proceeded to become man and wife.

Consider Ebenezer's state of mind when the wedding day came. Here was a man but twelve years younger than himself proposing to take away his daughter Sarah while she was yet in her teens. Admitting that McIntire was handsome, well set up and full of winning ways there were too many differences on the other side of the scale. Thus debating, Ebenezer went a-hunting on his daughter's wedding day. To the call of the woods was added the urge of a longing to forget. Mrs. Zane played her part at home. Instead of taking out her anger on the wild game of the woods she took it out on Sarah's back with a slipper.

There is an account of a meeting between the Colonel and the young wife which is so one-sided as to tell us only what the former is supposed to have said. As he passed the McIntire cabin he found its mistress chopping wood. This activity may have been a reflection upon her husband and it may not. Colonel Zane appears to have taken the reflection for granted. His precise rebuke

has not been handed down, but we may safely assume that it was some form of "I told you so." We shall find in studying her life that Sarah was amply able to do the most sensible thing. If silence was adjudged golden when the slipper descended and the father taunted, silence she doubtless chose.

BEST OF THREE CROSSINGS

How long Colonel Zane looked with disfavor upon John McIntire we do not know, but the Zane Trace records of 1796 prove that the course of true love had merely been dammed up. It was running smooth when Zane put John into his party of trace makers and deeded to him and Brother Jonathan the Muskingum Crossing lands. It is said that he did the latter because these lands were more hilly than those at the Hockhocking and the Scioto. The Colonel doesn't seem to have been a mercenary man and the reader has liberty to doubt the story. If the roughness of the tract did not discourage McIntire we may see in the fact very early evidence of his sagacity. Zanesville has turned out to be as large as Lancaster and Chillicothe together.

With the property came the obligation to establish a ferry. McIntire and Jonathan Zane did not wait for the filing of deeds. These papers were not at once deposited for record. Full execution was taken for granted; the land was leased to William McCulloch and Henry Crooks, with the proviso that they move to the crossing with their families and establish a ferry. This they did toward the end of 1797, lashing canoes together and calling the outfit a ferry boat. McCulloch was a nephew of Colonel Zane's wife; Mrs. McCulloch was the Colonel's niece, daughter of the famous Isaac Zane, who had been captured by the Wyandots and had lived with them for seventeen years. Mrs. McCulloch's mother was the daughter of a Wyandot chief. On May 7, 1798, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch, Noah Zane McCulloch, who was called the "first white child" of the new settlement.

M'INTIRES A STRONG TEAM

John McIntire did not settle down in Zanesville until two years after he had helped to open Zane's Trace. In the fall of 1799 he brought here his household goods, on a flat boat, via the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. His wife followed soon after and brought

along that sideboard and chest of drawers which with other McIntire relics were deposited years ago in the McIntire Children's Home at Zanesville. The flat boat succeeded the canoes at the ferry.

Before McIntire's cabin was opened to the public travelers who reached the town after nightfall were compelled to sleep on the floor of the Crooks or the McCulloch cabin, as the case might be. There was no other shelter for them.

It was the settlement's good fortune to have at the very beginning of its history vital human forces working constantly in its behalf. John and Sarah McIntire came to Zanesville to make it not merely their own home, but the home of as many westward moving pioneers as could be induced to share their own faith.

And they came with power as well as will to do. McIntire was half owner of the 640 acres of land at the mouth of the Licking. He was prepared to begin a constructive policy and he began that at once by building, largely with his own hands, that historic log cabin standing in a beautiful grove of maples on the river bank at the foot of Market Street, where the Muskingum plunged over the "upper falls." He made it large and comfortable, with an open way between two wings, and it became not merely the McIntire home, but the McIntire Tavern, "known from tidewater to the lakes," says Martzolff in telling what this first Zanesville tavern did for the place.

CHAPTER XLIII

MAILS FROM THREE ROUTES MET HERE

DANIEL CONVERS THE CARRIER BETWEEN ZANESVILLE AND MARIETTA —LETTERS ASSORTED AT FERRYMAN McCULLOCH'S CABIN—SECOND FERRY OPERATED AT UPPER FALLS—GREENE'S TAVERN SCENE OF FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—PIONEER FAMILIES CAME FROM TWENTY MILES AWAY.

The settlement's next step forward had to do with the mails. On November 1, 1798, Daniel Convers had entered into contract with the postmaster general to "carry the mail of the United States, or cause it to be carried from Marietta, in the Northwest Territory, to Zanetown, on the Muskingum River, and from Zanetown to Marietta, once a week, at the rate of $90 for every quarter of the year during the continuance of the contract." It is believed that the name Zanesville was substituted for "Zanetown" about January 1, 1801.

Convers bound himself in the sum of $1,000 to carry the mail under cover, if by stage, and to lock it up securely when stops must be made at night. When Convers reached Zanesville on each trip he took the mail to McCulloch's cabin, there being neither post office nor postmaster, and there he and the ferryman, who could scarcely read, assorted and distributed the letters. The mails from Wheeling, Maysville and Marietta met here. McCulloch was made postmaster January 1, 1801.

SECOND FERRY ESTABLISHED

By the year 1800 another ferry had been established. It left the east side of the river at what is now Market Street and reached the other shore at what is Lee Street. Daniel Whitaker operated the boat at first but conveyed it to "Black Mess." It is said that "Mess" conducted this "upper ferry" until the Y-bridge was built (1814). The river was fordable at the head of the upper falls, at low water, for wagons, horses and persons on foot. "Black

Mess" was a former slave who was employed at Zanesville by John McIntire.

It has been said that West Zanesville grew more rapidly at first than did Zanesville and that its earliest settlers were from the Kanawha region of Virginia. Elias, or Ellis, Hughes came first, with the reputation of having killed 100 Indians. This noted frontier scout, who had participated in the famous battle of Point Pleasant, put up a hut at the Licking's mouth and soon thereafter John Ratliff, another Indian fighter, became his neighbor.

We have seen no list of those who helped to make West Zanesville grow faster than Zanesville, but it is said that David Harris, whose house was on the river bank at the end of Lee Street, opened school there in the summer of 1800. About twenty-five pupils were enrolled, nearly all of whom resided on the west side of the river, those from Zanesville and Natchez wading the stream during low water and crossing in canoes when it was too high to ford.

MUNRO, FIRST TRADER

Natchez appears to have carried off the settlement's trading and manufacturing honors in the beginning of its career. In 1798 Joseph F. Munro built a cabin on or near the river bank south of the mouth of Chap's Run, and exchanged whiskey, powder and lead for furs and pelts, which he shipped in large lots to Marietta and Pittsburgh by water and by pack horse to Sandusky. Henry and Andrew Crooks were his neighbors. By the year 1800 one Molesbury was making hats in Natchez.

PLATTING OF THE TOWN

The greater portion of that section of the Zane grant which lay in the bend of the river opposite the mouth of the Licking was laid out in the fall of 1800 and although the removal of trees and underbrush preparatory to the delineation of streets did not occur until the next spring the platting may be described here.

The town as thus platted was bounded on the east by the west line of Seventh Street; on the south, by the north line of South Street; the west line lay a few feet east of the river; the north line was the south side of North Street. The east boundary was within 49½ feet of the east line of the Zane grant; the south boundary was within 33 feet of the south line of the grant.

The platting was shrewdly done. With nearly 50 feet of a margin on the east and 33 feet on the south, antagonistic land owners would be "held off," as it were. West of the river and north of North Street no immediate precautions were needed, for McIntire and Zane owned several hundreds of acres on those sides of the original plat. Sutor discussed the character and results of this first platting in the following interesting fashion:

"The proprietors platted all lots fronting upon streets running north and south and only two triangular lots at the extreme west end of Main Street fronted upon that thoroughfare. As Main Street was so named on the plat and was the public highway, persons desiring a frontage on it were obliged to purchase several lots; and subdivisions thus begun have continued to the present day (1905).

"The reason for this system of fronting the lots is now unknown, but it has been suggested that the proprietors doubtless considered that the water power would cause a large manufacturing city to arise and the river would be the course of the traffic and the highway would be a subsidiary and unimportant avenue of communication."

Soon after this platting of the original town the owners made a division of the remainder of the grant. To McIntire went twenty-two acres south of Center Street and 246 acres west of the river.

CELEBRATES FIRST FOURTH

Elijah Church, a local historian whose tales of early Zanesville appeared from time to time in local newspapers, has left an enlightening account of Zanesville's first Fourth of July celebration, which occurred in the year 1800. It appears from this that Gen. John Greene, a hero of the Revolution, had joined the McIntires and the McCullochs in the little settlement on the east side of the river, building in April, 1800, a one and a half story double-cabin at the intersection of Main and Silliman streets, back of the site of the St. Nicholas Catholic Church. Here the celebration was held. The settlers of Zanesville, West Zanesville and Natchez vied with one another in efforts to express their patriotism. From a distance of twenty miles entire families came. A bower was provided in front of the cabin, in which the dinner was served.

THE RIVAL SETTLEMENTS

It is said that in the early summer of 1800 Zanesville had but about six cabins, whereas West Zanesville and Natchez each numbered several more rude homes. The east side of the river seems to have gained four cabins after the first of the year. When it came to preparations for the coming Fourth the rivalry between the villages on the west side of the river was such that neither was willing that the other should be host; and so it came about that the honor fell to Zanesville—and to patriotic, hospitable John Greene.

But as it was, the throng was large and the spirit high. Preparations were on a liberal scale. "John McIntire and his excellent lady," says Elijah Church, "entered into the celebration with great zest and worked night and day preparing for the event. Mr. McIntire furnished lumber for the table, which was brought up the river in pirogues, from Beverly and Waterford. The citizens of the three Zanesvilles furnished their pewter cups, tin plates, etc.—no china stores then—for the table and the men with their trusty rifles secured an abundance of bear meat, wild turkey, etc."

JOHN GREENE, HOST

Not content to furnish house and bower, Greene provided coffee and flour for bread and pastry. "Whiskey was forthcoming from several quarters as needed." George M. Crooks furnished a roast pig. This pioneer retold the whole story to Elijah Church in 1876. Crooks was the only resident of Zanesville in that year who had helped to celebrate the Fourth here in 1800. With a limited supply of Dutch ovens in the little settlement the cooking was something of a problem, but Greene helped to solve it by constructing an "out" oven, using yellow clay and straw. Not a brick was to be found within sixty miles of Zanesville at that time.

"On the morning of the Fourth and very early, too," writes Mr. Church, "the people within fifteen or twenty miles of Zanesville began to make their appearance at General Greene's home and the little town was thronged with the patriotic citizens of the twenty-four-year-old republic long before the appointed hour. At length men, women and children surrounded the table, as merry a band of patriots, I venture, as ever was seen in any locality. Joseph F. Munro read the Declaration of Independence and then

came dinner. Dinner over, came the regular toasts which were responded to in short speeches brimful of devotion to the infant republic."

Of course a dance on Greene's puncheon floor ended the festivities. It began in the evening of the Fourth and lasted until 4 o'clock next morning. Thomas Dowden and "Black Mess" furnished the music. "No quarrels, hard words or drunkenness marred the pleasures of the day," is the closing sentence of this old story.

If the mouth of the Licking settlers had postponed their first Fourth of July celebration for two years there would have been a fourth and a formidable contender for the honor referred to—Springfield, later, Putnam. Indeed John and George Mathews and David Stokely were already squatters at Springfield in the year 1799 and regular settlers were to follow shortly.

CHAPTER XLIV

SITE OF PUTNAM PUT ON MARKET

DR. INCREASE MATHEWS OUTBID JOHN McINTIRE—THEY HAD RIDDEN TOGETHER FROM ZANESVILLE TO MARIETTA WITHOUT KNOWING EACH OTHER'S ERRAND—GENERAL PUTNAM AND LEVI WHIPPLE WERE MATHEWS' PARTNERS—TOWN LAID OUT AND FIRST CALLED SPRINGFIELD.

The story of the purchase of the site of Putnam lends interest to the affairs of the settlement at the very beginning. Two Zanesville men thought well of the spot and desired to own it. One was John McIntire, whose Zane-grant lands lay just across the river; the other was Dr. Increase Mathews, whose reason for desiring ownership was different but doubtless quite as potent.

Presently they found that the Putnam tract was one of a number of parcels which the Government had announced would be sold at Marietta in June, 1801, and each started alone on horseback for the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum.

JOHN M'INTIRE AND DOCTOR MATHEWS

As fate would have it, they met on the way and remained in company until Marietta was reached, camping together during the night out. But even in the intimacy which such contact must have established, neither told the other the object of his journey. At the sale that object was revealed when they began to bid against each other for the Putnam tract. McIntire offered $4 an acre for it and Mathews $4.25.

ZANESVILLE'S FIRST DOCTOR

It is said that McIntire, always regretting his lack of schooling, was a close observer and good listener when guests gathered around his hospitable fireplace in the cabin at the foot of Market Street. Many of these were men of education and accomplish-

ments. He could learn a great deal from their conversation. Doubtless he played a like role on that ride to Marietta. He had of course met Doctor Mathews many times. The Doctor had left Marietta for Zanesville in the spring of 1801 and had begun the practice of medicine and opened a store there. But here was a continuity of contact that gave McIntire new opportunities.

Dr. Edmund C. Brush, of Zanesville, in an address on "The Pioneer Physicians of the Muskingum Valley," which he delivered in Columbus in 1890, spoke of Doctor Mathews as "a man of many accomplishments, with more than the usual pioneer's push and energy;" as "a gentleman of the old school;" as an "entertaining and instructive conversationalist" and as an "accomplished performer on the violincello." He had a powerful friend at Marietta, Gen. Rufus Putnam, his uncle. And although Doctor Mathews did the bidding for Putnam at Marietta, his partners were General Putnam and Levi Whipple, also of that growing settlement. The next year Doctor Mathews removed from Zanesville to Putnam to be on the spot and to foster the growth thereof.

SPRINGFIELD LAID OUT

But Putnam's real history did not begin until Putnam, Whipple and Mathews had laid out the town, soon after their purchase of its site in the summer of 1801. One hundred and forty-seven building lots of a quarter-acre each were platted, together with some fractional lots and forty-five out-lots of two to four acres each. The spot was named Springfield, the root of the name being the spring that gushed from the side of the elevation known as Putnam Hill which divided Springfield from the Chap's Run valley on the west.

Putnam, Whipple and Mathews were forward-looking men. In their plat they assigned to the Town of Springfield the 11½ acres now known as Putnam Hill Park and provided that this tract, or so much of it as should not be occupied by public buildings, should remain a perpetual commonage. The privilege was thus granted of erecting on the summit public buildings for the use of the town, for any religious society established in it, or for the county or state. J. Hope Sutor has described this spot as follows:

"The site was heavily timbered and the proprietors opened a road around the hill next the river, passing the spring, previous

to which time there had been only a bridle path, so narrow that two horsemen could not pass.

"The new road was made wide enough for wagons to pass, except in a few places. With the opening of the road the spring became a popular resort and was called the 'lovers' fountain.' "

The new settlement was called Springfield until 1814 when the Legislature substituted "Putnam."

While Dr. Increase Mathews was still living in Zanesville, May, 1802, but preparing to remove to Putnam, his wife died. Her remains were placed in the first coffin used in Zanesville. Previously the bark of trees had been used to enclose the bodies of the dead. Burial of Mrs. Mathews' remains was made on the hill near Coopermill Road, adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery.

CHAPTER XLV

STATE CREATES MUSKINGUM COUNTY

FIRST AREA SIXTY BY FIFTY-FIVE MILES—FIRST COURT HELD IN HARVEY'S LOG TAVERN—FIRST PROSECUTOR FAMOUS LEWIS CASS—LOG COURTHOUSE AND JAIL BUILT 1807-8—BURNED DOWN BY A FUGITIVE SLAVE—ZANESVILLE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The Zanesville settlements were legislated out of the Northwest Territory into the State of Ohio before they were legislated out of Washington County into Muskingum County. The second change did not occur until March 1, 1804. The Ohio House of Representatives had proposed to name the new county Livingston, but the Senate wisely changed this to Muskingum. Section 3 of the act provided that "the temporary seat of justice of said county shall be at the Town of Zanesville until the permanent seat shall be fixed according to law." Coshocton, at the time located in Muskingum County, and Cass Bottom, near Dresden, competed with Zanesville for the location of the permanent county seat, but the County Seat Commission awarded the honor to Zanesville.

BOUNDARIES SET FORTH

Section 1 of the creating act, prescribed the boundaries as follows:

"Be it enacted that so much of the counties of Washington and Fairfield as comes within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Muskingum, to-wit:

"Beginning at the Northwest corner of the 9th township in the 9th range of U. S. military lands, thence with the Western boundary line of said range South to the Southern boundary line of said military lands, thence with the same West to the Western boundary line to the 15th range of public lands. Thence with the said line South to the Southwest corner of the 16th township of the 15th range, thence Eastwardly to the South boundary of the

16th township till it intersects the West boundary of the 12th range, hence with the sectional lines East to the Western boundary line of the 7th range, thence with the same North to the Northeast corner of the military tract, thence with the North boundary line of the 10th township in the first and second ranges of said military lands, West until intersected by the Indian boundary line, thence with the same Westwardly to the place of beginning."

The county as thus described had a length from North to South of about sixty miles, and width from East to West of about fifty-five miles.

The county's subsequent subdivision is thus described:

"By a law taking effect March 15, 1808, Tuscarawas County was created; by another, on March 1, 1810, Guernsey County was constituted, and our width reduced to twenty-five miles, the same as now (1877); by another law, taking effect March 1, 1810, Coshocton County was marked off, but remained attached to Muskingum until April 1, 1811. Only one other change in our boundaries was made—by laws taking effect March 1, 1818, creating Perry and Morgan."

JUDGES, BUT NOT LAWYERS

Ohio's initial judicial system, inaugurated in 1804, set up judgeships in a way that would seem strange indeed today. It provided for circuits each of which included several counties and for each of which the General Assembly elected a president judge for a term of seven years.

This official was required to be a lawyer, but the General Assembly also chose associate justices not required to be lawyers, three from each county in the circuit; and the president judge and two associates, or three of the latter without the president judge, could hold court. Sessions could be held at the pleasure of the associates.

The law provided that the first term of Muskingum County's court should be held April 25, 1804, but the court register is a blank as to date, leaving that feature of the event in doubt. The entry reads:

"At a special court held on the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at the

house of David Harvey, Esquire, in Zanesville, in and for the County of Muskingum, it being the first court held in such county, Present the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, president, and Jesse Fulton and David Harvey, Esquire, his associate justices of said county. Appointed Abel Lewis clerk pro tem of said court, who gave bond and was sworn into the office aforesaid by the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, according to law and the constitution of the State of Ohio."

HUMBLE BEGINNING

Court sessions were not held continuously in David Harvey's tavern after 1804. James Herron's cabin was later chosen. It stood on South Sixth Street, near Main. The county waited four years for a court home, but not that long for a jail. In 1806-07 the commissioners erected a two-story structure of hewed and squared logs, lined with three-inch planks. The lower story was used for criminals and the upper story for debtors.

On January 25, 1808, Commissioners Henry Newell and Jacob Gomber and Clerk Benjamin Tucker let a contract to Henry Ford to build a two-story frame courthouse, 20 by 55 feet, at a cost of $480. This appeared to be so extravagant to William Whitten, the third commissioner, that he first protested and then refused to sign the contract.

Dr. Increase Mathews was one of Ford's bondsmen. One record states that the building was completed by Christmas, 1808. The lower story was the jailer's home; the upper, the courthouse. The building and the jail were in combination, and under one roof.

COURTHOUSE-JAIL

This first combined building stood on a spot about half way between Fourth Street and Court Alley, but was located a little nearer Fountain Alley than it was to Main Street. Judge Granger, speaking about it while in the common pleas court room of today said: "This room in which we are now assembled is, I believe, immediately above the spot upon which they stood (the first county buildings), but the floor under our feet is higher in the air than even the chimney tops of those humble structures, notwithstanding the fact that the room in which court was then held was also in the second story."

In this building court held sessions while the state occupied the new courthouse of 1809, and it was used also as meeting house and schoolhouse.

The main history of this structure may as well be completed here.

Fire destroyed it on April 3, 1814, when a fugitive slave, still desperately seeking freedom, tried to win it by burning the lock from the jail door. The flames got out of hand and burned door, jail and all. They would have done the same for the nearly suffocated fugitive but for the rescuing work of the citizens.

CHAPTER XLVI

THE OLD FURNACE AT DILLON FALLS

MOSES DILLON DISCOVERS FALLS AND SIGNS OF IRON ORE—STARTS BUSY INDUSTRIAL CENTER—IRON AND GRIST MILLS AND STORES ALL PROSPER—SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FOLLOW—DILLON BUILT DAM AT LICKING'S MOUTH.

While McIntire and his associates were seeking to make their hamlet into a town by building a mill race, a sawmill, new taverns, a jail, a "county house" (intended really for a state house) and were planning to build a dam across the Muskingum at the foot of Market Street, other interests were engaged in development work on the west side of the river and a few miles up the valley of the Licking. Foundations for this were laid by Moses Dillon in the year 1803 when, at the age of 60 and while accompanying a Quaker minister on a journey to the headwaters of the Muskingum where it was intended to visit a village of Wyandot Indians, he first saw the falls of the Licking, that beautiful spot, which is located three miles northwest of Zanesville.

The charm of the place and its value as a source of water power so impressed Dillon that he proceeded to prospect for minerals. Iron ore he found and the impression was deepened. Returning to his eastern home he purchased 3,000 acres of this Licking Valley land, including the acres surrounding the falls and there he began in 1805 the work of development.

Moved by the industrial and mercantile spirit Moses Dillon built at the falls an iron furnace and foundry (the first, it is said, west of the mountains) and launched a store, the stocks for which were transported to the falls on pack horses. To the patronage of pioneers and employes was added considerable trading with the Indians, some of whom were still in that neighborhood, the red men turning in pelts, game, etc., for ammunition and ornaments.

By 1814 a grist mill and two sawmills had made the falls a still busier spot and a time came when 150 men were employed

there. Three energetic sons, John, Isaac and Moses, Jr., were associated with Moses Dillon until what a local historian has called "the dominating commercial influence of Zanesville and the failure of ore" caused the enterprises to languish and become extinct. Dillon Falls is now the summer home of many Zanesville families, but the mills and nearly all signs of their remains are gone.

Other activities continued immediately west of Zanesville. William Trago, two miles distant, began to burn brick in 1808. In 1809-1810 James Tharp opened a distillery within a mile of Zanesville and soon afterwards James Fulton established another at an equal distance.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The school teacher also was abroad in this land of the Licking. To the David Harris School, which already has been referred to as housing twenty-five pupils in West Zanesville, as early as 1800, was added, in 1801, a school taught by a Mr. Black, and by 1804 two others had sprung up.

Religious organizations did not lag far behind. In 1807 the Finley Methodist Church, with the families of Edward Tanner, Samuel Simpson and Baltzer Flesher forming its first membership came into existence at Dillon Falls, "served at irregular intervals by itinerant preachers."

Three years later, in the only tavern at the Falls, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed and a subscription was started to secure a building fund. Soon afterwards this was used to build a log meeting house, which in due time was succeeded by a frame church.

With his Dillon Falls interest at heart Moses Dillon must have been keenly interested in the development of that section of Zanesville nearest the Falls—must have watched with especial care the growth of local movements in the direction of dams and bridges.

DAM AT MOUTH OF LICKING

It was built about the year 1810. Dillon did not father the enterprise but he paid for and adopted it. The story, as told by J. Hope Sutor, is interesting but not very complimentary to a member of a family whose name the City of Zanesville bears:

"The Licking dam was erected by Isaac Zane. His father,

Jonathan Zane, had advised the project and proposed to give Isaac a half interest. The son mortgaged thirty acres of land for $2,000 to secure funds with which to conduct the work. When the dam was completed the father came from Wheeling, sold the improvement to Moses Dillon, retained the money and returned to Wheeling, leaving the son overwhelmed in debt."

Having the dam, Dillon was more desirous than ever to add a bridge. And here was a spot calling for spans the like of which never had been erected before—and never, indeed, since, with one or two exceptions. The point was to use the letter "Y" as a model, the stem of the structure to be extended due westward from the foot of Main Street to beyond the middle of the river. One arm was planned to run southwestwardly to the Natchez shore and the other northwestwardly to the West Zanesville shore. This project will be handled in a later chapter.

Rev. James B. Finley, one of the first Methodist ministers to come to this section, has left an account of the settlements located on the circuit he covered.

Among these settlements was Dillon Falls and the minister formed a high opinion of John Dillon and his wife. The former was a Quaker and the latter of a Methodist family. The preacher's first appointment was at Dick's Tavern. Drinking and swearing went on while the sermon was being delivered.

A class was formed consisting of John and Jacob Hooper, J. Dittinhiffer, "Brother Cooper and wife," and Samuel Gassaway, a colored man. These men were all workers at the Dillon furnace.

LOG CHURCH AT THE FALLS

Mr. Finley set his heart on building a church at the Falls and when John Dillon became a Methodist, he donated a site for it; the preacher "got up a subscription to build a hewed-log meeting house." Soon the timbers were ready and a raising occurred. Bishop McKendrie dedicated the then unfinished structure. Of its history Mr. Finley wrote:

"In process of time this house was finished and remained a place for divine worship for many years. Subsequently it was taken down and removed about one mile distant, where it was reerected and continued as a temple of grace. That humble edifice remains to this day (1853) and its walls still echo the sound of thanksgiving and the voice of praise."

CHAPTER XLVII

CAPITAL OF THE STATE NINETEEN MONTHS

COUNTY BUILT STRUCTURE FOR LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICIALS WHERE COURTHOUSE IS—STATE OCCUPIED IT, THEN "MOVED" TO CHILLICOTHE AGAIN—COLUMBUS FINALLY FAVORED BECAUSE OF ITS CENTRAL LOCATION—WHIPPING POST AND OLD LAWS.

How long under ordinary circumstances the county would have put up with its 20 by 55 log courthouse and jail is a debatable question, but a decision to supplant that primitive structure with a brick and stone building came with a belief that Zanesville had a chance to wrest from Chillicothe the seat of state government and the activities of Putnam to secure that prize for itself spurred John McIntire and his associate town builders to action in behalf of Zanesville. The first step was the organization of a committee, headed by Mr. McIntire. This body petitioned the Legislature to remove the capital to Zanesville and promised to erect buildings suitable for occupancy by the Legislature and state officials.

M'INTIRE THE LEADER

This drew legislative assurance that such action would give Zanesville the "temporary capital" and McIntire and his fellow-workers were encouraged to pursue the prize. They felt that if Zanesville provided acceptable quarters the capital would remain. But they knew, too, that temporary quarters of the dimensions required would cost considerable money and there was none in the treasury.

It was determined to smooth the way for the county commissioners by subscribing a building fund and lending it to the county without charge for interest until completion of the work. The commissioners' journal of March 8, 1808, reports the agreement in the following words:

"The commissioners having taken into consideration the proposals made by a number of the inhabitants of the Town of Zanes-

ville for erecting a county house in said town do agree and consent to the erection of the said building on the following conditions, viz.: The money which may be loaned the county by individuals for the aforesaid use shall not draw interest until the building is finished entirely. Also, that no money shall be drawn from the county treasury to go towards the payment of either principal or interest so loaned until all other demands which are against the county are discharged and also all ordinary expenses of said county which may accrue from time to time are paid."

The journal further stated that within three months of the date of the contract for the erection of the building the sum of $1,000 must be paid to the undertakers and $1,100 quarterly "until $6,000 shall have been paid and the residue, if any, for the completion of said building, shall be paid within six months thereafter."

LIST OF HONOR

John McIntire, Jeffrey Price, William Raynolds, Robert Taylor, Joseph H. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Convers and Robert Fulton bound themselves and each of their heirs, executors and administrators unto Jacob Gomber, Daniel Stillwell and William Newell, commissioners, for the payment of the sum in question.

Plans for the "County House" having been approved March 31, 1809, the next step was to get bids. In that day this was done by a "crier" and not by printing. Hence, on April 10, "Crier" William Raynolds proceeded to sell the contract at auction. The lowest bidders were Joseph F. Munro, Daniel Convers, John Williamson and James Hampson.

Interesting features of this transaction attach to specifications and the price bid. The former fixed the position of the proposed structure at forty feet from Main Street and in the center of the lot between Fourth Street and Court Alley. The work was to be completed on or before November 4, 1809. The contractors agreed to build it for $7,500. Note what they were required to do:

ALL FOR $7,500

Foundation walls to be 36 inches thick and 18 inches of them under ground and 12 inches above ground, on this wall, three tiers

COURTHOUSE AT ZANESVILLE, BUILT IN 1809

Occupied December, 1810, to May 1, 1812, by legislature and other state officials, when Zanesville was Ohio's capital. Used as Courthouse 1812 to 1874, when it was razed to make way for present Courthouse. The earthquake of 1811 shook its cupola and sent legislators scurrying through windows and doors.

of cut stone work respectively 12, 11 and 10 inches thick and on this cut stone, brick walls, 31 feet high, lower story walls 22 inches thick and 18 feet high; upper story walls 18 inches thick and 12 feet high, above the second floor joists. A line of cut stone was specified to divide the stories, "the building being patterned after Independence Hall, in Philadelphia." It was to be fifty feet square and each floor was to afford 2,500 square feet of floor space.

This 50 by 50 "County House" would do for the two branches of the Legislature of that day but it left the state offices unprovided for. John McIntire and his associates did not flinch nor halt, not even when they knew that only the "temporary capital" was promised. The commissioners were petitioned to erect another structure "for the register and county clerk," but really for the use of the secretary of state and state treasurer.

One who examined the records of these transactions wrote the following interesting comment:

"The commissioners' journal makes no reference to the proposed state house and no mention is made at any time, during the period Zanesville was state capital, of the presence of the Legislature or the use of the courthouse as a state house; all the proceedings were had as if the structure was for county purposes only."

PROMOTERS WERE GAME

A picture of the first building would reveal a square "hall" in the center of the county lot. The extension on the left and the one on the right were added later.

The citizens who launched and maintained the campaign for the construction of buildings suitable for state use, being men of sense and judgment, must have felt from the beginning that some spot nearer the state's center would secure the permanent capital, but they kept on loaning money to the county for state capital purposes. When the Legislature decided to plant the capital on the banks of the Scioto, "opposite the Town of Franklinton," these Zanesville hustlers knew their main proposition was lost. And still they turned not back.

Doubtless their aim from the first was a double one. They knew the need for "county houses" and that it would be easier to get these for state purposes than for county uses. They aimed shrewdly, for while missing the permanent capital bullseye they

got a courthouse "patterned after Independence Hall" and spoken of by travelers of the day as the finest courthouse west of the mountains.

On February 19, 1810, the general assembly passed a measure reading in part as follows:

"Be it enacted that the seat of government be and the same is hereby fixed and shall remain at Zanesville until otherwise provided by law. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of October next."

The Legislature granted Zanesville one day of promise and then ruthlessly defeated her ambitions. In an act passed February 20, 1810, it was decided that the general assembly elect five commissioners whose duty it should be to locate the permanent capital in a place "not more than forty miles from what may be deemed the common center of the state, to be ascertained by Mansfield's map."

The commissioners were directed to meet at Franklinton, Franklin County, September 1, 1810. Being miles away from the state's "common center" Zanesville's cause was of course hopeless.

CHAPTER XLVIII

McINTIRE'S DEATH GREATLY DEPLORED

TOWN'S FOUNDER PASSED AWAY JULY 29, 1815, AGED FIFTY-SIX—ILLNESS BRIEF BUT DISTRESSING—LARGE CONCOURSE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD—ORDINARY BUSINESS SUSPENDED DURING FUNERAL—NEWSPAPER OF THE TIME DEPLORED LOSS.

Considerable space was devoted to John McIntire and his affairs in the issue of the Zanesville *Express*, printed just after his death, which occurred July 29, 1815. Under date of August 8, the *Express* said:

"Died in this town on Saturday, last, of a short but distressing illness, John McIntire, esquire, aged fifty-six years, having left an amiable consort and daughter to lament their sudden and irreparable loss. The community has been deprived of a valuable and enterprising member by this instance of mortality.

"The decease of Mr. McIntire will be sensibly felt and deeply deplored by the inhabitants of Zanesville, of which town he was considered the father, and by his numerous friends and extensive acquaintances. At 5 o'clock the same day his funeral was attended with becoming solemnity; a large concourse attended and performed the last sad duties to their deceased townsman; the shops were shut and ordinary business suspended while the procession was repairing to the house of death.

"MAY BLESS HIS NAME"

"Mr. McIntire was born at Alexandria, Va.; settled in Wheeling in the year 1779; opened the great road through this state in 1794 (1796); laid out Zanesville and settled here in the year 1800. Although it was then a howling wilderness he lived to see it the third town in the state in point of population and second to none for the number of its advantages.

"He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio. In politics he was a disciple of Washington and

the undeviating friend of his country. He was punctual to his engagements and honorable in his transactions with his fellow man. A considerable portion of his affluent fortune was employed in promoting objects of great public utility. In the Canal and Manufacturing Company, he took a large interest; over which institution he presided. We are happy to learn that he has so arranged matters in his last will that these objects of public concern will not be retarded by his decease. He has also contingently provided for the support of free schools for poor children in the Town of Zanesville so that future generations may have occasion to bless the name of McIntire."

GODDARD'S PRAISE

Daniel Convers Goddard's tribute to John McIntire's memory, delivered at McIntire Academy, October 15, 1846, was in these words:

"Mr. McIntire was about five feet, ten inches high; when young of a fine form, but late in life too corpulent. His complexion was fair, eyes light blue, his hair light and inclined to curl; it became considerably gray before his death. He wore it short, leaving, however, a few locks at the back of his neck. He was erect and always retained the step of a backwoodsman, light but prompt and decided. An accident shattered his right hand which disabled him from labor. He could write but held his pen in a peculiar way.

"He was esteemed for his sense and sound judgment. No more honest man ever lived. His friendships were warm as, it must be admitted, were his enmities. In his own house his personal demeanor had a dignity exceedingly striking. In the political divisions of that day he was a Federalist and never acknowledged any other party name. The only office he ever held, if office it may be called, was that of a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio. This was conferred upon him by the unsought suffrages of the people."

PLANS WELL LAID

On October 5, 1815, Daniel Convers, Alexander Adair and Ebenezer Granger issued a notice reading in part as follows:

"The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of John McIntire, deceased, in pursuance of said will, offer for sale all the real estate of the said John McIntire, deceased, except what is included in the original grant of one mile to Ebenezer Zane."

The notice does not describe the properties proposed to be sold but it will be remembered that after McIntire laid Zanesville out he purchased land located east of Seventh Street, south of South Street and on the west side of the river. The notice gave evidence that Mr. McIntire's executors were preparing to carry out his plans for development.

John McIntire and Jonathan Zane divided the remainder of the original 640 acres, the former securing twenty-two acres south of Center (Elberon) Street and west of Seventh Street and 246 acres on the west side of the river, east of Blue Avenue, south of Adair Avenue and north and west of the river. Afterwards he acquired the land between the river and South Street and bought other lands located east of Seventh Street.

CHAPTER XLIX

SUNDAY SCHOOLS START IN YEAR 1816

READING AND SPELLING TAUGHT, AS WELL AS MORALS AND RELIGION —ST. JAMES' NUCLEUS FORMED, 1816; LUTHERAN AND ST. THOMAS', 1818; FIRST BAPTIST, 1821—NUMBERS SMALL IN EACH CASE, BUT ZEAL WAS NOT LACKING.

It has been claimed on what appears to be good evidence, that Zanesville was the first Ohio town to organize a fully officered Sunday School, one having a president, secretary and treasurer. There has been some local contention as to whether Zanesville or Putnam won that honor. It appears that in each village organization was effected in 1816. The Putnam originator was Mr. Harry Safford, a very active and energetic man in the promotion of religious progress.

ON BROAD LINES

A very enlightening story of the Zanesville Sunday School has come down to us from one of the ladies who helped to make it succeed. According thereto its originators were Nathan C. Findlay and Joseph Church, Presbyterians; Thomas Moorehead, a Methodist, and Jeremiah Dare, a Baptist. A lower room in the 1809 courthouse was the meeting place and children of all denominations were welcomed. During the week the men went among the families to secure additional attendants.

The following extract from the account referred to shows that there was a call for action on the part of Messrs. Findlay, Moorehead, Church and Dare:

"These gentlemen wished to supply a want greatly felt by parents and guardians who had not the means to send their children to a week-day school, as education in those days was very expensive. Children could not attend school for less than $10 to $12 a year and in families of several children even the most prosperous felt it quite a burden.

TAUGHT READING AND SPELLING

"Consequently most of the poorer classes were growing up in ignorance, as no such thing as a free school had an existence. At first there were but thirty or thirty-five scholars. It seemed a thankless task at first, the better class of people taking no interest, and the poorer ones unwilling because it seemed to them like accepting charity.

"The older scholars were taught entirely from the Bible, but cards were used for the younger ones with very easy lessons in spelling and reading. There was great opposition at first, Rev. James Culbertson and others declaring it a desecration of the Sabbath."

But the founders of the school "carried on." They were determined to afford all the children of Zanesville an opportunity to learn the rudiments and to see the sin of hunting, fishing and nutting on Sunday. The latter part was no easy task. The young folks were not speedily turned from the habits they had formed.

One difficulty had to do with clothes. Many children were unfit to be seen in a Sunday School. But the founders rose to the occasion by furnishing at their own cost decent clothing for the half naked. One result was that many children of the day secured at that Sunday School all the education they ever received. Another result was that the doubters saw the light and opposition died down.

Rev. James Culbertson himself had "come around" by March of the year 1817, and he was made chairman of the meeting to organize. He appointed ten ladies to visit every home in Zanesville and urge parents to send their children to school.

Sarah Van Horne and Rosanna Perry were made directors; Mary Burnham, secretary; Rebecca Perry, treasurer; Jane Kelly, Emily Cummins, Patience Van Horne and Harriet Convers, managers. There were in Ohio at the time, but few Sunday Schools of any kind, and none completely officered.

The ladies named conducted the school for two years or more in the courthouse. At the end of that time removal was made to that Presbyterian Church which was located on the hill at the northeast corner of Fourth and South streets. "The Sunday School classes were formed in the old school room in the courthouse," says our historian, "and with the teachers at the head of

their classes, marched down Fourth Street to the new Presbyterian Church and occupied seats in the gallery."

ENTER THE ST. JAMES

The Episcopalians followed local Presbyterians and Methodists in organizing for religious service. It has been said that not more than one Ohio parish is older than St. James, whose beginning was on October 17, 1816, at a meeting held in the Senate chamber of the courthouse.

Dr. Horace Reed was chairman and John Gordon, secretary. A resolution to form an organization and to call it the St. James was adopted. Officers were chosen as follows: Dr. Horace Reed and Seth Adams, wardens; Jeffrey Price, Moses Moorehead, E. B. Mervin and Dr. Calvin Conant, vestrymen; Alexander Harper, treasurer; Dr. Samuel Burnham, lay reader.

Rev. Joseph Doddridge was chosen pastor and the first service was conducted in the Senate chamber. But for some time after June, 1817, the congregation met in the Methodist Church. Twenty-five persons composed the first class to be confirmed and Bishop Chase administered the rite, May 23, 1819, in the Presbyterian Church.

ST. THOMAS CAME NEXT

Local Roman Catholic religious development began in 1818, when John S. Dugan, his wife and child, his brother Peter, and widowed sister, Mrs. Harkins, who had arrived in Zanesville with her nine children, attended Roman Catholic services in a frame building located at the southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets. The Dugan family had settled in Zanesville in 1817. Its head owned the tavern at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and in 1819 services were held there, the first priest to officiate being Father Young of Somerset, Perry County. In the same year there were services in the Burnham Hotel, Putnam.

During one of Father Young's semi-annual visits he and Dugan examined a brick warehouse, 20 by 50 feet in size, occupying the northeast corner of Fifth Street and Locust Alley. The latter bought it at a cost of $2,000, in November, 1820, and when Father Young reached Zanesville a few months later he dedicated the structure. It was called "Trinity" Church; also, the "Brick

Chapel." To this Father Young came twice a month until 1823, when Father Stephen H. Montgomery became the first fixed pastor. In 1826 a new church was dedicated. It stood at the corner of North Fifth Street and Spruce Alley.

TWO LUTHERAN CHURCHES

It is said that "early in the last century" the German Evangelical Lutherans of the community met at private houses for religious services, which were called "cottage meetings." Itinerant ministers conducted occasional worship until 1818, when a small frame church was built at the southwest corner of Seventh and South streets.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church had its inception in 1820, when Rev. Kaemmerer was pastor of a congregation which met at Seventh and South streets.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

George C. Sedgwick has been given credit for starting the First Baptist Church upon its useful career. Leaving his Winchester, Va., home in the fall of 1820, on a trip to the West, he had stopped at Zanesville and found here one Baptist. He had continued westward to Indiana and Kentucky, but Zanesville had remained constantly in his mind and he came back to it in 1821 and held services in private houses and in the courthouse. In February of that year he baptized three men; in June he became pastor of the church which he had organized; in August there were thirty-seven baptisms and four admissions by letter; within a year the membership mounted to eighty-three; by 1825 the total was 104. Meanwhile in 1823, a church home, 40 by 60 feet, had been completed and dedicated on Sixth Street, near South. Later Baptist activities remain to be recorded.

CHAPTER L

GROUND BROKEN FOR OHIO CANAL

WORK BEGAN AT LICKING SUMMIT—ZANESVILLE ARTILLERY WON HONORS—EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM A LEADING FIGURE—CITY ON THE CANAL MAP AND DEEPLY INTERESTED—MUSKINGUM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

In an issue of 1816 or 1817 the Zanesville *Express* gave editorial expression to the hope that Zanesville's chances for water connection with Lake Erie might be realized without the intervention of long-drawn-out delay. This probably voiced the general local hope of the day. Doubtless all of Zanesville's forward-looking men were watching the progress of canal sentiment and calculating the chances the town would have to profit by an Ohio canal.

The canal question had been submitted to the Legislature in December, 1816, by Governor Worthington. His special message was accompanied by a statement in behalf of interior water lines written by Gov. De Witt Clinton of New York.

PROPOSE CANAL 339 MILES LONG

Agitation bore fruit in 1820 when three commissioners were directed to locate a route for a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River. The commissioners' report was received in December, 1822, and on January 27, 1823, the Legislature authorized the taking of steps to secure grants and donations. Estimates were submitted during the next winter.

In these it was shown that the Muskingum-Scioto route, via Killbuck and Black rivers, including Cleveland, Columbus and Raccoon feeders, with an ascending lockage from the mouth of the Scioto to a summit level of 580.36 feet and descending lockage to Lake Erie of 488.97 feet, would cost $3,061,368.47, the total length of the route being 339 miles.

The second route on which estimates were submitted was by

way of the Cuyahoga, Chippewa and Killbuck rivers; ascending lockage from the Scioto, 638.42 feet, descending to Lake Erie, 547.03 feet; aggregate length, 338.57 miles; cost $3,131,429.02.

The Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas route had a length of 322.13 miles and was estimated to cost $2,801,709.85.

The Miami-Maumee route: from Cincinnati to Lorimies, 511.4 feet ascending; then descending to the foot of the Maumee rapids, 373 feet; length 290.62 miles; cost, including feeders, $2,929,957. In February, 1825, the commissioners were authorized to make a navigable canal on the Muskingum-Scioto route, via Licking Summit.

OHIO FORGING AHEAD

Ground was broken at Licking Summit, very appropriately on the Fourth of July, 1825. It was a memorable event in the history of Ohio. The state's growth had been extraordinary. This increase was in spite of the most primitive modes of communication. Communities living on the larger water courses were able at favorable seasons of the year to market their products by use of water craft, but there were times when that was impossible. The Muskingum, for instance, was called a navigable river in early days, but during even the spring, summer and fall there were periods each year when the water was too high or too low to make the word "navigable" a true one.

We know that salt was shipped on the Muskingum from the Chandlersville wells before the close of the eighteenth century. We have found that John McIntire brought his household goods to Zanesville (1799) in a flatboat and shipped sawed lumber to this point from Beverly and Waterford a little later.

Primitive traffic on the Muskingum increased steadily year by year. In an earlier chapter it was shown that even Muskingum County coal had begun to move to the markets, a flatboat load having in 1816 been loaded at Duncan Falls and conveyed down the Muskingum and the Ohio to Cincinnati. Great advantage did the settlers, upon and near the Muskingum, have over their fellow Buckeyes whose farms and shops were at inland points, but the recognition of this did not cause Zanesville to be indifferent toward the movement in favor of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River canal; it only keyed up her citizens to desire an extension of the town's shipping advantages.

THE OLD ZANE HOTEL, ZANESVILLE

Recently torn down. Built three stories high in 1825. Fourth story added about 1855. Used as a hotel until 1878. Note the Fifth Street line of buildings—Zane house annex and Krob livery stable, sites now occupied by the Schultz Opera House. Beyond, the old Second Presbyterian church spire and the tower of St. Thomas Catholic church.

VERY BAD ROADS

There were especial reasons for wishing such an extension northward, where the mighty expanse of Lake Erie lay and at the eastern end of which was the water connection with New York City via the Erie Canal. We have shown in an earlier chapter what a point was made of this connection by Zanesville forwarders and merchants when it materialized.

It was the state of the roads which was holding back Ohio development at the time here under discussion. Books could be written about the difficulties of vehicular transportation in early days and these difficulties did a great deal to create public sentiment in favor of canals.

A graphic account of the condition of the roads is here quoted. It was printed in the Zanesville *Express* of November 30, 1814:

"By the frequency of rain and almost continued passing of wagons, carriages and horses, we often became very miry. Here, a horse, after having plunged from deep to deep, becomes exhausted and expires; there, snap goes an axle or a wheel; here, a whole team gets stalled—cut and slash goes the whip, but all in vain, the driver is obliged to unharness from the mud his wagon and load piecemeal; while there, a coach full of Kentucky nabobs —nabobesses—wenches and children and the whole, higgledy piggledy, tumble into the dirt."

These conditions continued for years later. One Isaac Appleton, a traveler from New England, made a trip from Zanesville to Columbus before the National road had been completed to the capital. His description of the trip proves that bad roads were not the only evils in the stage journeys of the time:

"From Zanesville to Columbus—58 miles," he says, "we saw the wilderness in all its gloominess and experienced self-constructed roads in all their terror. We felt as if carried back to the times of the first settlers. Our vehicle, which in the dialect of the country was called a 'Spanker,' was intended to carry four passengers and on this occasion was drawn by four strong horses at the rate of two miles an hour.

TOLD OF "HOWLING WOLVES"

"What with the recollections of the preceding day, the fearful anticipations of the future; the wintry winds driving through

the stage; the warnings of the driver to be prepared for any and every hazard; the confessions of a timid traveler, of horses frightened by the howling of wolves, of stages overturned, of bones dislocated, and lives in jeopardy—all of which he had heard of, and some of which he had seen; what with traveling the livelong night and arriving in Columbus just before break of day and there finding four of the hotels at which we applied not only full but crowded, so that admittance for repose was out of the question."

It is to be remembered that Ohio agriculture had made great progress. Fertile Buckeye soil was producing bounteous crops. Farmers needed transportation which would carry their surplus to the centers of population and to less productive sections. Isaac Zane, who has been referred to as builder of the mouth-of-the-Licking dam in 1810, owned a farm which in a decade or less had been energetically developed. Note what he said about it in the *Express* of August 11, 1813:

"For Sale—The farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining the towns of Zanesville and Springfield (Putnam), containing 300 acres of land, 100 of which is cleared and under fence. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, barn and other convenient out-houses. There are 250 bearing apple trees; 25 acres of good timothy meadow and the whole is in complete tenement repair.—ISAAC ZANE."

BREAKING GROUND

The celebration held at Licking Summit on July 4, 1825, was a memorable and prophetic event in Zanesville eyes. The breaking of ground for the new canal on that day was the final step of preliminaries which had indicated choice of the Muskingum route. That Zanesville soon was to be on a water course connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio no longer could be doubted.

In addition to the many Zanesville individuals in attendance that day at the Summit there was at least one organization—The Zanesville Artillery, a company which had been organized here during the War of 1812. This organization was given the honor of leading the procession which escorted Governors De Witt Clinton and Jeremiah Morrow, of New York and Ohio, respectively, from Newark to the Summit. On arrival at the latter point, there were suitable ceremonies, including the breaking of the ground.

Governors Clinton and Morrow and our own Ebenezer Buckingham, one of the canal commissioners and who had been a powerful friend of the movement in the Legislature and out of it, each placed a shovelful of earth in a wheelbarrow and thus the canal was begun. A competitive military drill was on the program and the Zanesville company won the honors.

The reader who is interested in the story of Muskingum River improvement, which was carried on by the state in the late '30s and early '40s, and of the general government's part in continuing the same forty years or so later, will find the subject fully treated in the chapters on "The Muskingum River" which are a feature of the general history by which this work is introduced.

CHAPTER LI

CITY'S FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN 1836

McINTIRE ACADEMY GREAT BOON IN A PERIOD OF HARD TIMES—PAY SCHOOL ON MARKET STREET, FOURTEEN YEARS EARLIER—STOOD ON McINTIRE LAND AND MASONS HELPED TO BUILD IT.

An important event in the history of Zanesville occurred in April, 1836, when the school building which had been erected with funds from the John McIntire estate (called the McIntire Academy and located at the northeast corner of North and Fifth streets) was opened for the instruction of eligible children.

Tradition indicates that his lack of schooling was the abiding regret of John McIntire's life, and one of the provisions of his will appears to support the tradition. This instrument provided suitably for his widow and left the remainder of his estate to his daughter, Amelia.

In case of Amelia's death without an heir "all the profits, rents and issues" of his estate were annually to be appropriated forever thereafter "for the use and support of a poor school" in the town of Zanesville. Fate decreed that Amelia should die at an early age. She passed away in 1820; and after a long while the "rents, issues and profits" of the estate began to function.

PRIMITIVE, BUT PRICELESS

At this distance it seems a very long while. In the meantime schools were started in Zanesville (the first one in 1800) but no free ones. The children of the poor remained untaught. The state itself took no effective step toward free schools until 1839. Ohio schoolhouses of McIntire's day were of logs; often without windows, but receiving light through oiled paper placed over the spaces between the logs; provided with rude benches made of slabs and supported by legs sunk into the ground, the ground forming the floor. Strikingly primitive though these surroundings were in every way, they made it possible in part to satisfy

"The wish to know—that endless thirst
Which even by quenching is awaked."

and John McIntire may have looked upon the privileges they offered as priceless.

The first practical educational application of the "issue" of his estate was not taken until the McIntire building was erected. Here the children of Zanesville's poor were taught, by a principal and two assistants, in all the branches from Latin and Greek to the three R's. In 1842, to anticipate, a year of hard poverty, the city Board of Education was forced to charge $1.25 to $1.50 a quarter for the tuition of each pupil not entitled to enter the McIntire School.

ESTATE WORTH $200,000

In 1846, to indicate again the conditions of the times, Uriah Parke, editor of *The Courier*, threw a searchlight on the value of that "poor" school fund when he wrote that the "immense McIntire estate, worth $200,000," was securing the treasures of education "without money and without price" to those who could not pay for them while the children of "wealthy" parents were paying 50 cents and 75 cents a quarter for an education.

John M. Howe, who had previously been at the head of a private school at North and Seventh streets, became the first principal of the McIntire Academy. A. E. Howe, George Miller and at a later date, Thomas H. Patrick, were his assistants.

Before McIntire money had provided free schools for the "poor children" of Zanesville, Zane-trace land had become the site of a school building in which pupils were children of the rich and well-to-do. Instruction therein given enlarged Zanesville's educational opportunities but this was not free.

Reference is made to the Zanesville Academy. When the town was platted McIntire and Zane set aside for educational purposes the west half of two lots at the northeast corner of Market Street and Potter Alley and three years after McIntire's death, in 1818, Zane deeded these lots to Daniel Convers and others, for school purposes.

Convers and thirty others formed an organization whose shares, limited to fifty-three, were $25 each. All were taken and the fund went into what was long familiar as the Market Street

Academy, which was located on Market Street, immediately west of the old Masonic hall, which was at the corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MASONS HELPED

The association and Amity Lodge of Freemasons entered into an arrangement whereby the latter obtained use of the third story of the academy for lodge purposes, in consideration of the payment by the lodge of one-third of the cost of the structure. Each stockholder was entitled to secure schooling for one pupil for each share of stock. Instruction began in February, 1822. The building became city property in 1858 and was a school building until about 1885.

The story of the usefulness of the McIntire Academy; of the aid given to the common schools in later years by McIntire funds and of the subsequent erection of the McIntire Children's Home, is one of rich interest.

But as the first effective steps in the direction of local public schools were taken soon after the beginning of the McIntire free school, it is well to describe them briefly in this present connection.

On February 13, 1839, a law went into effect for the "Support and Better Regulation of the Schools of Zanesville," which provided for the election of school directors. The election was held on April 1, 1839. The members chosen organized and opened schools at Market and Fifth streets; on Fifth, between Main and South streets; on Sixth, near Marietta Street; in the old Second Street Methodist Church; on the first and second floors of the Market Street Academy; in the basement of the Market Street Baptist Church; in the Harris School room, Third Street.

Several of these rented quarters were vacated when the town's first schoolhouse was erected on the hill at the head of Main Street. It was long known as the old Hill High School. Its cost was $3,750. The opening occurred November 6, 1840. In September of the following year the Howe "Seminary" building at North and Seventh streets was purchased and on April 1, 1842, it was occupied. From that event Zanesville's graded schools date.

CHAPTER LII

ZANESVILLE AND CAMBRIDGE HAD A BIG CELEBRATION

GUERNSEY TOWN THE HOST WHEN C. & O.'S FIRST TRAIN ROLLED IN—LOCOMOTIVE PATASKALA BROUGHT FROM CLEVELAND TO ZANESVILLE BY WATER.

The Central Ohio Railroad was incorporated by special act of the General Assembly on February 8, 1847, to which amendments were made on March 8, 1849, and March 20, 1851. Of the twenty-five incorporators the following were residents of Muskingum County: James Raguet, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Brush, John Hamm, Solomon Sturges, Richard Stillwell, Daniel Convers, Levi Claypool and Solomon Woods.

The act authorized the building of a single- or double-track road from the Ohio River to Columbus through Zanesville and Newark and its extension to the Indiana line. Work began at Newark and the line was opened to Zanesville January 26, 1852; to Columbus, January 8, 1853; to Cambridge, April 27, 1854.

The last event was a climax of good fortune so signal that Zanesville celebrated it with vigorous enthusiasm. Early in the morning of that promising day Zanesville throngs gathered at the C. & O. Station, where the Zanesville Guards and the Warren Greens were centers of attraction and where strains from a band of music added to the pleasure of the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE WELCOMED ZANESVILLE

At 8:30 A. M. these and a crowd of citizens boarded a train and proceeded to Cambridge, the train being in charge of Conductor Frank J. Terry. So many Guernseyites were on hand when Cambridge was reached that the military found scant room in which to form for the march to the Court House.

At the latter place optimistic and congratulatory addresses were delivered, whereupon came ministration to the inner man in

the form of "an old-time public dinner" at which the visitors from Muskingum were the guests of honor. The road to Cambridge was not formally opened for business until June 7, 1854, and it was November 1 of that year when the company operated its first train between Columbus and Bellaire.

The enthusiasm aroused in Zanesville when Central Ohio rails connected the town with Cambridge was supplementary to that which had been evoked two years before, on the day the Pataskala engine arrived by water from Cleveland and was placed on the tracks at Zanesville. An account of the trip follows. It was given by Captain L. F. Quigley in 1893 during which year the Pataskala was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. Quigley was one of the crew which brought the locomotive to Zanesville:

The engine's first appearance in Ohio was at Cleveland. Authorities differ as to its origin, some claiming that it was made in England and shipped to Cleveland.

CAPTAIN HENRY HARRIER

The engine was loaded at Cleveland on a flat boat commanded by Henry Harrier, a citizen of Muskingum County at the time, but who later removed to Nebraska. Captain Quigley, a man named Sullivan and another, Wilkins, assisted Harrier to escort the mechanism to Zanesville.

The Pataskala had been left on a bank several feet higher than the flat-boat floor it was to rest upon. It weighed 3,500 pounds and no little difficulty was found in lowering it to the chosen spot.

The trip southward was made at the rate of 18 miles a day. The creeping progress offered little in way of thrills, but the natives along the route took great interest. From all the towns they rushed to the banks of the canal to see what kind of an iron horse the flesh and blood mules were pulling in.

At some points the crowds became embarrassing, even dangerous, for they would overload the boat and threaten to sink it, in their desire to see the engine, whereupon it became necessary to bring about disembarkation by force. The engine excited the greatest wonderment among the people, who had never seen the like and to whom the machine was awe-inspiring.

Among the towns halted at were Akron, Canal Dover, New

Philadelphia, Zoar, New Comerstown, Tuscarawas and Coshocton. At the end of three weeks or a little more Captain Harrier tied up at Dresden, where he was met by the mayor of Zanesville, some councilmen and other "distinguished citizens."

ON THE HOME STRETCH

Saying good-by to the canal, the good ship was run out into the Blue Muskingum (it probably was blue in those days) and the journey to Zanesville began. The town knew what was coming, for members of the reception committee, leaving the main party at Dresden, traveling at greater speed and bearing parts of the Pataskala to prove that their tale was truthful, had reached Zanesville and passed the news around.

The historian of the occasion declared that when Commodore Harrier's freighter pulled in "the banks of the river were literally black with a surging mass of people." Little time was lost. Nine yoke of oxen were used to move the Pataskala to the railroad tracks.

"It would be difficult to describe the scene along the route," said Captain Quigley. "The people seemed to go wild. Banners, hats and handkerchiefs were thrown to the breeze and people yelled themselves hoarse. After the engine had been safely placed on the rails speeches were made by some of the distinguished citizens and a royal time was had generally." The engine was started up and it hauled the construction train to Black Hand. Afterwards it was a motive power for Central Ohio passenger trains.

THE C. W. & Z. RAILWAY

J. Hope Sutor, who was an authority on local railroads, is on record as stating that the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered February 4, 1851, and built between Morrow and Zanesville; the stock subscriptions and proceeds of the sale of first, second and third mortgage bonds were expended in construction; a receiver was appointed March 3, 1857, a plan of reorganization worked out and a sale made August 27, 1863, to Charles Moran, as trustee; Moran transferred the property to the Zanesville Railroad Company in 1864; Thomas L. Jewett bought the road in 1869 for $1,400,000, and operated it until 1870, when the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway

Company took possession; it was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company for ninety-nine years and sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and reorganized by the purchasers in 1898 as the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company. The Trinway extension was completed in 1870.

CHAPTER LIII

QUICK RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS

JOHN C. HAZLETT RECRUITED ONE OF OHIO'S FIRST CIVIL WAR COMPANIES—THREE OF ITS MEN FELL IN THE BATTLE OF VIENNA—GALLANT DAVID MERCER SANG "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" WITH HIS LAST BREATH—SAD NEWS EARLY FROM THE FRONT.

> The mighty mother turns in tears
> The pages of her battle years,
> Lamenting all her fallen sons.

The call for 75,000 volunteer soldiers issued by President Lincoln aroused immediate and adequate response in Ohio. The State was ready to disregard mere party considerations and throw its forces into the scale for the preservation of the Union.

The President's call flashed over the wires on the night of Sunday, April 14, 1861. Very promptly the State Senate appropriated a million dollars to back up the general Government's determination to resist secession.

Other war measures followed in both Senate and House. Then, when it was plain that far more patriots would volunteer than the State's quota called for, the Legislature provided that the surplus should be retained for state purposes. Party lines disappeared. Columbus went wild over the call for troops and Ohio's answer.

OHIO ABLAZE

Meanwhile, the answer was in evidence. Out in the state men were enlisting, companies were forming and the trains were carrying to the Capital quotas of eager young men. Soon enough companies for two regiments had arrived. The authorities did not hold them for arms and equipment. Responding to Washing-

ton's call for haste they put the First and Second Ohio regiments aboard trains headed Eastward.

At Zanesville, by Monday night, John C. Hazlett, County Prosecutor, had answered Mr. Lincoln's message with the utmost energy and speed. The call had scarcely left the wires before that brilliant young lawyer took up the work of raising a company of volunteers and by Monday night almost enough men of like fervor were on the roll to fill the quota. He reported with it at Columbus where his volunteers became Company H in Colonel Alex M. McCook's First Ohio Infantry. On Thursday this regiment was on its way to Washington. Company H took part in General Schenk's reconnoissance by rail at Vienna and later was in the first battle of Bull Run.

Captain Hazlett returned to Zanesville in August, was mustered out with other three-months men and quickly took up the work of recruiting a company for "three years or the war." This became a part of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment saw severe service, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, fighting in the battles of Perrysville and Stone River. A wound was received by Captain Hazlett on the latter field which resulted in his death, June 7, 1863.

Public recognition of young Hazlett's standing as a man and lawyer had come three times in five years. In 1855, 1857, and 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county.

SAD NEWS FROM THE FRONT

In less than a month after Hazlett and his men left for the front the tragedy of war was brought home to our people, preparing them to believe that it was the terror which General Sherman later officially announced it to be. The preparation was given when the following story of the engagement fought at Vienna, Va., appeared in a Zanesville newspaper of June 21:

"The excitement in our city last evening was pretty high, owing to the melancholy news of the engagement of the First Ohio Regiment at Vienna, Fairfax County, Va., probably about twelve miles from Washington. The following are the dead of our Zanesville boys as we learned from a special dispatch from Washington, late last night: William David Mercer, George Morrison, and Henry Pigmen."

Dr. John G. F. Holston ("J. G. F. No. 1"), who was then in

the government service and stationed at Washington, wired news of David Mercer's death to the soldier's father, who resided in Wayne Township. A little later came the publication of a letter from Captain John C. Hazlett, in whose company the three deceased soldiers had been members. Thus the captain wrote:

"Poor David Mercer. No man ever lived more brave, more generous, more devoted to his friends and his flag. His right arm was shot off about half way between the elbow and the shoulder.

"He came to me in the woods immediately back of the firing and while he held his musket and his right arm in his left hand he begged me to cut it off as it was so heavy he could not carry his musket; and when loss of blood forced him to drop his gun he asked me for a revolver to continue the fight.

"Just before his death someone spoke of his dying in defense of the old flag, when he faintly attempted to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' One line was almost completed when his brave soul went to its God."

David Mercer was but twenty-two years old on that day. He had been a blacksmith, working before the war at Palmer's Shop at Eighth and South streets. He had a great many friends.

CHAPTER LIV

SPECTACULAR WORK OF MORGAN RAIDERS AT EAGLEPORT

ALMOST BOTTLED UP AFTER CROSSING RIVER BUT THEY WRIGGLED OUT AND RODE AWAY—GALLOPED THROUGH MEIGS TOWNSHIP WITH 300 MEN—"BILLY" DUNLAP SURRENDERED HIS HORSE BUT HELD FAST TO HIS HAT.

Some years ago, Judge Louis J. Weber, of Zanesville, wrote an account of the Morgan raid which afterwards was printed in the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's publications. It is of special value because of its description of the arrival of the invaders at Eagleport, of their success in crossing the river there and the fight which followed. Judge Weber was a boy of six years at the time and lived at the Weber family home near Eagleport.

Judge Weber's story begins with Morgan's departure from the Confederate lines and ends with his death in east Tennessee a year after his escape from prison at Columbus. Morgan came out of his defeat at Buffington Island, on the Ohio River near Pomeroy, with 900 men. Eluding his pursuers he made for McArthur. Thence began his dash for the Muskingum, but with General Runkel's Union forces to block his way it was necessary to gallop eastward toward Blennerhassett Island. When night came he appeared to be totally surrounded by his foes. Once more, however, he escaped through their lines, passing through Athens and Eastern Hocking, and galloping northward.

The invaders entered Morgan County at Porterville on the afternoon of July 22. Night found them on the Deacon Wright farm at the headwaters of Island Run. There, but six miles from the river, they camped for the night. Next morning they rode away toward Eagleport. Judge Weber tells the thrilling story:

"Although not six years old, the writer well remembers the bright sunny morning of July 23, 1863. I had not been long out

of bed at my home at Rokeby Lock when upon looking across the river just below the dam I beheld a sight never to be forgotten.

SAW GLEAMING STEEL

"My childish mind was filled with awe, mingled with fear and admiration. Morgan's cavalry was approaching, as it seemed to me, in solid phalanx, while their polished sabers glistened in the morning sun. This was war. Rumors had reached us the day before that Morgan was near and would in all probability cross at this point. * * *

"Eight children of whom I was the youngest, and our mother constituted our family at that time, our father having a few days before responded as a militiaman to the call of Governor Tod and was then at Marietta. Nearly all able bodied men were either at the front or in the militia."

The Weber homestead was on a high bluff at the east side of the Eagleport Ford and from that coign of vantage young Weber watched Morgan's men. He saw a few of the farmers open fire as the invaders rode into the river and watched those neighbors precipitately seek shelter when the invaders returned the fire. Morgan did not depend solely upon the ford below the dam but sent some of his troopers to the ferry above the dam, near the old Devoll Store.

BATTLE ON THE EAST SIDE

The ferry, conducted by Hiram Winchel, was worked hard that forenoon, but could not transport the raiders to the eastern shore of the river as fast as they wanted to go, so Dalphin Devoll was pressed into service with his skiff. Robert Silvey, afterwards a resident of Zanesville, conducted the "upper store" at Eagleport and he likewise was pressed into the service as ferryman and performed arduous labor on the river that morning.

Morgan lost an hour and a half or two hours after landing his command on the east bank of the Muskingum. He started up the river toward Gaysport. Seeing the steamer *Dime* coming down stream from Zanesville, loaded with soldiers (a portion of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, under the command of R. W. McFarland) Morgan returned to Rokeby and left the river by the road leading eastward. The Union troops were landed about two and

one-half miles above Rokeby and sent up a steep hill on the Eli Barr farm.

SEEMED TO BE BOTTLED UP

"Here," says Judge Weber, "the opposing forces unexpectedly met. Morgan not knowing the enemy's strength, avoided an engagement and wheeled square to the right for the McElhiney hollow. Here was McFarland's opportunity * * * He failed to seize it. Morgan could easily have been captured in that hollow. In fact Morgan wanted to quit then and there as reported, but declared that he could find no one worthy to accept his sword * * * A company of fifty men, it seems to me, could have shot or captured every man of them (the raiders) as they attempted to emerge from that ravine."

Morgan did emerge from that hollow. He marched northeastwardly, leaving Rural Dale on his left, but passing through Museville and High Hill. He sought to reach the Ohio in the Wellsville neighborhood and he came to final grief, near Salineville, surrendering to Major Rue of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

The movements of Morgan after the Rokeby fight have been well described by William Ewing, a resident of the section into which the raiders dashed.

"Thursday morning, July 23, 1863," wrote Mr. Ewing, "the sun rose clear and bright, shedding his beneficent rays on the citizens of Meigs Township, who went as usual to their daily and peaceful occupations. * * *

FARMERS HEARD THE GUNS

"But ere the sun had reached his meridian height the quiet and peace of the neighborhood were disturbed by the roar of cannon at Eagleport. They (Meigs folk) were not long in suspense. A cloud of dust was seen ascending from the highway and runners announced that Morgan's cavalry was in our midst.

"Morgan, with his 300 men (which rumor magnified to 1,000) came from the southwest. They met old 'Billy' Dunlap and demanded his horse, which he quietly gave up, taking off the saddle, when they informed him that he must leave the saddle on the horse. But when one of the bareheaded cavalrymen demanded his hat Dunlap replied, 'I'll be d—d if I give you that,' and he did not.

"The band reached Zeno at about 2 P. M. They raided the village for food for themselves and feed for their horses and took all the horses they could get.

"Having taken a horse from C. Fuller, they next repaired to the stable of Russell Bethel, then in the Union army, with the intention of capturing a very fine horse belonging to that gentleman. Russell's mother placed herself in the stable door and barred the passage. They could not get the horse without passing over her. So the horse was saved by the intrepid woman.

ZANESVILLE MEN CAPTURED

"Morgan had taken a number of prisoners on his way west of the river. Among them was Col. Z. M. Chandler, Reverend Maccabee and Judge Ezra Evans, of Zanesville. These gentlemen had gone out into Perry County to look after Morgan, but it seems he looked after them. A mile west of Zeno, they were paroled and permitted to return home."

Mr. Ewing names thirteen Meigs Township farmers as having parted with their horses to Morgan and implies the loss of many more. Six of the raiders took so kindly to the company of a Rich Hill farmer and liked his refreshments so well that they let their gallant comrades ride away without them. They even went with their host to his home and there remained until they had sobered up. Then the Union soldiers took them in hand and before long the captives were guests at Camp Chase.

After leaving Zeno, Morgan marched eastward. His pursuers believed the recrossing of the Ohio would be attempted at Wellsville and dispositions were made accordingly. On the 25th there was a battle at Salineville which was very disastrous to the harassed Confederates. The next afternoon northern troops under the command of Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry finished the job. They captured Morgan and his troops. The latter numbered 336 and there were 400 horses. This event took place seven miles south of New Lisbon, Ohio.

CHAPTER LV

ZANESVILLE WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN LEE SURRENDERED

BUT BELLS WERE TOLLING FOR LINCOLN NOT LONG AFTER—GREAT THRONG ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICE—COUNTY'S PATRIOTISM PROVED—LOST 600 OF HER SONS.

Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, and Zanesville knew that the war was virtually at an end. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was sung with new fervor. Those whose dear ones had survived the perils of Southern battlefields and sick camps, felt that they could scarcely wait for the home-coming and the hearts of those who grieved over the loss of relatives and friends at the seat of war were newly wrung with anticipation of the sorrow that must attend the survivors' return. But the general joy was deep and heartfelt when the news from Appomattox came over the wires and became widely known. *The Courier* of April 10, described the scene of that day:

ZANESVILLE ELECTRIFIED

"The news of the surrender of Lee and his entire army to General Grant produced the most intense excitement in this city this morning. The streets were soon alive with people and the delight of all seemed beyond bounds; every building was soon decorated with flags and all the bells in the city, big and little, were ringing at a furious rate, producing such a babel of sounds as has scarcely been heard in a lifetime.

"The public schools were promptly dismissed for the day; the foundries and machine shops were closed and many of the stores shut up and so general a rejoicing has never been witnessed here. Men seemed to have gone wild with excitement and delight. Horsemen paraded the principal streets with sleigh bells, cow bells, sheep bells and every other conceivable kind of bells that would ring and make a noise. Processions of all kinds, bands of

music, etc., were moving around; good feeling prevailed everywhere. Never has there been such a gala day in Zanesville."

Friday, April 14, was set apart for thanksgiving ceremonies of different types. Putnam had a celebration of its own; Zanesville did likewise on a larger scale as the result of a meeting held at the law office of A. W. Train to make the necessary arrangements; thanksgiving services were held in the churches.

A STRICKEN CITY

On the following morning citizens awoke to find that Abraham Lincoln had been fatally wounded by an assassin's bullet at Ford's Theater in Washington the night before. Grief and anger swayed all classes of people when they found that the president had passed away. A mass meeting was held and there preparations were made for memorial services to be held on the day of the funeral. Profoundly true is what James Russell Lowell afterwards wrote about the public feeling toward the dead president on this day:

"A civilian during the most captivating military achievement; awkward, with no skill in the lower technicalities of manners he left behind him a fame beyond that of any conqueror, the memory of a grace higher than that of outward person and of a gentlemanliness deeper than mere breeding. Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one they had never seen as if with him a friendly presence had been taken away from their lives, leaving them colder and darker. Never was funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood had lost a kinsman."

STILL REMEMBERED

The number of tablets which adorn the walls of Memorial Hall proves at what a heavy cost the boys of Muskingum discharged their duty on southern battlefields and the existence of that hall and of the Memorial Building of which it is a part proves that the people of Muskingum did not forget the soldier after the war was over.

Following is a list of Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments which included companies formed wholly or in part in Musking-

um County. The companies are named in connection with the regiments to which they belonged:

First Regiment, Company H; Second, Company E; Third, Company E; Fifteenth, Company A; Sixteenth, Company A; Nineteenth, Companies E and K; Twenty-fourth, Company B; Thirty-second, Company G; Sixty-second, Companies A, C, F, and I; Sixty-seventh, Company F; Seventy-eighth, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K; Ninety-seventh, Companies C, E, F and K; One Hundred and Twenty-second, Companies A, B, F, G, H, I, K; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K; One Hundred and Sixtieth, Companies C, D, E, G and I; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Companies A and F; One Hundred and Ninety-fifth, Companies E and I; One Hundred and Ninety-sixth, Company G; One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, Company B.

Muskingum County's soldiers served also in the following organizations:

Ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Companies A, C and D; Tenth O. V. C., Companies A, B, C; Thirteenth O. V. C., Company F; Fifth Independent Battalion of Cavalry; crew of U. S. Steamer *Brilliant*, Mississippi Squadron.

As the foregoing shows, Muskingum County men served in fifty-four companies of infantry belonging to nineteen different Ohio regiments; in eight companies of cavalry and on a gunboat.

OVER 600 SONS OF MUSKINGUM FELL

In the state library at Columbus there is a volume of Civil war records which residents of Muskingum County will always want the state to preserve. Its title page bears these words:

"The Silent Dead, or Roll of Honor; comprising the names of all soldiers from Muskingum County who lost their lives in battle or by disease during the War of Rebellion. Reported to date, January 1, 1866. By John W. King." "A Note Explanatory" precedes the roll of the dead and is as much history as the list it introduces. It reads:

"This pamphlet was promised to the people of Muskingum County at the Soldiers' Barbecue, held September 2, 1865; but its appearance has been delayed in consequence of the retaining by the Government of several of our organizations in the field, whose mortality could not be known until their recent muster out.

"In this enterprise," added the compiler, "our county may

claim to be first. No other county in Ohio or in the nation has published such a record. The graves of our dead heroes are scattered through thirteen different states. Most of them are buried where they fell and few have monuments to mark the spot."

"In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou
In many a cold and frozen camp,
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp
And died for me and you.
From western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died."

Here is a statement of the mortality by townships: Adams, twelve; Blue Rock, twenty-eight; Brush Creek, nineteen; Cass, seventeen; Clay, seven; Falls, sixteen; Highland, sixteen; Hopewell, twenty-three; Harrison, thirty; Jackson, fifteen; Jefferson, twenty-six; Licking, twenty; Meigs, seventeen; Monroe, twelve; Madison, fourteen; Muskingum, fifteen; Newton, twenty; Perry, fourteen; Rich Hill, twenty-five; Salt Creek, fifteen; Salem, nineteen; Springfield, sixty-three; Union, thirty-six; Washington, twelve; Wayne, twenty-two—total, 513.

ZANESVILLE BY WARDS

First, fourteen; second, twenty; third, sixteen; fourth, thirty-three—total, eighty-three. Imprisonment of Muskingum's soldiers resulted in deaths as follows: Andersonville, thirteen; Libby and Belle Island, five; Florence, nine; Macon, three; Millen, five; Selsburg, two; Charleston, six.

DEAD OFFICERS

Included in the 604 deaths were the following officers:

Major Wm. Edwards, Sixty-second O. V. I., and B. G. O. Reed, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth O. V. I.

Captains E. Hillis Talley, Company D, Seventy-eighth; Thomas L. Hanson, Company A, Fifteenth; Wm. Berkshire, K, Ninety-seventh; John C. Hazlett, E, Second; J. C. Cummins, Fifteenth.

Adjutant Dan C. Liggitt, Sixty-second.

Lieutenants Thomas Hopes, F, Seventy-eighth; Charles E. Hazlett, D, Fifth Artillery; Hamline Gardner, B, Seventy-eighth;

John T. Caldwell, Seventy-eighth; William Gardner, K, Ninety-seventh; Joshua Madden, First Artillery; Edward H. Hilliard, I, One Hundred and Twenty-second; Frederick Lentz, K, Nineteenth; J. Stanley Cochran, Nineteenth; Jefferson O. McMillen, I, One Hundred and Twenty-second; Andrew L. Hadden, A, Fifteenth.

"The Silent Dead" is a monument to John W. King's painstaking industry and patriotic spirit.

CHAPTER LVI

ZANESVILLE TOOK THE LEAD IN MAKING AMERICAN TILING

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC COMPANY FOUND IT HARD AT FIRST TO GET INTO THE MARKET—BUT PRODUCT SOON MADE ITS WAY—NEW $100,000 PLANT OPENED 1892.

Fifty-four years ago F. H. Hall, a Zanesville man whose knowledge of local clays was equaled by his faith in their commercial value, was moved to apply for financial backing to B. Fischer of New York. The big idea of this local man was that the home clays would make just as good tiling as foreign clays and that it was altogether out of order to continue the importation of foreign makes when tile could be made here. This was a very good sort of Americanism. We shall see how it resulted in American tiling.

Two years of costly experiments followed, but Mr. Fischer stoutly stood his losses. Presently the projector of the enterprise retired and was succeeded by an expert from England. The Hall ball had kept on rolling, however, and the new man helped it to roll in the right direction. Mr. Fischer took in a partner and the firm Fischer and Lansing began to feel that solid ground lay beneath their feet. In 1877 they furnished the tile for the floor of Muskingum's new courthouse, charging the contractor $1 per square foot. Foreign tile would have cost him $1.25. (By 1894 better Zanesville tile was being furnished at about one-third the price named.)

ZANESVILLE MAN TO THE FRONT

In 1877 George R. Stanbery took charge of the plant and his mechanical genius and wise management soon gave new impetus to its success. He invented and put into commission new dies that were marvels of usefulness. Demands for the tiling multiplied.

In 1878 a stock company was organized and The American Encaustic Tiling Company succeeded Fischer and Lansing.

But builders, contractors, and architects were conservative as a class. So many of them were skeptical as to the quality of Zanesville tiling that its makers became impatient. Large as their market and production was, progress was too slow for Mr. Stanbery and his associates. So they became contractors as well as makers, laying tile all over the country and guaranteeing its durability. This was a master stroke. The plan and the tile won their way. Orders poured in. The plant couldn't make enough to fill the orders, although new floor space had been added.

It was unfortunately located for expansion. At front it stood on the street line, in the rear against the towering hillside, at the ends there were narrow spaces. To make a shoestring factory of it was out of the question. A great plot of ground, big enough not merely for present purposes, but also for the future, was a matter of necessity.

Mr. Stanbery, John Hoge, and Robert D. Schultz were the Zanesville stockholders. The bulk of the shares belonged to residents of New York City. The latter decided upon a New Jersey site for the proposed works. The question was, "Can Zanesville keep this great industry by offering a free site?"

BACKED UP THE GUARANTEE

The Board of Trade went to work. It was recognized that a mammoth new plant would benefit all taxpayers and that its cost should be levied upon the whole duplicate. But time pressed. It became necessary to raise a guarantee fund at once. A vote upon the proposition could not be waited for. So a Board of Trade committee combed the town for many days. They raised $40,000. Options were secured on several pieces of ground. The company chose the site on Linden Avenue where its plant now stands. The taxpayers stood for its cost by an overwhelming vote at the polls, thereby relieving the guarantors of the obligations they had assumed.

Board of Trade officials had believed the voters would ratify their action but nothing was left undone to enlighten public sentiment. The newspapers did a great service. A mass meeting was called for Memorial Hall. It was to be held a few days before the election. It was held but there wasn't much "mass"

MAIN STREET AT FOURTH, ZANESVILLE

Picture taken in 1875 when foundation of existing courthouse was nearing completion. Across Main Street is the Clarendon Hotel's predecessor. That corner has been a hotel site since 1808, when a frame hotel was built there. Building shown was erected in 1842. It was named successively "Stacey," "Winslow, " "McIntire" and "Mills." Razed in 1877.

about it. The attendance was alarmingly small. What did it mean? Defeat? No, the vote proved the contrary. It meant that voters needed no more arguments. Their minds were made up.

"A GRAND AND GLORIOUS DAY"

Shop by shop the new plant arose from the ground during 1891 and 1892. The work was done at a cost of $100,000. In April the plant was formally dedicated. Twenty thousand persons passed through it. It was a gala day in Zanesville. Business was suspended. Schools remained closed. Governor William McKinley came down from Columbus to deliver the principal address. There was a plant in Germany which manufactured tile and other clay products but none anywhere manufacturing tile alone that equalled this new one in magnitude. Zanesville had a right to claim the possession of the largest tile works in the world and has claimed it ever since. Great additions since made have given new verity to the claims.

But Zanesville's prominence in tile making by no means depends now upon the great plant at the upper end of Linden Avenue. The Mosaic plant at Luck and Coopermill roads followed. There too, a wonderful growth has taken place, while over on the other side of Chap's Run a part of the J. B. Owens plant also turns out tiling, and at Norval Park the new Standard plant exists. The Mosaic, founded by Ebert Peabody, Karl Langenbeck and Herman Mueller, and developed by the late Wm. M. Shinnick, has reached vast proportions.

CHAPTER LVII

LOCAL POTTERS STOOD AT THE WHEEL AS EARLY AS THE YEAR 1808

PLAIN DISHES AND STONEWARE THE EARLIEST PRODUCTS—MANY WERE THE COUNTRY POTTERS—IMMENSE SHIPMENTS SOUTH IN FLATBOATS—BY 1900 ZANESVILLE WAS BEGINNING TO BE CALLED THE WORLD'S ART POTTERY CENTER—PUTNAM HILL A CLAY "MONUMENT"—McKINLEY MEMORIAL A NOTABLE AFFAIR—ZANESVILLE HOST TO Y. M. I. CONVENTION.

The clays of Muskingum County attracted the attention of pottery makers at an early day. In Zanesville, in 1808, Samuel Sullivan turned out rough plates, cups and saucers. Solomon Purdy produced bowls, plates, etc., in Putnam as early as 1820 and at about that time a potter named Burley and others were engaged in stoneware manufacture. In Newton Township Joseph Rosier was a producer as early as 1814 and by 1828, A. Ensminger was operating.

There was a development of the industry in the country on a large scale after flatboats began to carry cargoes of various kinds from Zanesville to New Orleans and later when shipment could be made by railway.

The shipments of stoneware—jugs, crocks, jars, etc.—assumed enormous proportions. Country potters of the districts mentioned and potters of the town hauled their wares to the Putnam boat landing, where they were unloaded and "stored" on the river bank until the buyers could carry them into the flatboats and pack them for shipment south.

When the railroads began to operate in Zanesville there was a marked increase of stoneware shipments. There were two leading stoneware railroad yards where the ware was unloaded and carried into box cars, where it was packed in straw and forwarded to the points of destination. One was at the intersection

of the C. & M. V. Railroad and the Coopermill Road; the other, in West Zanesville, just north of the mouth of the Licking.

S. A. WELLER A MAN OF VISION

The second marked stage of development began at Fultonham in or near the year 1873 when S. A. Weller produced plain unpainted flower pots and stoneware in a small pottery with primitive equipment. Ten years later he leased a frame building on South Second Street at Locust Alley, in Zanesville and used it for the storage of his wares. By 1888 he was producing from his pottery on the river bank at the foot of Pierce Street. These were but the first steps of the development referred to. To most makers of clay products clay was opaque; to S. A. Weller it was as transparent as glass, for he saw clear through it and beyond the plain crock or jug, he caught visions of the beautiful glazed vase, urn, pedestal and jardiniere.

"Turn, turn my wheel; turn round and round
Without a pause, without a sound;
So spins the flying world away!
This clay well mixed with marl and sand,
Follows the motion of my hand,
For some must follow and some command,
Though all are made of clay."

Clay is sometimes derisively called "mud," but what new dignity that material began to take on when, following the motion of the potter's hand it rose through a dozen processes to a thousand forms of beauty. Beginning with the homely vessels of domestic use, S. A. Weller rose to the higher types, as if in answer to the potter's song—

"Turn, turn my wheel, all things must change
To something new, to something strange."

Mr. Weller's early Zanesville products were plain flower pots and the higher grades of stoneware. Soon a varied line of decorated flower pots was added. Thus was taken the second step toward accomplishing the ambition of his early life—the making of art pottery.

RESPONSIVE MARKETS

The success of that step was striking. The public at once took kindly to the new forms, colors and designs. Demand outgrew facilities. A large plant became necessary. The nucleus of it sprang up in 1890. Here the progress toward higher forms of art pottery was swift and continuous.

In 1894 the Lonhuda ware came from the Weller kilns, followed by the Louwelsa and other types. Their glazed surfaces had wonderful depth, richness and brilliancy.

To add that the art products of this plant have grown beyond measure in variety, extent and beauty and that other Zanesville producing concerns, including the Roseville pottery, have contributed a share to the city's fame as the "world's art pottery center," is to state what most readers already know.

The Zanesville expansion of the Weller potteries began in 1890 with erection of a plant on the C. M. & V. Railway, between Pierce Street and Cemetery Drive. Extensions to this were made in 1893 and 1894 and then it was that the new and beautiful glazed art wares were launched. There was a check in production when, on May 10, 1895, the new plant was destroyed by fire, but with its rebuilding the progressive development of Zanesville art pottery went steadily forward.

THE LOCAL CLAYS

Passing from the special field of art pottery to the subject of Muskingum County clays, it is in order to quote views given years ago by Professor Karl Langenbeck, who was, in 1895, associated with the Mosaic Tile Co., of Zanesville. Speaking as chemist and manufacturer he said this of our local clays:

"Few of the busy men of Zanesville realize that right in the heart of this city is a huge monument covered with inscriptions. These describe with great accuracy where there lies buried an immense treasure sufficient to support for long years thousands in luxury and millions of toilers in comfort and well being.

"This monument, which is known to all men who can read its inscriptions and which has advertised Zanesville among such men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is Putnam Hill * * * While from its summit many busy manufactories can be seen

that work clays, the existence of which it tells, they produce but a small fraction of the kinds of products that the world today makes of just such clays as Putnam Hill shows are about us."

CHAPTER LVIII

PUTNAM SEMINARY AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY INTERWOVEN

THE TWO INSTITUTIONS BEGAN TO EXIST IN MIDDLE THIRTIES AND HAD COMMON SUPPORT—SEMINARY BUILDING NOW HOUSES HELEN PURCELL HOME—PUTNAM CHURCH HAS HAD BUT SEVEN PASTORS IN EIGHTY-NINE YEARS—BROTHER OF HENRY WARD BEECHER ITS FIRST MINISTER.

A regrettable event of the year 1902 was the retirement of the Putnam Seminary from the field of education, the closing of an institution whose long history had been one of great usefulness, distinction and honor. For two years after the cessation of its activities the building was occupied by the Brunton Sanitarium and at the end of that period the property was purchased by the trustees of the Helen Purcell Home, since which time it has been a home for aged women. The story of the rise and progress of this present institution is exceedingly interesting. Our pleasant task in the first section of this chapter is to speak of the origin and character of the Putnam Seminary.

When Miss Sarah Sturges Buckingham returned to her Putnam home after a period of schooling in Hartford, Conn., during the year 1835, she came with the feeling that at home there was a real need for a good school for girls. Action followed conviction. An establishment of that kind was opened in the Stone Academy on what is now Jefferson Street and a governess of the Buckingham home was placed in charge. The public took kindly to the enterprise and the General Assembly was asked to incorporate it. The response was favorable and the trustees were William H. Beecher, Levi Whipple, Alvah Buckingham, Julius C. Guthrie, Solomon Sturges, and Albert A. Guthrie. Thus the Putnam Class Institute came into being.

A TIMELY TWENTY THOUSAND

The act of incorporation was passed in 1836. Miss L. A. Emerson of Newburyport, Mass., had previously become the institute's principal. Removal of the school was later made to the basement of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, but it was felt that a seminary was called for and would be supported, an institution with a home of its own.

Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, widow of Ebenezer Buckingham, donated $10,000 for the purpose and Solomon Sturges and Alvah Buckingham $5,000 each. The lot chosen is the one whereon now stands the Helen Purcell Home. The building was completed in the fall of 1838, a three-story brick, 110 by 45 feet. The trustees added a rear section in 1855 and in 1868 Charles W. Potwin and James Buckingham donated $4,000 each to add to the structure a mansard roof. By the will of Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, who died in 1843, the institution had received additional financial support, while a fund was provided thereby for the Buckingham Library.

WHEN THIRTEEN YEARS OLD

A catalogue still in existence shows the character of the seminary thirteen years after its Woodlawn Avenue home was completed. In the catalogue's prospectus there is a paragraph which reminds us that in 1851, a year before the Central Ohio Railroad was completed between Zanesville and Newark, stage coach service was this city's main reliance for ingress and egress. It reads:

"This institution is situated in Putnam, a pleasant, retired and remarkably healthy village on the West bank of the Muskingum River, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a fine bridge and is easy of access, being near the junction of the National and Maysville Turnpikes and but eight hours by stage from Columbus; twelve from Marietta, Chillicothe, Circleville, Wheeling and Mt. Vernon; sixteen from Cincinnati and twenty-four from Cleveland. The advantages of a daily mail are enjoyed from the East, West, North and South."

PUTNAM THE MAIN SUPPORT

That this stage service was useful is proven by the fact that of the 131 pupils enrolled during the year 1851, twenty-six were

OLD INSTITUTION OF LEARNING, ZANESVILLE

Long known as the Putnam Female Seminary. Now owned and occupied by the Helen Purcell Home for Aged Women.

from out-of-town points. Cincinnati furnished six of these; St. Louis, one; Chillicothe, two; Lafayette, Ind., one; New Lexington, one; Malta, one; New Orleans, one; Dresden, one; Gratiot, one; Mt. Gilead, one; Newark, two; Roscoe, one; Massillon, one; Monticello, Ill., one; Sharon, one; Chandlersville, one; Port Washington, one; Hebron, one; McConnelsville, one; East Cleveland, one. From Putnam there were eighty-two and from Zanesville twenty-three.

On the staff of teachers was H. D. Munson, who had been a music teacher at the Monticello, Ill., Seminary, a short time before, when Miss Mary Cone was principal. His work there had been so satisfactory that when Miss Cone became principal of the Putnam Seminary she secured his services for that institution. It was thus that one of Zanesville's pioneers in music and the founder of the Munson Music Store, which still exists, came to be a resident of the city.

Among the seminary records on the shelves of the McIntire library is a neatly bound volume containing the story of the institution's fiftieth anniversary. This fell on June 18, 1885, and the event was fittingly celebrated in Seminary hall, with 200 teachers, graduates, pupils and friends present.

PUTNAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

It is fitting that the history of the Putnam Presbyterian Church should be told in the same chapter that covers the history of the Putnam Female Seminary. But two years separated the organization of the two institutions; the seminary's home was for a while in the basement of the church; most of the seminary's supporters were supporters of the church; the seminary and the church building were built on adjoining lots. The two organizations grew up together and contributed to each other's advancement during a period of nearly seventy years. Their ties of reciprocal interest and sympathy were only severed when the conductors of the seminary found it no longer profitable to continue its career.

Seventeen persons initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of the Putnam Presbyterian Church. On March 6, 1833, they met in the little brick schoolhouse located on Woodlawn Avenue near Jefferson Street. They chose Dr. Increase Matthews to be chairman and A. A. Guthrie, secretary. J. C.

Guthrie, Levi Whipple and A. A. Guthrie were appointed to see if it would be feasible to secure funds sufficient for the erection of a church building, "to be controlled by the Presbyterians but open to all denominations," to work out a building plan and to secure estimates.

STARTED WITH THIRTY-SIX

At the end of ten days the committee reported in favor of a structure 50 by 70 feet with a stone basement, a vestibule 10 feet wide and a one-story brick auditorium. The report and plans were approved and a building committee consisting of Alvah Buckingham, J. C. Guthrie and Levi Whipple took up the work of securing subscriptions. Mr. Whipple started the campaign by donating the ground on Woodlawn Avenue now occupied by the church and the committee secured money and labor pledges aggregating $5,190. Work went on and the church was dedicated in February, 1835. The members of the church numbered thirty-six.

The general assembly incorporated the organization on March 7, 1835. In 1849 the congregation built a parsonage at a cost of $3,700 and in 1860 the Sunday school building was erected at a cost of $2,000. This structure was dedicated on December 6, 1860.

Putnam had launched Sunday school activities long before this, Henry Safford having brought about a school in 1816 in the "ballroom" of the Burnham Hotel, at the North end of Putnam Avenue, or Main Street, as it was then called. Later the school was held in the historic Stone House and in 1820 it was moved to the Presbyterian Church, located across the river, at the corner of South and Fourth streets.

SEVEN PASTORS IN EIGHTY-NINE YEARS

There was a separation of the school in 1828, one section uniting with the Methodists in the formation of a union school. The Methodists later withdrew and the school met in the Putnam Presbyterian Church after its completion.

When the Rev. David I. Johnson of Defiance, Ohio, was called to the pastorate of the Putnam Presbyterian Church in September, 1922, he became the seventh to hold the position since 1835.

The first minister was the Rev. William H. Beecher, a brother

of Henry Ward Beecher, who served from 1835 to 1839. Mr. Beecher was succeeded in 1840 by the Rev. A. Kingsbury, who remained thirty-eight years—relinquishing his pastorate in 1878. The Rev. George F. Moore succeeded the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, his pastorate extending from 1878 to 1883. The next pastor, the Rev. David R. Workman, served the church from 1884 to 1889. Mr. Workman was followed by the Rev. E. E. Rogers, who is well remembered. Mr. Rogers served from 1889 to 1897. The late Rev. G. R. Dickinson succeeded Mr. Rogers and entered upon his ministry in 1898. Mr. Dickinson's pastorate continued until his death, which occurred in 1921. He then had completed a quarter of a century at this church. The church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1910, with Mr. Dickinson preaching the historical sermon.

CHAPTER LIX

SENATOR HANNA THOUGHT WELL OF ZANESVILLE AS A TROLLEY POINT

BACKED PROJECT TO BUILD LANCASTER-ZANESVILLE LINE—HIS DEATH CURTAILED PLANS AND MADE CROOKSVILLE THE SOUTHERN TERMINAL—COLUMBUS-ZANESVILLE INTERURBAN FINISHED 1904.

Inauguration of street car service in Zanesville began in the seventies. In 1890 the city horse-car lines were sold by F. M. Townsend to Akron, Ohio, parties, operating under the name of the Zanesville Street Railway Company. The electrification of the system by the new owners followed.

Improvements other than that of electrical equipment were added in 1892 when an extension from LaSalle Place, along Linden Avenue, was made to the American Encaustic Tiling Company's plant. During the year before the Brighton Syndicate had secured an extension to the fair ground from West Main Street by way of Ridge Avenue, Belknap Street and Brighton Boulevard. The syndicate paid all the costs and took tickets for the amount.

SUCCESSIVE OWNERS

But the railway company failed to establish profitable operation and the system went into the hands of a receiver, a situation which lasted until August 1, 1902. Meanwhile on December 30, 1898, Messrs. J. R. and H. A. Garfield, F. C. Howe, F. W. Poole and M. J. Rudolph incorporated the Zanesville Electric Railway Company, with $300,000 capital, and organized on January 3, 1899, with Thomas T. Robinson as president; C. W. Foote, secretary and general manager; W. B. Cosgrave, treasurer and William Cristy, director. It was this organization the receiver turned the property over to and from this organization, on August 1,

1902. The Zanesville Railway, Light & Power Company took over the railway property and the electric light and power plant.

Again improvements and extensions were made. The latter included a line a mile long, Northward from the Terrace and Southward from Putnam to the Eastern Tube Company's plant. In the summer of 1903 a new line to the Terrace by way of the Y-bridge, Linden Avenue, Lee Street and Blue Avenue and another by way of Underwood and Monroe streets to the South end of the Monroe Street bridge, were constructed.

During April, 1904, the company's waiting room was moved from its location on Main Street, West of Sixth Street, to the Southeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, where it is located now. The line for Marietta Street and Marietta Road and the South Sixth, South and Eighth Street loop were built in 1905.

ATTRACTS HANNA'S NOTICE

Among the Ohio men who became interested in interurban projects during the early years of the present century was Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, and the connection of Zanesville with Columbus by a trolley line appealed strongly to him. He put men in the field to take up rights of way and while prosecuting the work found that the Appleyards of Boston coveted the enterprise and sold to them his interest therein. Eventually the road came under the control of the Ohio Electric Company, along with the city lines. Its present owner is the Southern Ohio Public Service Company.

It was intended to build the Columbus-Zanesville line on and alongside the National Road the whole distance, but owners of the strips of land desired for rights of way along the Eastern half of the road held out for prices thought to be unreasonable. The result was a change which routed the road via Newark and the Licking Valley from Hebron to Zanesville, instead of via the National Road. The line began operations in May, 1904.

HELP FROM STRONG SOURCE

"Had Senator Marcus A. Hanna lived a little while longer—he died February 15, 1904—the Southeastern Ohio Electric Railway would have been extended from Zanesville to Lancaster, instead of terminating at Crooksville and its greater length in that case would have contributed materially to its prosperity."

GANT PARK, SHOWING PAVILION AND HORSE CAR IN FOREGROUND, ZANESVILLE

Picture taken about 1887, when Gant Park [illegible] built. The Park [illegible] Observe the dumpy little car. Passengers [illegible] man affairs.

In these words Frank M. Ransbottom, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, of Zanesville, revealed the importance of Ohio's famous senator's connection with the Southeastern enterprise. Mr. Ransbottom's story of the beginning of that connection is worth reporting.

At the time of that beginning, M. A. Hanna was a member of the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1897. A political campaign was on. The Senator had spoken at a meeting in Coshocton and was billed for another next day at Zanesville.

At this time Mr. Ransbottom was chairman of the Muskingum County Republican Committee. He had gone to the Coshocton meeting and had been invited by Senator Hanna to ride with him in his private car to Zanesville. It was during this ride that Senator Hanna showed his interest in the building of interurbans.

IN THE SENATOR'S LINE

It was a natural interest. Although a wholesale merchant at the opening of his business career, the Senator's later activities were centered in affairs of transportation. He took a strong hand in the movement of traffic on the lake and interested himself in the building of lake steamers. Besides that he became president of the Cleveland Electric Railway and a director of the Union Pacific Road.

"On our way to Zanesville," said Mr. Ransbottom, "the senator asked me about the city's interurban prospects. I told him the Columbus, Newark and Zanesville line would soon be in operation.

" 'Well,' said the senator, 'how about another line? Is there another good route?'

"I said yes, and told him about the territory lying between Zanesville and Lancaster, mentioning the towns—Roseville, Crooksville, New Lexington, Junction City and Bremen. He appeared to be impressed with the opportunity, asking questions but said nothing definite.

"Next day, however, the senator's private secretary called me up from Columbus, the senator having gone to the capital city from Zanesville. The question was, 'Do you believe that Zanesville business men would give the enterprise their moral support and would the land owners on the route be reasonable as to rights of way?'

"I was so confident on these scores," continued Mr. Ransbottom, "that I answered both questions with a strong affirmative.

FULL STEAM AHEAD

" 'All right, then,' was the secretary's reply; 'Senator Hanna has authorized me to incorporate and you are to be one of the five.' The other four were Edward R. Meyer, and M. W. Hissey of this city, Auditor of State Walter Guilbert and a man named Harris.

"Action followed with that swiftness which Senator Hanna required in all such transactions. Soon after the issue of incorporation papers the enterprise was turned over to 'Doctor' Hissey, who took up and pressed to a satisfactory conclusion the survey and the securing of rights of way. The making of blue prints and other necessary preparations for the work of construction went on."

But while this was going forward Senator Hanna died and his financial strength was missed. It was decided to end the line at Crooksville.

Automobiles in due time drove the Southeastern Ohio traction line out of business. Its rolling stock disappeared and its rails were sold to junk dealers.

CHAPTER LX

LAUNCHED THE CITY'S FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN 1905

R. H. EVANS ELECTED PRESIDENT—CORNERSTONE NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH LAID—AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY BUYS LOCAL SHEET STEEL PLANT—HOME-COMING NUMBER TWO AN ENJOYABLE EVENT.

Zanesville had organized and maintained Citizens' Leagues, Boards of Trade, Builders' Exchanges, and other commercial bodies prior to 1905, but in that year her leading spirits thought it was time to go a step further and organize a Chamber of Commerce, intending to work for a larger membership and wider activities than had ever been developed locally.

The movement was launched on the evening of March 16, 1905, in the Clarendon Hotel dining room after 250 citizens and invited guests had partaken of a banquet. The feast being over, with R. L. Quiesser in the chair as toastmaster, Rev. A. M. Courtnay, pastor of Second Street M. E. Church, offered an invocation. A. Clyde Reasoner followed with a song "Make Zanesville Grow," written by A. H. Levy, of the A. E. Starr Company.

The speeches were many and excellent. Toastmaster Quiesser led off and the flow of eloquence and appeal went on until 2 o'clock in the morning. The orators were Judge I. G. Jennings, General R. B. Brown, R. H. Evans, A. E. Starr, John F. Brown, Hon. Charles S. Dana, of Marietta; Hon. J. T. McDermott, J. B. Owens, Col. T. F. Spangler, Rev. Donald M. Ross, C. B. Hart, of Wheeling, and Paul C. Martin, of Springfield.

FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Just before adjournment a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring it expedient to form an organization to be known as the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce. The toastmaster was di-

rected to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws. This he reserved for later action. On the eighteenth instant Mr. Quiesser named Messrs. John J. Adams, R. H. Evans, M. M. Duncan, A. T. Baker, and J. B. Owens for the work in hand. At a meeting held on March 27, the new constitution and by-laws and the rules and regulations were read and adopted. The annual dues were fixed at $8. A charter membership of 200 was announced and an effort planned to double the number. The Hon. Charles U. Shryock remained secretary until April 23, when he resigned and Manley H. Thompson was elected to fill the vacancy.

R. H. EVANS, PRESIDENT

The organization meeting took place in the Builders' Exchange rooms on April 3, 1905. It was reported that 250 citizens had become members without being solicited. The fourteen members in the following list were elected directors of the body: R. H. Evans, H. H. Sturtevant, John J. Adams, A. T. Baker, R. L. Quiesser, W. B. Cosgrave, T. F. Spangler, John F. Brown, Julius Frank, O. N. Townsend, W. E. Lloyd, C. U. Shryock, J. K. Geddes, S. A. Weller. Five days later these directors elected R. H. Evans president, R. L. Quiesser and W. E. Lloyd first and second vice presidents respectively; W. B. Cosgrave treasurer. On April 7 the Builders' Exchange was dissolved.

NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

The cornerstone of the new Market Street Baptist Church, on North Sixth Street was laid Thursday evening, July 6, 1905, with impressive ceremonies. Rev. J. C. Baldwin, D. D., of Granville, Ohio, delivered the principal address, which included a history of the church.

Attorney H. E. Buker, chairman of the building committee, read a list of the articles which were to be deposited in the cornerstone, along with all those deposited in the cornerstone of the old church erected in 1837. The new collection was listed as follows:

A copy of the Bible, Baptist Hymnal, Baptist Manual, church year book, picture of the old church, list of names of the members of the building committee, of the contractors and architects and copies of the following local publications: *Times Recorder, Sig-*

nal, Courier, Sunday News, Catholic Home Companion, Labor Journal and *Zanesville Post.*

To this collection were added a complete roster of the Sunday School; a picture of the chapel, copies of the Sunday School papers; quarterlies, class cards, copies of the last two programs rendered; roster of the B. Y. P. U. and the Junior Society and the last program rendered by the Woman's Missionary Society.

IN THE CORNERSTONE

The lead casket which was used had been presented by J. A. Leroy. Dr. J. K. Smith placed in this receptacle the articles listed. Mr. Leroy sealed it and the box, which was eighteen inches long, six inches wide, and seven inches high, was deposited in the cornerstone. Above the stone another stone was placed.

Rev. T. B. Caldwell, pastor of the church, having assisted in this ceremony, delivered appropriate remarks; whereupon the exercises ended with the singing of the Long Meter Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction.

The need for a new church was urgent. The congregation had outgrown the old one. In discussions of the new project it was thought by some that the church's name should be changed to Calvary Baptist Church, but when the proposition was put to a vote on July 5, 1905, it failed to prevail. The name Market Street Baptist Church had been adopted when the congregation held services during two years in a hall on Market Street. The church was dedicated during the week of June 18, 1906.

IMPORTANT OWNERSHIP CHANGE

On July 7, 1905, it was announced that Zanesville's sheet steel mill, owned by the Muskingum Valley Steel Company, had become the property of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio. The results of the transfer have contributed so much to the metal-working industries of the community that we shall dwell for a time upon its details.

The announcement stated that the Zanesville mill, known as a six-mill plant, gave the purchasing corporation the additional capacity needed. To provide for the purchase of the Zanesville plant and larger working capital for the combined plants, the capital stock was increased from $750,000 to $4,000,000. In de-

scribing the standing and facilities of the American Rolling Mill Company it was stated that its plant was "one of the most complete, modern, and up-to-date" of its kind; that it had made wonderful progress in the production of high grade steel sheets. "There is no other plant in the world," it was added, "where you can see pig iron and scrap iron converted into steel, from steel into bars, from sheet bars into steel sheets, and thence into manufactured building materials, all within 1,000 lineal feet of one plat of ground and under one management."

A. M. Verity of Middletown, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, has from the day of purchase to the present time, taken warm interest in the development of the company's Zanesville plant and A. F. Murphy, the Zanesville general manager, has seconded that interest in every way. Within the past few years such additions have been made to the mill as to double its capacity and such improvements as to give it a wholly modern equipment.

HOME-COMING NUMBER TWO

Zanesville's second home-coming was set for Thursday, September 21, 1905, and it was enjoyed by all participants. The great body of visitors came again from Columbus. A Zanesville and Western special arrived at the station with a multitude from the Capital City. The weather was fine. The merchants had decorated and the latch-string was out.

Mayor W. B. Deacon was general chairman of a committee whose members made the home comers welcome. Delegations were met as trains rolled in and the visitors were escorted to the armory in the Monumental Building, where registration was made.

Most of the visitors made their way to the fair grounds, headquarters having been established in Exposition Hall. There former residents met each other and Zanesville friends. In the evening there was an "Old Settlers' Ball" in Memorial Hall. The hotels were full and notwithstanding a great many homes had been opened to visitors, some of the latter had to make the trip to Newark for the night's lodging.

CHAPTER LXI

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECURED $50,000 FOR THE McINTIRE LIBRARY

ANDREW CARNEGIE DONATED THE MONEY—CONTRACT LET FOR NEW BUILDING IN 1906—ATHENEUM BUILT IN 1830—McINTIRE FUNDS BACK OF ITS MAINTENANCE—LAST HOME ON SOUTH FIFTH STREET —NAME CHANGED TO McINTIRE IN 1904.

A Chamber of Commerce library committee, headed by M. M. Duncan and charged with the work of securing from Andrew Carnegie a donation for a Zanesville library, greatly pleased citizens on January 23, 1906, by announcing that the iron master had proffered $50,000 for that purpose on certain conditions, among which were those of a free site and appropriation by local authorities of $5,000 per annum for the library's maintenance. The committee announced that all conditions had been or would be complied with and that success was therefore assured.

A week later Chairman Duncan reported that Mr. Carnegie's draft had been placed where it could be drawn upon as needed. There was some question as to whether construction should be in the hands of Mr. Duncan's committee or of the Board of Education. Members of the board decided that the library should be built on the school lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Elberon Avenue and they contended that as their body had furnished the site and would maintain and conduct the institution it was entitled to look after construction. The Chamber of Commerce conceded the point. Its committee had done great work and there was no desire to bring about friction after the victory had been won.

M'INTIRE'S NAME HONORED

Dunzwiler Bros. secured the contract on October 20, 1906, it being stipulated that the library should be completed October 1,

1907. In what might be called the Carnegie Library period the donor of these funds for public libraries usually stipulated that his own name should be given to each institution that he helped to establish, but when the Zanesville promoters of the proposed new library requested that it be named after the city's founder and explained their reasons in detail he acceded to their request. Thus the city secured the John McIntire Public Library.

Zanesville had library and reading room privileges at a comparatively early date. Preliminary action began on December 19, 1827, when a meeting was held whose object was the organization of a reading society. Alexander Harper and Alfred Martin acted respectively as president and secretary and articles of association for the Zanesville Atheneum were adopted. The legislature granted corporate rights on December 22, 1828, the parties named in the act being Alexander Harper, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, William A. Adams, Bernard Van Horne, Alfred Martin, James V. Cushing. Officers were chosen February 16, 1829—Alexander Harper, president; Alfred Martin, secretary; James V. Cushing, treasurer; Seth Adams, librarian; Stillwell, Cadwallader, Goddard, Van Horne, and W. A. Adams, directors.

BACK TO 1830

On February 6, 1830, the county commissioners smoothed the way for an Atheneum Building by leasing land for its site at a merely nominal charge. The association desired the lot between the old courthouse and Court Alley and this was leased to it at an annual rental of one cent. On March 10, 1830, John Wilson was awarded the contract to put up the building, a substantial brick, at a cost of $3,500. Charles G. Wilson and William Blocksom were the building committee.

Officials of Amity Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, laid the cornerstone on April 13, 1830, David Spangler, Robert Stewart, Joshua C. Hook, William Berkshire, G. Wyncoop, James Caldwell, Adam Peters, and William Twaddle conducting the ceremonies.

Daniel Convers and D. W. Rhodes marshalled a procession of Masons and citizens which proceeded to the site and laid the cornerstone. Rev. Mr. Emory opened the ceremonies with prayer; the Masonic Rites were observed; Gen. C. B. Goddard delivered

the address and Rev. Mr. Emory closed the exercises with a benediction.

The lease, which was written for a long term of years, lasted but forty-four years; in 1874, when the county commissioners were beginning a new courthouse to replace "old 1809" the land occupied by the Atheneum was needed and to recover it the county paid the association $6,575. With this sum a new home was established on North Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, the association borrowing money to make up a portion of the cost.

A loss of public interest ensued which by April, 1876, had reduced the number of stockholders to a level crippling maintenance, whereupon the trustees of the McIntire estate, with the sanction of the Court of Common Pleas, agreed to pay $1,000 a year toward the Atheneum's support upon certain conditions. These were:

"Each member of the senior class of the Putnam Female Seminary; each scholar of the Zanesville High School; each member of the senior schools of the several districts of the city; each member of the senior class of St. Columbia's Academy; each member of the senior class of the St. Nicholas German Catholic School; each member of the then colored schools of the city and forty others who shall be agreed upon by the Atheneum Committee of the McIntire board shall each year receive a certificate entitling him or her to the privileges of the library and reading room."

END OF THE ATHENEUM

This aid gave new life to the institution and in 1884 the McIntire trustees agreed to add $525 annually to their former supporting fund. Late in 1887 the Fourth Street building was sold and a three-story brick located at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Locust Alley was purchased. There the Atheneum existed until July 1, 1904, when it became the John McIntire Public Library under the statute of 1902, empowering Boards of Education to create and maintain libraries. In connection with this change the city assumed mortgage notes for $3,400 held against the building by the McIntire estate.

The requirements of the trustees were in the interest of the public; the library must be free to school and poor children under reasonable regulations; if the building were sold and the library not kept public, the property should be returned to the McIntire

Board; if maintenance failed for one year all property conveyed and in possession must likewise be returned.

The new John McIntire Public Library was duly completed and opened to the public March 23, 1908. There were no ceremonies, but many called on that day to admire and praise. Today the library contains 30,000 volumes, a little over half of which came from the Buckingham Library and the Atheneum. The reading room is well stocked with newspapers and periodicals, and there is an excellent department for juveniles. The institution is ably conducted by Miss Mary E. Elder, librarian.

CHAPTER LXII

TENTH LEGION LED IN WORK OF BUILDING GRACE M. E. CHURCH

BOUGHT SITE AND PLEDGED FURNISHINGS BY SELF-SACRIFICE, SELF-DENIAL AND WORK—PLANS PROMOTED IN SPECIAL EDITION OF TIMES RECORDER—PARK MAKING BEGAN AT LAST IN 1907.

The movement for a new church launched in 1904 by members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church reached the cornerstone laying stage on Monday afternoon, October 14, 1907. The exercises began at three o'clock. The first floor of the edifice, including the auditorium, Epworth League Chapel, Sunday School room and parsonage being completed the exercises were held on that floor. A temporary chancel had been provided for the speakers near the cornerstone. Dr. Theodore L. Flood, of Meadville, Pa., was the chief speaker. A long and varied program was opened. At three o'clock the large enclosure was overcrowded and the streets were lined.

G. E. Clossman, chairman of finance committee, reported that the lot for this new Grace Church, located at the southeastern corner of North and Fifth streets, had cost $12,000. This the Tenth Legion had paid for in addition to pledging $15,000 for furnishings and equipment. It was estimated that the building complete would cost $117,000. The old church property at Main and Second streets had been sold for $30,000 and $31,000 had been subscribed. On the basis of these figures there would be a debt of $29,000.

The huge cornerstone was swung into position with the aid of the Grace Sunday School children, who bore beautiful floral offerings, which were placed around the stone, after it had been set by Robert H. Evans, the contractor. Rev. A. M. Courtenay, pastor of the church, was in general charge of the ceremonies. In the evening appropriate services were held in the church auditorium, when $477.80 was added to the Tenth Legion funds.

The contract had been signed on March 22, 1907, by R. H. Evans and Company, who had agreed to complete the building by December 31, 1908. The story of the work of the women of the Second Street Methodist Church in making possible the success of the Grace Church enterprise is so enlightening and so complimentary to the feminine mind and will as to be worthy of reproduction here. Celista McCabe Courtenay told the story in the Tenth Legion edition of the *Times Recorder* of which edition, more anon.

THE TENTH LEGION

Such an organization was hinted at one summer day in 1905 when "a company of women were gathered about the table at the home of Miss Silene Chandler." There was a guest of honor from out of town. The other ladies were members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church. There was an informal discussion of the question of a new church, at the end of which someone said, "There will never be a new church until the women begin it."

"Why not?" asked the visitor. "There are enough women here and now to form a circle to begin work for the new church."

The idea slept so far as that little gathering was concerned but it awakened a few days later at a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society meeting held at the home of Mrs. T. B. Townsend, when it became known that a woman's league was talked of. Informal pledges of membership and service were given but a meeting for organization was not held until Monday night, September 18, 1905.

Seventy-six women "formed a league for prayer and work for a new church" that night and organized by electing Mrs. O. N. Townsend president.

By the end of October 110 women of the church had joined the Tenth Legion. The "big idea" of the Legion was to earn and save money for the new church while treading paths of self-sacrifice, self-denial and labor. After telling some interesting details of the work accomplished that Fall and Winter, Mrs. Courtenay added:

"Two of the mighty have come up to our help and given us of their strength. Bishop McCabe in April and Bishop Moore in May attracted large and remunerative audiences to hear their

OLD COURTHOUSE FOUNTAIN, ZANESVILLE

The butt of wits for years, but well enough regarded by local officials for transference to McIntire Park, where it now stands. Main Street, front of courthouse and business houses opposite are objects of interest.

lectures, the first on experiences in Libby Prison and the other on experiences more recent in the Far East."

MONEY FOR CHURCH SITE

Writing in May, 1906, Mrs. Courtenay reported progress in these words:

"When at last it was possible for the officiary of the church to decide upon a site for the new building, the Tenth Legion assumed the price of the lot, $11,200, and when the deed finally passed into the hands of the trustees in May, half of the amount was paid in cash. For in February we had gathered in $703.59; in March $1,000 and $1,034 in April. The other half of the money was borrowed, with the privilege of making monthly payments. Rentals from the property are adequate to take care of the interest and two weeks after the first payment, the May contributions enabled us to reduce the debt by $900. Looking over our probable resources for June, it is not too much to prophesy that when this ninth month of our labors shall have ended, we will have raised over $7,000, or in other words, brought our indebtedness down to $4,000."

It was at this time that W. O. Littick, general manager of the *Times Recorder*, donated for a day the entire use of the company's equipment, suspending for that day its editorial and managerial functions and permitting the Legion to collect for its advertising.

CHALLENGED THE MEN

At the head of the editorial page stood the words "Tenth Legion Edition" and beneath these came the announcement, "Bessie Eleanor Jackson, General Manager and Laura Belle Poe, Editor." One of the editorial paragraphs carried the following witty note of elation and satisfaction:

"Now we have gone and done it; edited a big daily newspaper all by ourselves! Just think of it! We solicited the advertising, managed the circulation, gathered the news, bossed the 'devil' and never uttered a single 'cuss' word. We challenge any other newspaper staff to show a like record."

Another paragraph thanked the business men whose advertising patronage had made the venture a financial success and

the newspaper management was acclaimed for the generosity of its action. There was a corresponding acknowledgment of the able, faithful and patient service rendered by every member of the *Times Recorder's* force.

The truth is that the Tenth Legion by its character, aims and accomplishments had earned this newspaper recognition and service and this story would be lame and incomplete if it did not include the salient facts relating to the organization.

In due time, by labor and sacrifice, the Legion was enabled not only to buy a $12,000 site for the proposed church but to pledge $15,000 more for its furnishings.

PARKS IN SIGHT

It may be said with truth that Zanesville neglected the work of providing public parks for a length of time out of all keeping with her enterprise along other lines. With two suitable spots in hand, the summit of Putnam Hill and the McIntire tract located on the south side of the avenue of that name, only one worthwhile step had been taken. Trees had been planted on the hill and common and these had grown to such an extent by 1907 that the foundations for two good parks existed.

Another forward step was under way in May, 1907, when wires and lights were installed on the walks and drives of McIntire Park, the number of lamps being brought up to forty. Surveys for new drives were also being made and grading work had begun. A newspaper announcement appeared to the effect that the park was "becoming beautiful."

This was a very modest step toward beautification—McIntire Park was still just a grove. But the Chamber of Commerce had taken steps to make it something more than that. A park committee had been charged with the work and at the head thereof was a citizen who believed in parks and had created one on land of his own.

On October 7, 1907, Colonel T. F. Spangler, its chairman, appeared before the Board of Public Improvements with plans for the improvement of McIntire Park which had been drawn by Edmund Moeser, of the United States Engineer Corps. The board approved these (as the Chamber of Commerce had done) and directed the city engineer to prepare the necessary blue prints.

CHAPTER LXIII

A DECADE OF CHURCH BUILDING IS REVIEWED

ZANESVILLE CONGREGATIONS PROSPEROUS AND BUSY—COUNTY LETS CONTRACT FOR AVONDALE HOME.

The work of church building and church dedications was active in 1909. In April the new Ridge Avenue edifice of the First United Presbyterian Church was completed and on Sunday, April 25, it was impressively dedicated in the presence of a great many of that and other congregations.

The ceremonies were in charge of Rev. R. W. Nairn, pastor of the church. Rev. J. H. Hutchman, a former pastor, spoke at the morning service and Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, president of Muskingum College, delivered the evening address.

The nucleus of the church was a mission whose meetings were held as early as 1889 in the S. W. Clark Chapel on Zane Street. For a while Dr. F. M. Spencer and others delivered sermons there. Later meetings were held in the Shinnick block. At length the pastor, Rev. D. M. Sleeth, raised funds for a church home, which was erected on Pine Street, near West Main. The abandonment of this structure for the new one on Ridge Avenue followed. The cost of the latter was $28,500.

NEXT CAME GRACE CHURCH

The dedication of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, located at North and Fifth streets, followed on Sunday, May 30, 1909, and continued throughout the week. The vast building would not hold the multitude which assembled on the first day; hundreds were compelled to turn away and be deprived of the privileges of the occasion. The pastor of the church was Rev. A. M. Courtenay.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Bishop David H. Moore, a former pastor of the Second Street M. E. Church. On Tuesday evening the ceremonies were under the auspices of the Tenth Legion. Diplomas of membership were issued to 252 members of that body, which, with 108 diplomas previously issued,

represented a total of 360 women of the church who had fulfilled their pledges of $100 each.

On that evening the Legion featured the ceremonies with a grand march around the church interior, led by Mrs. Orville N. Townsend, the centurian. The marchers were all in white and carried white flowers. The reader may imagine the beauty, significance and impressiveness of the demonstration.

The edifice is recognized as representing a striking addition to local church architecture. Strength and beauty of the cathedral type are outstanding features which happily match the dressed gray stone of the exterior walls.

BEAUTIFUL NEW M. P. EDIFICE

On Sunday, August 29, the new Conference Memorial Methodist Protestant Church was first occupied by the congregation, the formal dedication of the edifice having been postponed. The church and parsonage are of an imposing character and the pastor, Rev. D. C. Coburn, and the officers and members whose contributions of time, labor and money had made the improvement possible, entered and left the edifice on that memorable Sunday with the feeling that these had been devoted to a great cause. The location, West Main Street at Melrose Avenue, had been well chosen. The site had cost $4,500, the church and parsonage $32,500 and miscellany, $7,000. The old Beaumont Street Church built in 1871, was still standing.

The formal dedication took place Sunday, September 5, Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D., of Westminster, Md., delivering the principal address.

AVONDALE CHILDREN'S HOME

During the early existence of the McIntire Children's Home orphans supported by the county were cared for by the McIntire institution. A time came, however, when there was a disagreement as to terms and the county's little wards were transferred to Tuscarawas County's home for children, at Canal Dover. The juveniles were still there in 1909, but the Muskingum County commissioners had decided to erect a home here.

The decision went into effect September 7, when a contract to build what became known as the Avondale Children's Home was awarded to E. Mast at a cost of $19,356. The plans provided for a structure capable of caring for fifty children.

CHAPTER LXIV

ZANESVILLE ROSE TO THE OCCASION DURING THE FLOOD OF 1913

SAVED HUNDREDS OF IMPERILED LIVES, FED THOUSANDS OF THE HUNGRY AND HOMELESS—GENEROUS AID RENDERED BY THOSE ON THE OUTSIDE—MUSKINGUM AND LICKING HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

If the experience of Zanesville in the flood of 1913 had to be written about solely in terms of loss, anxiety, suffering, peril, and terror, the task would be one which we might want to shirk, but since the local record was one of heroic rescues, high courage, fortitude, brotherhood and mental resourcefulness during the rise of the mighty waters and one of energy and beneficence and dauntless pluck after the rivers returned to their banks, we shall tell the story with pride.

There had been a flood in 1884 whose depths in the lower pool of the Muskingum River at Zanesville had reached 34.1 feet; in 1898 this pool measured 36.8 feet. In 1913 the depth of the lower pool was 51.8 feet. Hence the river below the dam was fifteen feet higher in 1913 than it ever had been. These are official figures. Unofficial records are to the effect that above the dam the river in 1913 was seventeen feet higher than in 1898.

Rain began in the territory drained by the upper Muskingum's tributaries before noon on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. During four days the rainfall amounted to eight inches in the basins drained by the Licking and its tributaries, by the Muskingum above Zanesville and by the Walhonding and Tuscarawas and their affluents. To say that twenty-two of Ohio's eighty-eight counties contribute all or part of their rainfall to this vast Muskingum basin is to prepare the reader to realize what that four-days' rain meant to Zanesville.

DANGER UNDERRATED

Her people had been convinced that no flood exceeding that of 1898 was to be expected unless a heavy snow in the valleys north and west should feed their water courses in connection with torrential rains. Knowing as the flood of 1913 crept upward that those valleys were free from snow, residents were confident of finding safety for their persons and portable property at levels a little above the high-water mark of 1898.

This bit of optimism was overthrown by Tuesday evening, March 25, when it was found that within twenty-four hours the Muskingum had risen six feet above and seventeen feet below the dam. What had been forgotten or not noted was the fact that the soil of the Muskingum basin was already water-soaked when the then existing rain began and that the latter had no place to go but into swelling streams.

LIFE-SAVING CAME FIRST

Rain was falling in torrents on that Tuesday evening, but it did not turn scores of rescuers from the work of saving lives in the city lowlands located on the banks of the Licking, where rising water was driving people from their homes. All night long that work of rescue went on.

Wednesday was a day of unceasing struggle to save life and property in the flooded zones, while the rain kept on without cessation and the yellow flood climbed hourly to levels never reached before. It was a calamitous day and when darkness fell the stoutest of heart trembled to think of what might happen as the night wore on.

It was a night of darkness, for the flood had put the electric plant out of commission. This made the work of rescue doubly difficult and dangerous and by this time the water had reached portions of the city other than those along the Licking.

Hopes were slightly raised at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning when the rain ceased to fall, but the water continued to rise during the next eighteen hours. The crest, however, was reached at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The flood stood still until 3 A. M. on Friday. During the next four hours it receded to the extent of eighteen inches and thereafter in a more rapid fashion.

All but the draw and Putnam span of the Sixth Street bridge

ZANESVILLE AND BRIDGES FROM PUTNAM HILL

Old Third Street bridge in center. Superstructure swept away in 1901. Rear and [illegible] unplaced. Battered [illegible] [illegible]

went down on the morning of the 26th, carried to the bottom by the old Muskingum woolen mill as it floated down stream, and the Putnam span was pushed from its supports by the Third Street bridge when it floated off at noon.

BRIDGES SWEPT DOWN

By mid-afternoon the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge had met a like fate and not long afterwards the body of the concrete Y-bridge was submerged. The B. & O. bridge, save the west span, had been toppled over early that morning; the west approach to the Monroe Street structure had been swept away and the two approaches to the Fifth Street viaduct were buried beneath many feet of water.

The situation thus created was described as follows in the writer's book, "Zanesville in the Flood of 1913":

"On that tragic Wednesday, then, all ordinary means of communication ceased to exist and thousands of residents went through the day and night harrowed with the fear that relatives and friends on the other side might have perished or lost their all in the flood. Under this strain men and women aged perceptibly in a day. * * * Few of Zanesville's families were wholly exempt from this form of mental anguish. The city was cut into four separate and greatly imperiled sections. Many families were represented in each of these. The dread and solicitude which marked this separation cannot be expressed in words."

LONG DISTANCE TALKING

Among the anxious fathers was Joseph E. Brown, a resident of Putnam Hill, where reports were current that hundreds had perished on the east side of the river. Mr. Brown had a son on that side and those reports so deeply concerned him that early on the morning of Thursday he carried to the brow of the hill two blackboards, a post, some powder and a field glass, to be used as means of communication.

Planting the post, with blackboards attached, he wrote on one of the latter: "We are well on this side. No deaths reported." Then he set fire to some of the loose powder, hoping that enough smoke would ascend to attract attention in the city below; but

finding that it had failed to do so he borrowed a pony cannon, loaded it and touched the powder off.

The sound thereof reached the ear of Parcel Post Clerk Charles V. Paul, who was standing on the roof of the post office building. Guessing the signaler's purpose, Mr. Paul secured a field glass and blackboard, read the former's message and presently was able to assure the 300 persons congregated on Putnam Hill that no deaths had occurred "over in town." A shout of joy went up from the hilltop.

MESSAGES WIGWAGGED

Later in the day Commodore W. W. Buchanan, stationed on the hill, and the signal corps of Company A, O. N. G., stationed across the river, wigwagged reassuring and informative messages back and forth. At 2 P. M. a party of young men, courageously facing serious dangers, crossed by boat from the city to the Terrace, thence over the Licking to Dug Road and down into Putnam and returned next morning with accounts of the situation.

On Friday several youthful wireless amateurs got into communication with stations at Brighton, Putnam Hill and Waterworks Hill and for a day or so received and sent messages which relieved anxiety and contributed to plans already launched for the prosecution of concerted relief.

Public feeding of hungry refugees had begun as early as Tuesday night in the Ball store room, South Fifth Street, where homeless ones from the Licking lowlands were established. There they partook of bread and milk furnished by the city. Wednesday morning the citizens organized, electing A. E. Starr chairman and delegating W. E. Deacon to secure food and establish an eating house. A relief fund had already been subscribed.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY

Later, on this foundation, the Citizens' Relief Association was formed, Mr. Starr remaining the chairman and Frank G. Grace becoming secretary. Churches and halls were thrown open to the homeless and a public eating house was established. Over 3,000 of these were fed daily for more than a week in the central section of the city.

CHAPTER LXV

COUNTY AND CITY ENTER SHADOW OF WAR IN SPRING OF 1917

WAR GARDENS BEING TILLED—COMPANIES A AND E SENT TO BELLAIRE —STATE OF WAR DECLARED—WOMEN BUSY, SEWING AND KNITTING —MUSKINGUM BOYS REGISTER FOR SERVICE—DRAFT BOARD AT WORK—FAREWELLS TO DEPARTING SOLDIERS.

As the year 1917 advanced the World war was growing in horror and intensity. The scene of it was several thousands of miles from Zanesville, but daily the community was receiving additional evidence that harmful war effects could cross the ocean and leave their mark in a land at peace.

On March 28, for instance, it was learned from the Board of Education that although 204 city children had made application for war garden space, 159 vacant lots were available. To quote this is to remind the reader of the war garden campaign. The idea was well conceived and well received.

The food question could not be put aside. Prices were steadily advancing because of shipments abroad to feed the armies. It was necessary to keep the outward flow moving; to make up for that, men in and out of authority turned to vacant lots and provided for their cropping. Lot owners freely permitted such a use of their land. Many children as well as adults became tillers of the soil for the first time in their lives. Results justified the efforts put forth.

TWO COMPANIES DEPART

A foretaste of local military activity was had on March 27, when an order came from Adjutant-General Woods, directing Companies A and E, of the Seventh O. N. G., to proceed to Bellaire and guard the bridges in that section. A special B. & O. train transported them to their destination. Capt. G. Wilshire com-

manded Company A and First Lieutenant Carnot F. Leslie Company E, in the absence of Capt. C. F. Munz. Recruiting was brisk at the armory, where nine men joined Company E on March 29. On April 6, the United States was declared to be in a state of war with Germany and 10,000,000 young Americans soon were being registered for service. Muskingum's youth of that class registered June 5.

By August, Zanesville had made patriotic response to Red Cross calls for money and work, and women were busy at needlework in behalf of the coming army.

Housewives were cutting out kitchen waste, the city was increasing official salaries and wages, the draft board was considering applications for exemption from military service, a recruiting tent stood on the courthouse esplanade in which men were enlisting to fill gaps in the ranks of Companies A and E. Muskingum County was getting into the war. Her quota of the first increment of the conscription army had been placed at 169.

MET THEM AT THE Y-BRIDGE

On Thursday, August 16, forty-four members of Companies A and E left for Camp Perry, to enter the Fourth Ohio Regiment. Accompanied to the city from the fair ground camp by their comrades, they were met at the middle of the Y-bridge by the Seventh Regiment Band, whence the column marched to the station. A crowd was there to see them off and when the train pulled out and the band played the Star Spangled Banner, many of the spectators joined in, while others cheered the departing soldiers. We learn from the *Times Recorder*, which carried this story, that bootlegging was going on at the fair grounds and that coal prices were rising in the city.

The county's first detail of conscripts, eight men, left Zanesville on September 7, over the Pennsylvania line, for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. The city intended to compliment them with a suitable farewell, but this was defeated by a misunderstanding as to the leaving time. The members of the detail were: James L. Finley, of Roseville; Herbert L. Durant, Wayne Township; James H. Stiers, Gilbert; Carl E. Smith, Dresden; Robert F. Ayers, Duncan Falls; Loren F. Thorla, Freeland; Samuel L. Showers, South Zanesville; and Herbert L. Frazier, East Fultonham.

Local Red Cross activities during August went on at a great pace. By means of a handkerchief shower, 1,000 'kerchiefs were secured for the soldiers. Work on surgical dressings reached new records. Knitting needles were being swiftly wielded in homes all over town. Pastors were inviting the soldiers to attend Sunday services.

PRE-DEPARTURE FAREWELL

On Thursday, September 13, a farewell demonstration occurred under the auspices of the local branch of the American Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, local army units and conscription men being honored thereby. During the afternoon the soldiers were treated to ice cream, hot lunch, soft drinks, cigars, cigarettes, and each was presented with a white carnation by members of the W. C. T. U.

Supper was served on tables arranged on the esplanade, the guests, including Civil and Spanish-American war veterans, as well as the new youths in training. This was followed by addresses delivered by H. E. Buker and H. W. Kuntz. Musical selections, with the singing of America as the feature, brought the program to an end, excepting the parade. This was headed by the Muskingum Campfire Girls, who carried a huge flag. All the military units and many fraternal organizations were in line and there was a great outpouring of shouting spectators.

DEPARTURE OF SIXTY-EIGHT

On the morning of September 20 the county's second detail of drafted men, sixty-eight in number, boarded a long train carrying 400 other draftees, and left for Camp Sherman. There was a characteristic demonstration at the station, where waving flags, stirring strains of music and vociferous farewells marked the departure. Substantially the same demonstration was repeated on October 4, when the county's third detail of drafted men, again numbering sixty-eight, left for camp.

On October 14 it was stated that in a short time all the troop units in Zanesville would leave for Camp Sheridan, at Montgomery, Ala. Of the approximately 400 men in local camp, 162 belonged to Company A and 136 to Company B, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment. In the band and sanitary section were 118 others.

The departure of these was not long delayed. It took place on Sunday morning the 14th. As early as 6:30 o'clock the streets were thronged. Later there was a parade led by Capt. A. J. Senhauser. At the Pennsylvania station H. E. Buker voiced the sad but proud farewell sentiments of the community. While all these Zanesville demonstrations were being staged, Dresden, New Concord and Roseville were saying the same kind of farewells to their own departing soldiers.

CHAPTER LXVI

RED CROSS SATURDAY A RED LETTER DAY IN ZANESVILLE'S HISTORY

FIVE THOUSAND WOMEN IN WHITE PARADE CITY STREETS—LATER A FAREWELL WAS SAID TO 258 SELECTS—FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY.

Red Cross Saturday, which fell on May 18, 1918, was in several outstanding features one of the most memorable days in all Zanesville's history. On that day the women of the county launched a campaign to raise in Muskingum County $58,000 for Red Cross war purposes, that sum having been named by the national organization as this county's quota. The day was not devoted to seeking pledges; the demonstration was planned as a stop, look, listen command and as such it was a phenomenal success.

With Mrs. O. N. Townsend at its head, a local organization of patriotic women worked out most of the details of the day's parade. The members of their sex throughout the county responded promptly and whole-heartedly, while the men thereof as freely did what was asked of them.

On this Red Cross Saturday 5,000 women graced the procession which marched east on Market Street to Greenwood Avenue and thence down Main Street to Third. Of these, 600 came from the out-of-town districts. These thousands marched eight abreast, keeping in line and waving banners and flags.

PLACES OF HONOR

There were women on foot and on horseback, women color bearers and women auto drivers. Over 150 autos were in line and in certain of these rode wives, mothers and sisters of the boys doing military service. These women numbered 100 and in the parade 200 others of the same class marched afoot. School girls

to the number of 240 marched in a formation representing the Stars and Stripes. There were many striking floats.

The grand marshal was Capt. W. V. H. Black. A platoon of the city police led the procession and five bands set the marching pace with their stirring tunes. The long column was reviewed by the Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis, chairman of Muskingum County's Red Cross chapter, by members of the chapter's executive committee and by representatives of the local press. The stand upon which the reviewers stood had been erected on the Main Street side of the courthouse esplanade.

A MATCHLESS COLUMN

As the women's column swung into Main Street at Ninth, it presented a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. Stepping briskly forward eight abreast, and dressed in white, the marchers moved down Main Street between sidewalks densely packed with continually applauding spectators held back of the curbs by ropes stretched along either side of the street.

On the following day the *Times Recorder* spoke of the parade as the first of its kind since 1874, when crusaders of the women's temperance movement demonstrated on the city streets. It did not say how many were in line on that day, nor does the writer remember the number, but it is certain that no local fair sex demonstration has ever equaled that which occurred on Red Cross Saturday, in 1918.

It had all the influence upon public sentiment that its planners had hoped for. By May 23 the city had pledged $35,600 in behalf of the Red Cross, $600 more than its quota. County districts had pledged $10,353 in the effort to cover a quota of $13,000. It was announced that a more thorough canvass would soon secure the several hundred dollars needed. By May 28, the county had pledged $64,010, over $6,000 ahead of the amount called for.

GOOD-BY SELECTS

Red Cross Saturday was followed in a little more than a month by what might be called Selects Monday and while differing from the first day in most features, the impressiveness of the second equaled that of the first and both successes had their source in thoroughgoing patriotism.

When it was found that 258 of the county's draftees were to leave for Camp Sherman on Monday, June 24, Zanesville began preparations for a farewell. The plans were carried out with every provision for striking results.

These boys came from every part of Zanesville, and from all over the county and with them to the heart of the city that morning came relatives and friends amounting to a multitude. The roll was called in the courthouse and nearly all of the 258 were there to answer to their names.

This being over (about 10 o'clock), the young fellows filed out of the courthouse and stood on the esplanade. There Mayor D. J. Evans introduced Rev. H. E. Porter, whose invocation followed.

HALF A HUNDRED VOICES

A chorus of fine voices which C. M. Mock had trained for the occasion, sang "America," and then Rev. Hugh Wayt, pastor of the First Church of Christ, voiced the county's farewell, as the selects stood before him on the esplanade. The words were worthy of the occasion.

Then came the Star Spangled Banner, which the chorus sang with telling effect. As the train was leaving at noon the selects prepared to march to the station. The formation of the column was a difficult matter, for the esplanade and the streets around it were packed with men, women and children.

At length the draftees moved with a large escort of citizens. The march led out Fourth to Market, to Seventh, to Main, down Main to Third. At the home of the Eagles on Third Street the boys halted to hear a spirited farewell address, delivered by Sherman M. Granger.

Proceeding thence to the station the soldiers were treated to the final farewells. All of them bore away concrete tokens of the affection and good will of relatives and friends. Generosity had done its best toward them in many and varied forms.

The Young Men's Christian Association did not forget these young soldiers after saying goodbye. Secretary S. D. Snedeker and Trustees J. T. Miller and A. T. Baker boarded the train and stayed with them at Chillicothe long enough to do what lay in their power to make the camp life what it should be.

ZANESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHAPTER LXVII

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TURNED NEW LEAF IN 1919

RAN ROSTER UP TO 1,163 AND RAISED DUES TO $25—NEW CONCORD VOTES $35,000 TO ACCOMPLISH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—MUSKINGUM COLLEGE BREAKS GROUND FOR $150,000 BUILDING—PUTNAM METHODISTS BUY CHURCH SITE—ADAMSVILLE BAPTISTS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL—LOCAL COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS GROW.

It was in the year 1919 that Zanesville took a long step forward in the Chamber of Commerce field. Previously the city had been content with a chamber or a board of trade composed of 200 to 300 members, each of whom paid annual dues amounting to from $5 to $10.

This was thought to be too small a membership and in consequence, too small an income for effective work in a city of Zanesville's size. Other cities of like class were boasting of a Chamber of Commerce membership totaling 1,000 or more and secured on the basis of annual dues of $25 a member.

When this proposition was first presented many shook their heads at it. To enlist a thousand members on the basis of $25 a year seemed to be taking too much for granted, but when told of the plural membership feature of modern Chamber of Commerce development, the plan looked better to the doubters.

Would Zanesville's manufacturers, wholesalers, large retailers, bankers and similar wealthy operators take out Chamber of Commerce memberships for a number of their employes as well as for themselves, as was being done in other American cities? Assurances were given in the affirmative and it was determined to test the same.

LAME GUESSING

But with the usual Zanesville caution the campaign plan was laid for 800 members instead of a thousand. It was thought that if the city came forward with the former quota it would be doing

very well indeed. We shall find presently how 1,163 memberships were secured.

The campaign was formulated in September by the directors of the then existing Chamber of Commerce and an executive committee of seven members. John Hemmer, president of the Chamber, was added to the committee and made chairman of it. Fred Geiger, Jr., was secretary of the Chamber.

Having called to their aid two representatives of the American City Bureau, a national organization experienced in the launching of campaigns in behalf of Chamber of Commerce development, the local organization proceeded to lay plans for "Greater Zanesville's" greater Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to put over 100 solicitors in the field. Messrs. Guy C. Fergus and A. F. Murphy were placed in command, each with the title of "Major," and under them were fourteen captains, each with a team of six men. The canvass won new members from the very first. The plural membership plan worked well.

INVITING ADVICE

A total of 510 memberships resulted from the first day's work and 275 from the next day's canvass. The "drive" ended on September 29, with a total of 1,163. This success did not go to the heads of the winners; instead of spending time in effortless rejoicing they proceeded to invite the new members to assume active participation in the Chamber's affairs.

Group meetings were held in different sections of the city and members were asked to attend these and offer suggestions and advice for the guidance of the directorate. The meetings were well attended. The following are some of the objects that were considered desirable:

A union passenger station; overhead crossings at Main and Market streets; a community memorial building; the offering of suggestions to city council; elimination of Main Street loafers; increase of housing facilities; more and better parks; more and better schools; improvement of city streets; a public comfort station; development of the community spirit; more publicity for Zanesville. Some of these were manifestly beyond the scope of accomplishment. A little later a new constitution and new by-laws were adopted and a new organization was effected. Of the 1,163 members, 812 voted the following citizens into the director-

ate: A. T. Baker, A. F. Murphy, H. H. Sturtevant, Perry Mark, W. O. Littick, John Hemmer, C. O. Stewart, Frank W. Davis, F. C. Kirkendall, Samuel Weber, Roy Vandevere, P. R. Brehmer, H. A. Sharpe, Rev. R. R. Fillbrandt.

These directors elected Charles O. Stewart (general manager of the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Co.), president of the new Chamber; H. A. Sharpe (vice president and cashier of the Old Citizens National Bank), treasurer, and Arthur L. Bowers, secretary. Mr. Bowers was peculiarly qualified for the office in connection with whose performance most Chamber of Commerce work is done. For three years next preceding he had been general manager of the Burton-Townsend Company, and before that vice president of the Builders and Traders Exchange at Columbus.

GATH AND THE BOY SCOUTS

There was a revival of interest in this organization during the year 1919, after the appointment of Perry D. Gath as scout executive, which occurred on July 10, when he announced his purpose to put the scouts on an improved basis. That he succeeded, in part at least, was shown when in September he stated that as many as 300 of the boys were in active service.

NEW CONCORD ENTERPRISE

On July 18, the voters of this forward-moving corporation gave new evidence of their progressiveness by endorsing at the polls a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $35,000 for the purchase of the local waterworks and electric light and power plant, then owned by the New Concord Water and Electric Co.

On September 8, on the Muskingum College campus, another exhibition of New Concord enterprise was given when ground was broken for the proposed administration building, to cost $150,000 and to mark the upward progress of this institution of learning.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH

On August 2, 1919, the Methodists of Putnam disclosed evidences of their purpose to keep up with the church-building movement which for years had been active on the other side of the river, by purchasing for $3,010 the Smith homestead at the

northwest corner of Putnam Avenue and Pierce Street and by announcing their intention to erect thereon a $30,000 church edifice.

In connection with mention of the event the *Times Recorder* reminded its readers that this congregation's history went back to 1805 and that three ministers who had been pastors of the church, known for many years as the Moxahala Avenue M. E. Church, had became Methodist bishops, namely, Charles C. McCabe, Thomas Morris and Stephen Merrill; also that the famous Peter Cartwright had once been the church's pastor. Moxahala Church's roll in 1919 carried the names of 565 members and its pastor was Rev. R. G. Graham.

ADAMSVILLE CENTENNIAL

This was a church celebration which attracted much attention and gave great pleasure to the congregation and community. The ceremonies, which were held on the afternoon of Thursday, August 21, 1919, in the Adamsville Baptist Church, were in charge of Rev. H. E. Lewis, the pastor. Special music was rendered by the choir.

The principal address was delivered by Rev. B. Spencer, of Denison University, a grandson of the Rev. William Spencer, founder of the church (in August, 1819), and its first pastor. Rev. George Fisher of Zanesville also spoke.

TWO COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS

When Rev. Mr. Boyle of the First Congregational Church, gave up his pastorate in 1916, a group of his neighbors tendered him a farewell dinner at the Abington Avenue fire station. It was a very happy affair. When its promoters were able to see its details in perspective they found in it the community spirit as an outstanding feature. This realization amounted to a vision, an inspiration, and then they began to plan for public gatherings, based on the community idea. A temporary stage was erected on the Garfield school lot, adjoining the Abington Avenue fire station.

In 1917 an association was formed, a permanent stage was erected and seats were provided. The first entertainment made its grand entry with a notable auto parade over the city streets.

Ten or twelve other entertainments followed during the summer. A total of twenty-five thousand men, women and children manifested their satisfaction by attending the gatherings.

The 1918 series drew 50,000 spectators, and it ended in a blaze of glory when a grand mardi gras was put on. The season's features had been made notable by the addition of stage scenery and other stage accessories and by a stage enlargement.

The 1919 series broke all the records with a total attendance of 80,000, and a commensurate growth in the volume and character of the programs. The last number was a prodigious hit. The star feature was a street fair in which fourteen tents containing attractive exhibits figured strikingly. Admittance to these was obtained by the tender of a vegetable, a can of fruit or the like. At 8 P. M. red fire vividly lighted up the grounds, revealing a wonderful scene, as the band broke forth into music.

The grand finale left everybody happy and there was an after effect which made the ladies of the Day Nursery happy, for to them were donated several truck loads of vegetables, canned fruit, etc., the West Side Association's spoils of the evening.

OFFICIAL LIST

Steadily the programs and attendance expanded. From 4,000 to 6,000 pleased spectators were regularly on hand partaking of the musical, literary and scientific treats provided without price. During the war these gatherings brought out programs planned to help win the victory. During the time here covered the organization was officered as follows:

George S. Brush, president; Edward P. Wilking, vice president; W. L. Wilson, secretary and treasurer; committee chairmen, George H. Metzger, finance; William M. Thompson, grounds; Cordova Handshy, stage; C. H. Webster, chorus; C. H. Denny, executive; Charles R. Paul, announcer of programs.

The light committee consisted of the force which manned the Abington Avenue fire station, Scott Power, Ernest Ogle, Joseph Hardin, Bert Collins.

CHAPTER LXVIII

MUSKINGUM COUNTY TO THE FRONT IN 1920 WITH $15,000,000 PAY ROLL

IRON, STEEL, POTTERY AND COAL THE BIG FOUR IN POINT OF PRODUCTION—CORNERSTONE OF ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL LAID AUGUST 7, 1921—FIRST M. E. CHURCH BEGUN—EAGLES LAUNCH NEW CHRISTMAS IDEA.

In July, 1921, industrial statistics covering Muskingum County's activities during 1920 were printed in Zanesville newspapers. They are so instructive and important that we reproduce them here, so that the data may have enduring preservation. The local historian of the early '30s will be able to compare the following facts with those which the reports for 1930 will have recorded.

The total pay roll for 1920 amounted to $15,249,188. Iron, steel and pottery were the largest sources of employment, measured by number of hands and wages and salaries paid out. The total number of employed persons in 1920 was 11,530. Of these 3,464 worked in iron and steel plants and 2,815 in potteries. The potteries employed 710 women.

Fifteen plants were engaged in pottery, terra cotta and fine clay manufacturing and their aggregate pay roll for the year was $2,385,848. The iron and steel companies paid out $6,612,952.

Muskingum County produced about one-eighth of Ohio's fire clay tonnage in 1920. The coal production for the year was 669,960 tons. Pick miners turned out 37.2 per cent of this total; machine mines, 42.9 per cent and stripping mines, 19.9 per cent. Miners were paid $1,189,020; and office help $36,040. An average of 943 men drew the wages. There were marked changes in some of the wages in 1920, as the following table proves. It was taken from returns made by Ohio's Department of Industrial Relations:

ADULT WAGE EARNERS—MALE

PER CENT EARNING

Weekly Rate	*in 1919*	*1920*
Under $18	15.1	5.5
Under $25	49.5	25.3
Under $35	79.4	65.1
$35 to $40	9.2	11.6
$40 to $50	7.7	14.5
Over $50	3.8	8.8

THE NEW ST. THOMAS SCHOOL

On Sunday, August 7, 1921, the cornerstone of the new St. Thomas parochial school building was laid in the presence of a great gathering of Zanesville and out-of-town Catholics. The structure under way had been located on the lot opposite St. Thomas Church, North Fifth Street. The school itself had been in existence many years. Father Montgomery had founded it in 1830. Fire had partially destroyed it in 1863 and when rebuilt another story had been added. The late Father L. F. Kearney, pastor of St. Thomas, had long planned a new school home that would be large and modern, in keeping with the needs of the parish; and these plans had been worked out until now the building was under way.

Preparations for the event were placed in the hands of a general committee of which A. P. Rogge was chairman. It was arranged that the men, women and children of the St. Thomas and St. Nicholas congregations and their visiting friends should march in the procession and an estimate of 4,000 marchers was made.

When Sunday, August 7, came there was a fall of rain which delayed but did not lessen the size and impressiveness of the demonstration on the streets. There were many fine floats. The decorations were elaborate. The American flag was in evidence everywhere. Thousands saw the long column on the march.

Bishop James Joseph Hartley, of Columbus, was in charge of the ceremonies at the school. In the cornerstone, with due rites, were placed issues of local newspapers, a history of the old and the new school and names of the 1921 pastors of local Catholic churches.

The speakers of the occasion were Bishop Hartley, Rev. T. A. Powers, of Steubenville, Ohio; Rev. A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nicholas Church and Rev. L. F. Kearney, pastor of St. Thomas. Since that day the handsome structure has been completed and occupied.

IMPOSING NEW CHURCH

Another of Zanesville's splendid new churches was under way in the fall of 1921 and ready, on Sunday, October 9, for cornerstone ceremonies. The structure was to bear the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church because its first predecessor, established on Moxahala Avenue, had been Zanesville's first Methodist Church. The new church was located on Putnam Avenue and Pierce Street and its basement and first story were almost completed when cornerstone laying day arrived. Church, parsonage and Sunday School room were to be combined, with total dimensions of 65 by 105 feet, and the edifice was to cost $65,000. It was to have seating capacity of 1,000 persons.

The ceremonies, which began at 4 P. M. on Sunday, October 9, were conducted by District Superintendent Franklin McElfresh, who also laid the cornerstone. The casket of lead which was deposited in the stone contained copies of the Bible, Methodist Discipline, Methodist Hymnal, Western Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh Advocate, Classmate, Sunday School Advocate and Journal, history of the church and local newspapers.

Reverends Allen Norcross, J. H. Kinney, George R. Dickinson and T. T. Crawford took part in the ceremonies. It was a happy day for the pastor, Rev. C. D. Kaho, who had done so much for the new church.

GREAT 1921 CHRISTMAS

The Zanesville Lodge of Eagles introduced an innovation in the year named which gave Christmas day a most unique and happy feature. Christmas falling on Sunday, the new program was carried out on Monday, the 26th. It consisted of a Christmas party for the children of Zanesville.

At about noon the work of gathering up the little ones at their respective homes began and they were conveyed, hundreds of them, to the basement of the Eagles' home on North Third Street.

When all were brought in after an enjoyable ride they were

seated at the inviting tables and fed on the fat of the land. Among the good things spread out were sandwiches, coffee, fruit, ice cream, pop corn, candy. Many waiters were very busy as the guests had come to the table with appetites whetted. As the hosts had spent $2,500 for the spread itself and for the candies, nuts and toys which were distributed after the dinner, there were enough good things to go around.

MANY OTHER GIVERS

In addition to this treat by the Eagles many pleasure-giving Christmas remembrances came from other organizations and from private parties. The Elks distributed to needy families 350 baskets, each containing enough holiday edibles to last a week, also candy and fruit.

The Boy Scouts handed out 200 bundles of toys which they had gathered in from Zanesville homes and repaired. The Salvation Army made 110 recipients happy with baskets of food, etc. Children of the Avondale home, seventy-seven of them, had a happy day owing to the Christmas fund of $500 raised by the *Times Recorder* in their behalf.

The American Legion and Ladies Auxiliary contributed $400 for the pleasure and benefit of their friends. The Federated Women's Club filled 200 stockings with candy for the little ones of the Americanization School in lower Putnam.

The churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Brotherhood of the Central Presbyterian Church and others gave Christmas happiness to other hundreds. Mrs. Katherine Bauman Geis collected funds from benevolent Zanesville friends with which were bought for the county infirmary and the enjoyment of its inmates a piano, an organ and a Victrola with records.

The details prove the magnitude of this collective Christmas remembrance. And the gifts were very timely. Industrial depression had fallen even upon Zanesville at the close of 1921 and Christmas that year would have been a gloomy day for many a family but for the benefactions recorded in the foregoing.

CHAPTER LXIX

PRESIDENT HARDING HONORED MUSKINGUM AND WAS HONORED BY IT

MOTORING EASTWARD THROUGH NEW CONCORD, HE STOPPED TO RECEIVE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS—OVER 5,000 VISITORS SAW THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—TWO DOZEN PERSONS IN PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Friday, July 7, 1922, was a great day for New Concord and Muskingum College, for they were hosts to the late Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, Mrs. Harding and 5,000 visitors from many parts of Ohio, who had assembled at this beautiful college town to see the president and to witness ceremonies in which the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the distinguished guest by Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, the college's president.

It had been arranged that the president should receive the honor in connection with a motor trip he and his party were making over the National Road from Marion, Ohio, to Washington City and the program was carried out with satisfaction to all concerned. New Concord was gaily flagged and streamered for the occasion and her people and her college played the host royally. The entrance to Muskingum's campus was especially inviting with its wealth of patriotic decorations.

RESTED AT THE MANSE

President Harding and his party reached New Concord at 11:30 A. M. and were conducted to the Manse, where Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery entertained them. The ceremonies took place on the college grounds. In opening these, President Montgomery, alluding to the Ohio Central College, of Iberia, Ohio, where President Harding had received his degree of Bachelor of Science, told how and under what circumstances the Ohio Central and Muskingum had been merged.

Congressman C. Ellis Moore, of Cambridge, then formally presented President Harding for the degree which Dr. Montgomery was waiting to confer. The latter expressed the pride he felt in conferring such an honor upon America's most distinguished citizen.

President Harding's acknowledgment was happily conceived and admirably expressed. He praised the college grounds and surrounding country in cordial terms and remarked that such landscapes made good settings for the development of character and the inspiration of the mind. He named the advantages possessed by colleges of Muskingum's type over the huge universities, advantages which included close contact between the minds of teacher and student.

PRESIDENT PLEASED THEM

The President and Mrs. Harding were in a happy mood and made a corresponding impression upon the assembled thousands. The former's commanding form and kindly face stood out strongly during the ceremonies of the morning and deepened the admiration of the onlookers. Mrs. Harding was equally appealing and won the hearts of the throng by her gracious acknowledgment of the cheers given her. She, like the president, was charmed with the view from the Manse, exclaiming, "How beautiful, how beautiful!"

The ceremonies were held at "the spring" in that entrancing amphitheatre formed by nature and which is one of Muskingum's chief attractions.

One of the impressive features was the singing of America, which was led by the Cambridge band and joined in with patriotic fervor by the spectators and by President and Mrs. Harding.

At the close of the exercises the guests were entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Montgomery and then the Harding party resumed the journey Eastward by motor. The night was spent at Uniontown, Pa., and Washington was reached the following day.

BRIEF BUT INTERESTING HISTORY

Doctor Montgomery's historical statement was full of interest. It gave the facts connected with the merger of the Ohio Central and Muskingum colleges and continued:

"The above facts are recited to indicate the real ground upon which the board of Muskingum College presumed to confer upon America's most distinguished citizen, President Warren Gamaliel Harding, the degree of Doctor of Laws. As a student of Ohio Central College, through the transfer and absorption noted above, he became in rather a vital way related to Muskingum College which today honors itself in honoring him.

"Muskingum College was chartered in 1837 by the General Assembly of Ohio. In former years it was without any denominational affiliation. In 1877 it came under the care of the Presbyteries of Mansfield and Muskingum of the United Presbyterian Church.

"In 1888 it was taken under the care of the Synod of Ohio. In recent years it has enjoyed a steady and constant growth. It now has a campus of eighty-five acres and it had last year an enrollment of 1,448 students in all departments."

When the presidential party passed through Zanesville on that memorable July morning it presented an interesting spectacle. Eight officers and friends accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harding and to these were added eleven newspaper correspondents and five secret service men. It was estimated that over 500 Zanesville men and women motored to New Concord either ahead of or following the presidential autos.

CHAPTER LXX

MUSKINGUM COUNTY GETS GREAT UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

HER RIVER, MINERALS, GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, RAILROADS AND LABOR ATTRACT MILLIONS OF EASTERN CAPITAL—VAST CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS AT PHILO, WHITE COTTAGE AND ZANESVILLE.

In a chapter covering the year 1901 much attention was paid to industrial Zanesville for the reason that the city's future seemed none too secure during that year and because this situation had spurred the Citizens' League and citizens generally to put through constructive efforts of such marked scope and with such signal success that within a few months such industries as the tube, malleable, sheet-steel and chain plants had been added to the city's possessions.

To do this Zanesville was required to subscribe for $150,000 worth of tube mill stock and to donate sites for the other new acquisitions; but in 1922 the community was favored with the location in and near Zanesville of industries calling jointly for the expenditure of over $15,000,000 without being required to lend financial aid in the form of bonus or stock taking. The contrast renders the story of the acquisitions of 1922 historically valuable.

UNLIMITED POWER PROMISED

On August 14 the *Times Recorder* announced that the American Gas and Electric Company, a corporation made up of Eastern capitalists, had acquired what is known as Carter's Island, a large body of land lying between the canal and the river at Philo, ten miles south of Zanesville on the Muskingum, and on September 6 the statement was added that ground had been broken there for an electrical plant which was to furnish light and power to Zanesville and a large section of Eastern and Southeastern Ohio.

From that day to this the corporation, now known as the Ohio Power Company, has lost no time. As each month's work was

completed observers found new evidence of the magnitude of the enterprise and of the certainty that Zanesville and Muskingum County's shortage of electrical light and power was soon to be a thing of the past.

They also found through newspaper and other statements that the plant would have, when completed, six units of 50,000 horsepower each and a steam pressure twice as great as could be found in any power plant in the country.

WATER POWER HIGHLY APPRAISED

John McIntire, the founder of Zanesville, at the very beginning of his knowledge of its site, looked upon the Muskingum River's water power at the mouth of the Licking as promising great things for the town. He built a dam and dug a short canal to hasten the day of multiplying industries. What else he might have done for that cause had he not come to that untimely end at the age of fifty-six, in 1815, can only be surmised.

His associates and successors and Zanesville's men of affairs generally, undoubtedly expected to see the tow-path between the head of the canal and the lower locks lined with manufactories run by water power drawn from the canal.* As late as 1868 a similar expectation was voiced in a public address by a prominent citizen.

Those old thinkers were wrong as to the value of Muskingum River canals as a source of great power but right as to a canal's possibilities as factors in power production. They knew little or nothing of the economic value of water running through a plant as a steam-condenser.

Great would have been their wonderment to hear that in the first part of the twentieth century's third decade a wealthy Eastern corporation would erect between the banks of a Muskingum River canal and the stream itself a mighty plant whose source of power would be coal instead of water.

LIMESTONE A MAGNET

And while the Philo utility was being constructed upon ground chosen largely because of the land's position between canal and river, but in part because of its nearness to great coal beds and its rail and river connection with greater veins more distant, another huge establishment was under way at White Cottage,

eight miles southwest of Zanesville, whose site had been chosen by the experts of a great Pennsylvania corporation, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, because beneath the ground there was deposited a stratum of limestone peculiarly adapted to enter into glass and cement productions.

This plant has been constructed at a cost of $3,000,000 and for a working force of 250 men and a production of 2,500 barrels of cement a day, besides great quantities of crushed stone for highways, concrete work, railroad ballast, etc. The plant stands on a 350-acre tract which is underlaid with limestone and it has connection via the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central lines and with the other Zanesville railroads. Additions since made double the plant's capacity.

As was said in the beginning of this chapter the Philo and White Cottage acquisitions came without cost to the community. Our river, our location and our minerals were the attractions which caused millions of outside capital to seek investment here.

NEW GLASS WORKS

The same is partly true of the new glass factory erected in 1922-23 on the Terminal Railroad, just outside of Zanesville, by the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Company, a division of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., at a cost of several million dollars, with a capacity of ten or twelve carloads of glass a day and capable of keeping 750 hands busy.

The company owns and operates another glass plant at the foot of Market Street in Zanesville which for many years has been signally prosperous. When the new plant was announced, stock in the concern was offered to Zanesville citizens and freely purchased but the choice of Zanesville as the location of the new works was not conditioned upon the number or amount of Zanesville's investments in the company's shares.

To sum up, the most fruitful and extensive industrial development in the history of Muskingum County took place in 1922-1923, because of her superb navigable water course, the Muskingum River; her central location and many railroads; her mineral wealth and the intelligence, good citizenship and other high qualities of her working people.

It would leave this history incomplete if we failed to make a note of it.

CHAPTER LXXI

A PROSPEROUS COUNTY IN THE MIDDLE '20s

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN ROAD BUILDING—CONSTRUCTION WORK REMAINED HEAVY—VILLAGES MADE PROGRESS—NEW HONORS FOR ZANESVILLE—LITERARY DIGEST'S TRIBUTE—A PLACE ON THE AIR MAP—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED—TRAFFIC ON THE MUSKINGUM—GOVERNMENT WANTS WATER POWER USED—RURAL POPULATION SHRINKS—LOCAL MINERAL WEALTH—SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS—NEW CHURCHES AND SOME OLD ONES—LAST WORD ON LOCAL CONDITIONS—ANNEXATION IN 1927.

The prosperous conditions described in an earlier chapter as prevailing throughout Muskingum County at the close of 1924 continued and at many points made gains during 1925, 1926 and 1927, with equally friendly relations between employer and employee.

Among the several fields of activity in which marked advancement was registered was that of road improvement. The work undertaken by the Good Roads Association of Muskingum County, the Muskingum Motor Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the county commissioners, the surveyor and the prosecuting attorney of the county and by enterprising men in their private capacities, bore remarkable fruit and state and national good-roads authorities fairly went out of the way to render their powerful aid on realizing how willing Muskingum County was to help herself. Summing up the results achieved Karl S. Dixon, manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce, said in the summer of 1926:

PROGRESS IN ROAD BUILDING

"Now we are in the era of highway building. We find Zanesville located on three main market roads, namely, the National Highway; second, the road running from Cleveland through New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Dresden, Zanesville, New Lexington, Rushville, Lancaster, Washington Court House and to Cincin-

nati; third, a road from Zanesville through McConnelsville and Marietta and on to Florida. Of these, the National Highway is completed; important work on the South River Road was promoted last summer and fall, while the last two miles of unimproved road on the Maysville Pike in Muskingum County will be improved next summer, leaving only twenty miles to be improved in Perry County to put Zanesville on an improved highway from Cleveland to Cincinnati. Work on the improvement of secondary highways is in progress in every township in Muskingum County and fine progress is being made on three inter-county roads, the highway from Trinway to the Licking County line, a distance of eleven miles; the completion of the Maysville Pike improvement from Fultonham to the Perry County line, a distance of two miles, and the grading and resurfacing of the Chandlersville Road from the end of the present improvement to Chandlersville, a distance of seven miles, and thence to the Guernsey County line at Cumberland. Muskingum County, with its extensive mileage of permanently improved highways and with the largest state appropriation ($49,000) awarded any county under the Green law for the improvement of secondary highways, is pointing the way to every county in the state."

County Surveyor Albert T. Connor reported, August 30, 1927, the following figures to show what vast progress Muskingum County has made in road improvement. Her "good roads" now consist of 77.6 miles of hard surfaced state highways; 34 miles of traffic-bound state highways; 15.2 miles of hard surfaced county roads, and 80 miles of traffic-bound county roads.

Muskingum County, it is noted, has a total road mileage of any and all kinds of roads—most of it on no system that anticipates improvement—of 1,237 miles. Only Washington County, Ohio, has a slightly larger mileage.

CITY CONSTRUCTION WORK

The years 1925 and 1926 were marked by many and varied building operations. The size of a number of existing industries was added to because of the need for increased capacity, new churches were begun, new business houses went up and the construction of homes was continued on a very considerable scale. The improvement and enlargement of Zanesville banking and mercantile quarters was a conspicuous feature of the building

activities. References to some of these operations are made on other pages of this work. Among outstanding city structures now under way or just completed are the Y. W. C. A.'s new Sixth Street home, the Zanesville Publishing Company's new Fourth Street newspaper home and the St. John's Lutheran Church's new edifice at Market and Seventh streets.

VILLAGES FORGING AHEAD

Numerous important forward steps were taken in these county units in 1925 and 1926. The acquisition of electricity for light and power by Nashport, Irville, Adamsville, Norval Park, Duncan Falls and other villages is to be noted in this connection. South Zanesville completed the paving of two of its streets in June, 1926, and decided to erect a municipal building. New Concord has succeeded in adding to its quota of paved streets, homes and business houses. Dresden has been assured of ample electrical power and light by reason of the purchase at a cost of $25,000 of the Dresden Illuminating Company's property and rights by the Utilities Service Company of Cleveland. When the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company announced in the summer of 1926, that $1,500,000 would be spent on additions to their White Cottage plant in order to double its capacity, Forest E. Roberts, of that village, began preparations to erect forty new and modern homes there to house the expected additions to the cement plant's working force.

Roseville is planning to install motorized fire fighting appliances and to otherwise advance the welfare of her busy and prosperous citizens. Excellent evidence of Roseville's important position will be found in the numerous sketches of her residents which are printed in the biographical section of this work.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY'S RURAL SCHOOLS

The County School Board endeavors to keep these up on a modern scale, in teaching and equipment, for the 7,000 students who are receiving instruction from 300 teachers. The school buildings approximate 150 in number. About 115 of these are one-room structures; the remainder include from two to eight rooms each, of which seventeen are high school buildings. The high schools at Nashport, Frazeysburg, Dresden, Westview, South Zanesville, Roseville, Philo, and Adamsville are modern in con-

struction and equipment. The other high school buildings are modern in equipment, but not in construction, as they are older. The modern high school buildings have cost from $20,000 to $117,000 each.

NEW HONORS FOR ZANESVILLE

During 1926 several recognitions of Zanesville's strong position among American cities came without any concerted effort on the part of its citizens.

The first paid tribute to Zanesville as a clay-working center and consisted of the establishment of an office here by The National Clay Products Industries Association, to care for that corporation's Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky interests. The office was placed in charge of W. J. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the Zanesville Manufacturers' Association. The National Clay Products Industries Association was organized in 1920 and embraces manufacture of tile, pottery, brick, sewer pipe, etc., and also the operation of clay mines.

LITERARY DIGEST'S TRIBUTE

Zanesville was included in the *Literary Digest's* 1925 survey of American industrial cities and stood that publication's tests so well as to be pronounced by it an important city, population considered and from an economic point of view. The *Zanesville Signal* of August 5, 1926, said of this:

"The survey attracted world-wide attention and the honor accorded Zanesville has caused many cities of approximately the same size to focus their attentions on this city to learn how it is done."

A PLACE ON THE AIR MAP

The third honor placed Zanesville on the air map at the instance of Edsel Ford, of the Ford Motor Company, with the assistance of the company's Zanesville representative, Charles N. Harvey. The *Zanesville Signal* said of this in its issue of April 27, 1926:

"Zanesville has been placed upon the aerial map of the country through the joint efforts of Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company, and Charles N. Harvey, Ford dealer in Zanesville. About

(Courtesy of D. W. Armstrong, Secretary Muskingum Motor Club)

NEW AERIAL VIEW OF ZANESVILLE.

In the foreground the world's only Y-bridge spans the Muskingum River and the mouth of the Licking. Main Street, stretching away from it to the background and West Main, leaving it in the foreground, are parts of the United States Route No. 40, the National Road, as is the bridge itself. The Baltimore & Ohio's railroad bridge and the Muskingum River dam are shown on the left.

ten days ago a personal request was received by Mr. Harvey from Mr. Ford that the name of this city be painted upon the roof of the Harvey garage at 825-27 Main Street, for the benefit of the many aviators who daily fly over this city, and especially to guide the United States mail planes which pass over Zanesville.

"Accordingly the word 'Zanesville' was painted on the roof of the Harvey garage in aluminum bronze letters five feet high and four feet, nine inches in width. The word runs from west to east and is clearly visible at a great height. The painting was laid out by compass and a huge arrow pointing directly north, also was painted upon the roof.

"This work was just completed a couple of days ago and already Mr. Harvey is in receipt of congratulatory messages, thanking him for the help he has rendered aviators passing over Zanesville. The marking on the Harvey garage is but a link in a system which is to be spread over the entire country, as all the Ford dealers on the principal airways of the nation are painting signs on the roofs of their garages.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The community activities described in earlier chapters as having originated in the old Seventh Ward of the city, spreading first to Putnam and later to the northeast section of the city, reached a remarkable development in Putnam during 1926 where it culminated in August of the year in a week given up to a merchants' exposition, a pumpkin show and a series of entertainments—vaudeville, music, etc.—which brought out all the inhabitants of Putnam itself and drew thousands of spectators from other portions of Zanesville and the surrounding country. The Putnam Amusement Association has set a genuine standard of value for communities here or elsewhere who want to develop the neighborhood idea along useful lines.

RURAL POPULATION SHRINKS

Muskingum County farmers are perhaps as prosperous as those of the average community; but in spite of this, the rural population of the county has fallen off, (as has been the case elsewhere) but to a less extent than in many other sections of the country. In its issue of July 2, 1926, the *Zanesville Times Re-*

corder printed the following statistics regarding the shrinkage which, while not very pleasant reading, are significant contributions to local history:

"Study of the census figures in Muskingum County for the past four decades reveals the astonishing fact that since 1850 the population of the county outside of Zanesville has been constantly decreasing. In 1850 the rural population of the county was 37,120, the largest in the history of the county, while the population of the city was only 7,929. In 1860 the rural population had decreased to 35,187 and the city had grown to 9,229. Ten years later the number of rural residents had dropped to 34,855 and the city had grown to 10,011. During the next ten years the exodus from the farms was more marked, the country population dropping to 31,661 and the city jumping to 18,113. In 1890 the city had grown to 21,000 and the country had dropped to 30,201. In 1900 the population of the city was 23,538 and that of the county outside of the city 29,557. Ten years later the city had grown to 28,026 and the country population had dropped to 29,462. The 1920 federal census gives the city a population of 29,569 and the county outside of Zanesville 28,411."

ANNEXATION IN 1927

After a long struggle in legislative halls and the courts much of the territory surrounding Zanesville was annexed. If higher courts do not render adverse decisions annexation will add from 5,000 to 7,000 inhabitants to the 1920 total, which was 29,526. As it is estimated that growth within the old limits had amounted to 3,000 or more before annexation, the city's present population, if annexation stands, may be estimated at about 37,000.

POPULATION OF ZANESVILLE ABOUT 40,000

The population of Zanesville at the opening of 1928, eight years after the last decennial census, is 38,439, compared with 29,569 in 1920, an increase of 30.0 per cent, according to a survey just completed for the *Times Recorder* by the Newspaper Feature Bureau. The population of the city and adjacent urban territory of the Zanesville metropolitan district is estimated at 45,000.

Characteristics of the Zanesville population are:

	1920 census	*1928 survey*
Population	29,569	38,439
Males	14,293	18,581
Females	15,276	19,858
Persons over 21	19,159	24,907
Males	9,174	11,926
Females	9,985	12,981
Families	7,958	10,345

The survey is based on statistics from local sources, giving the city's gains since the 1920 census in the factors essential to population growth:

Excess of births over deaths in the city since the 1920 census, numbering 2,970.

Increase of 24.0 per cent since 1920 in the number of qualified voters in the city.

Increase of 30.0 per cent since 1920 in the number of youth of school age.

Increase of 24.0 per cent since 1920 in the number of active domestic water services.

Annexation of territory in 1927 with population estimated between 4,000 and 5,000.

Chamber of Commerce estimate of 37,000 population for the city in 1927, inclusive of the annexed territory.

OCCUPATIONAL ESTIMATES

Opening of 1928 estimates for residents of Zanesville engaged in the principal gainful occupations, together with the 1920 census figures, follow:

Males	*1920 census*	*1928 estimate*
Persons over 10 years	11,726	15,244
All occupations	9,554	12,420
Manufactures-mining	5,475	7,118
Transportation	932	1,232
Trade	1,584	2,059
Professional service	359	467
Domestic-personal service	384	499
Clerical service	570	741

Females		
Persons over 10 years	12,638	16,429
All occupations	2,785	3,621
Manufactures	1,015	1,320
Transportation	73	95
Trade	298	387
Professional service	298	387
Domestic-personal service	638	829
Clerical service	456	593

LOCAL MINERAL WEALTH

Zanesville's first supplies of natural gas were furnished in 1898 by the Great Southern Gas & Oil Company and were drawn from the company's field at Sugar Grove, Ohio, and conveyed in eight inch pipes to this city. In June, 1902, the Ohio Fuel Supply Company took over the Great Southern Company's rights and property, connecting Zanesville with the Licking-Knox field in 1903. At a later period the Zanesville line was connected with extensive West Virginia wells and this city has from the first been favored with ample supplies. In recent years the Ohio Fuel Supply Company has been the source of most of the Zanesville supply, the exceptions being a limited industrial flow from nearby fields.

GAS SUPPLIES INCREASE

Recently, however, gas yields in the Brush Creek and Harrison township gas and oil fields have greatly increased and in August of 1926 pipes were being laid to Zanesville by the Swingle Oil & Gas Company with the prospect that Muskingum County's industrial plants would have a new and large supply of the fuel to draw upon. The great development of the gas wells in western Guernsey County, at the Muskingum boundary line, also promises an increased supply for Zanesville, while the gas fields of the Bloomfield section are likewise promising. In the summer of 1926 the work of laying a twelve inch main to link up the Guernsey and Bloomfield territory with the Utica, Licking County, Ohio, field, was begun and it was announced that this main would cross the Muskingum River at Dresden. The development of oil

fields in the county has not kept pace with that of gas, but Zanesville is still the center of oil-producing sands.

MOLDING SAND DEVELOPMENT

Recent tests made of the Muskingum County deposits of this valuable mineral indicate a much larger local supply of it than appeared to be available even two or three years ago. The past of this mineral has been very bright. Ohio is said to contain more of it than exists in half of the United States and Muskingum County is credited with possessing half of Ohio's supply. The future of this county's molding sand mining and shipping is therefore more than ever promising.

STATISTICS COVERING 1925-1926

Zanesville's fire department fought the flames of 1925 with its usual success. The true alarms answered totaled 196; the value of buildings and their contents involved amounted to $956,199; the loss sustained was but $39,994.

The Zanesville post office receipts reached the $200,000 mark in 1925, a gain of 6 per cent over 1924.

The city school enumeration of May, 1926, revealed a total of 6,338 children of school age. The 1924 total was 6,174.

The city building permits in 1925, with December omitted, totaled $678,000—a slight loss compared with 1924.

Tax collections in Muskingum County have risen steadily for twenty-six years. The figures are: 1900, $510,316.50; 1910, $698,651.19; 1920, $1,225,432.69; 1924, $1,831,097.02; 1925, $2,102,543.69.

Zanesville had no strikes in 1925. The county tax duplicate gained about $6,000,000 in 1924 as compared with the record for 1923.

NEW CHURCHES AND SOME OLD ONES

Begun in the spring of 1926, St. John's Lutheran Church was completed in the year 1927. Located at the corner of Market and Seventh streets and of imposing architecture, it commands attention and makes an impressive addition to Zanesville's quota of handsome church edifices. The cornerstone was laid Sunday afternoon, May 30, 1926. Hundreds were unable to gain entrance

to the church and stood on the streets in their efforts to hear sermons by Rev. S. E. Greenwalt of Wittenberg College and Rev. W. M. Hackenberg of Mansfield, secretary of the synod of Ohio.

Rev. William Long Dowler, pastor of the church, officiated at the actual laying of the cornerstone. The ceremonies were opened with a hymn followed by a responsive reading and after the services at the new church the throng marched to the old building where the services were concluded. As completed the church is one of the most beautiful and modern in this part of Ohio. It is of the cathedral type and is constructed of variegated brick, trimmed with stone. The plans and specifications for the structure provided for the expenditure of $122,015 for the church building proper.

The auditorium seats about six hundred people and it is hoped that the congregation will be able in the near future to proceed with the erection of the Sunday School room. A large, light basement under the auditorium is a feature of the finished structure. The ladies' congregational service society has financed the building of a commodious kitchen which will be a part of the basement. E. Mast and Sons, local contractors and members of the congregation, were general contractors for the work.

THE TRINITY LUTHERAN

This congregation celebrated the rededication of the rebuilt church, November 1, 1925, after making the building practically a new one. The exterior is of brick and stone, the ceiling is of the beam type. The building thus renovated is the third church building of Trinity congregation. The first building was of frame, erected on the lot where the parsonage now stands in 1845. This stood for some years when a small brick church was erected. This was built by the efforts of the church members who contributed sums ranging from 6 cents to $2. The most of the sum was paid "in trade," after the manner of those days. The third building, the church as it was before the present renovation, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $15,000. It was considered at that time the finest church building of the Missouri Synod in Ohio.

Trinity Lutheran Church is one of the oldest congregations in the city. It was founded by a number of former members of the Evangelical Church. These under their pastor the Rev. Mr. Minner for a time held services in the old courthouse. In 1844 the

first pastor, Rev. Mr. Bartels, was called, and he used his energies to form a congregation on conservative Lutheran principles.

NORTH TERRACE CHURCH OF CHRIST

This congregation's handsome new house of worship was erected at the corner of Frazeysburg Road and Calwell Street in 1926 and the dedication occurred October 11, well attended, services taking place morning, afternoon and evening. In architecture the new edifice is a modified primitive Gothic and the walls are of Zanesville brick. The interior walls bear mottled decorations. Rev. W. B. Hendershot is the pastor.

Among the Zanesville churches but incidentally mentioned in our running story of events are the Trinity, Central and A. M. E. and we here submit additional data concerning them.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was in part erected in 1841-42, when it was known as the Seventh Street M. E. Church, its location being on Seventh Street at the east end of North. Services were held in its stone basement as early as 1843 and the structure was completed in 1845. The name was changed to Trinity about 1891. Its present pastor, Rev. Jas. H. Kinney, has served the church for seventeen years with extraordinary fidelity.

THE CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This strong organization's nucleus was a mission Sunday School formed in 1865 in the southeastern section of Zanesville. Through the liberality of Rev. David Young, who had married John McIntire's widow in 1816, a lot was purchased at the corner of Seventh and South streets and in 1887 a handsome and commodious church edifice was erected. J. Vernon Stone is the present pastor.

ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This flourishing congregation of colored worshipers was organized in 1826 at Ellen Feelin's North Seventh Street home, where meetings were held for several months, until a small building on Market Street east of Seventh was occupied. The first church home was located near the river a little east of Eighth

Street, the next meeting house was the frame schoolhouse on Putnam Hill and later a frame church was built on Ninth Street near South Street. Several years later the brick church on South Street between Third and Fourth was purchased. On its site in 1876 the congregation built a brick church at a cost of $7,000. This was remodeled in 1913 and an annex was added in 1924, which wholly modernized the structure. The record shows that St. Paul Church has been progressive through the years. Rev. Charles J. Powell is the present pastor.

CHURCH LAYMEN BANQUET

With nearly one thousand, one hundred representative laymen of the twenty-three Protestant churches in Zanesville participating in a striking demonstration of unity and faith, the banquet meeting of the Zanesville Church Laymen's Association was held at the Palace Gardens, March 15, 1926. It was the largest banquet ever held in Zanesville and perhaps the largest gathering of its kind ever staged in the state of Ohio.

The meeting was arranged as an anti-climax to the movement to increase Sunday School attendance in the Protestant congregations during the winter months and had as other objectives the attendance of 10,000 in Sunday School sessions on Easter Sunday and, also, 1,000 converts to Christianity on Easter. All of these objectives were stressed at the meeting and met with the enthusiastic endorsement of the laymen present.

Ernest B. Schneider was toastmaster at the banquet and presented the pastors of the twenty-three Protestant churches in Zanesville who were present at the meeting.

LAST WORD ON LOCAL CONDITIONS

Karl Dixon, manager of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce, submitted to that body's members, October 1, 1926, a report on local conditions which we here reproduce as a fitting end to the running story of this history of Zanesville and Muskingum County. It will afford the future historian a useful survey when he takes up city and county affairs at the point which the present historian has reached as he lays them down:

"In conclusion it may be pointed out that all Zanesvillans have reason to take pride—and the Chamber of Commerce most

certainly shares that pride—in the wonderful progress which is being made by Zanesville industrially, in retail lines, in jobbing and wholesale lines and civically. Industrially within the past year the Mosaic Tile Company has erected a half million dollar addition to its plant; the Fraunfelter China Company has added a second story to a part of its plant; the Empire Floor & Wall Tile Company has added a big addition and recently let another contract for a new $20,000 warehouse; the American Encaustic Tiling Company has made very material additions to its productive facilities; the Standard Tile Company has added two more kilns, thus bringing the total to twelve, which doubles its original capacity of six just about three years ago; the Marietta Rustic Company has added garden pottery to its line of products; the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is adding a very large addition to its plant at Fultonham which will double the output of cement, raising it from 2,500 to 5,000 barrels per day; the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is again making steel pipe at the Zanesville plant—the first time in two years and is employing the largest number of men in that two year period; the addition to the Federal Radiator & Boiler plant has already been referred to; and the American Rolling Mill Company is expending approximately $200,000 on a new research laboratory, additional productive facilities and plant enlargement; the Ludman-Mansperger Company has erected a fine new four story plant on South Fourth Street in which are now consolidated all of the former manufacturing operations in Zanesville, Cambridge and Columbus; the B. & O. Railway is adding materially to its electric box signal works; the Brown Manufacturing Company is now making automobile bodies and a number of other worthwhile industrial enlargements could be enumerated.

"The Zanesville Publishing Company is just completing one of the finest newspaper plants in the state, same being located on South Fourth Street. The payroll of the combined newspapers is now approximately $200,000, which in a city like Zanesville is a very important item. The First Trust & Savings Bank is about to move into its fine new home at the corner of Main and Fifth streets. The G. J. Aitken department store home was recently completed and that big new retail undertaking is under way. Excellent progress is being made in the preliminary steps for the building of the new Y. W. C. A. home on North Sixth Street. It

is also expected that, in the near future, contract will be let for the new Brown Theater on South Fifth Street on the site formerly occupied by the Zanesville Publishing Company. The J. C. Penney Company has also just leased the Shinnick estate rooms on Main Street between Sixth and Seventh streets and extensive remodeling will be done looking to the material enlargement of that company's store.

"The new Zane Hotel was opened to the public last Christmas, and now the Hotel Rogge is building a big addition to accommodate the increased custom that looks to Zanesville for good accommodations.

"Zanesville has been determined the 'Typical American City' through a survey conducted by the Literary Digest. This city, it was found, has exceptionally well balanced industry, has good schools, churches, library, clubs, organizations, social contacts and services which are desirable; good public utilities and public conveniences; good streets, sidewalks, sewers, waterworks, street lighting and governmental administration; has few citizens of foreign birth; has a citizenship, many of whom are of sturdy pioneer stock; and has all of the facilities and accommodations which make for happiness and which might naturally be expected to be found in a city the size of Zanesville."

CHAPTER LXXII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

STATESMEN, GENERALS, BISHOPS, AND OTHERS WHO WERE BORN IN OR SPENT PART OF THEIR LIVES IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

When the late F. H. Southard eulogized the memory of that statesman during the Zanesville ceremonies paying tribute to the vice president, who had passed away in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885, he dwelt upon the fact that the dead official had come up "from the humble walks of life." There was warrant for that because Mr. Hendricks had been born in a log cabin located on Jonathan Creek, a short distance from Uniontown (Fultonham), this county.

In this home the second son, Thomas Andrews Hendricks, was born September 7, 1819. In 1822 the family removed to Shelbyville, Ind., where Thomas A.'s boyhood was spent. There he began the practice of law. As early as 1848 the young man was elected to the Legislature.

He continued to climb. The year 1851 found him a democratic congressman from the Indianapolis district. At the close of his term, President Pierce appointed him commissioner of the general land office. Resigning in 1859 to become democratic candidate for the office of governor and being defeated by Col. Henry S. Lane, Hendricks was the recipient of a new honor in 1862, when the Legislature sent him to the United States Senate.

Senator Hendricks again sought the Indiana governorship in 1872, this time with success. On entering the office he had the distinction of being the only Northern democratic governor. In 1876 he was Samuel J. Tilden's running mate, and in 1884 Grover Cleveland's. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., November 25, 1885.

LEWIS CASS

This famous man was not born on Muskingum County soil but he launched his career upon it and lived among our forbears for eight years. Great national honors came upon him but his career was started in this community where he was elected prosecuting attorney and later a member of the State Legislature. On entering the War of 1812 he gave up the former office.

Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. His father, Maj. Jonathan Cass, won a good soldier's fame in the War of the Revolution—at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Germantown, and Valley Forge. In the regular army under Wayne, he served his country again, taking part in the campaign against the Indians.

In 1797 Major Cass purchased military land warrants representing 4,000 acres. When he drew for choice of location that number of acres was available in northern Muskingum, near Dresden and there he settled in 1801, with his wife and four children. Lewis, the eldest son, remained at Exeter, in attendance at the Exeter Academy, with Daniel Webster as one of his schoolmates. Having graduated therefrom he followed his family to Marietta, where he studied law under Return Jonathan Meigs. In 1804 he removed to Zanesville to practice his profession. He came to the front at once, for the county chose him, in 1804, to be its first prosecuting attorney. In 1806 he represented the county in the general assembly. There he drew up the assembly's address to President Thomas Jefferson on the subject of Aaron Burr's expedition and fathered the bill providing for the seizure of Burr's supplies and boats.

He entered the army in 1812 and was colonel of volunteers. At the close of the war he was in command of the territory of Michigan. Still later he was governor of the State of Michigan and superintendent of Indian affairs. His experience as a soldier and with the Indians moved Andrew Jackson to invite him into his cabinet and he was Secretary of War for six years. For the same length of time he was minister to France. On his return to this country Michigan sent him (in 1845) to the United States Senate.

Having been nominated for the Presidency in 1848 Cass resigned from the Senate and devoted himself to the furtherance of his candidacy. His friends and followers stoutly claimed that he

would have won the prize but for Martin Van Buren's personal campaign to bring about his rival's defeat. Michigan stood by the loser with a loyalty calculated to blunt the edge of his disappointment. Her Legislature returned him to the Senate to complete his unexpired term. Buchanan placed him at the head of his cabinet.

When the President refused to reinforce Fort Sumter, Secretary of State Cass took action which was to have been expected in the light of his antecedents, character and patriotism; he resigned from the cabinet and became an influential and thoroughgoing supporter of the Union throughout the war.

The general's last years were spent quietly and peacefully in his Detroit home. There his love of books was freely satisfied. Patiently and cheerfully he awaited the end. He lived to see the Union saved and slavery abolished. At the age of eighty-four, he passed away on June 17, 1866. He was one of the original organizers of Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., of Zanesville, and as a Mason won high honors.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX

Was one of Zanesville's native sons who went out into the big world and became famous. He had won local notice as a boy while still a resident of the place, for at the age of thirteen he was assistant to his father, who was then clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme courts. In this capacity the boy swore in jurors and witnesses. At fourteen he was formally appointed deputy clerk. He was born in Zanesville September 30, 1824. At the age of twenty-nine years he purchased a controlling interest in the Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman*, assumed editorial charge and removed to that city. He was elected to Congress from the Columbus district in 1856, serving four terms; became a resident of New York City in 1866 and practiced law there until 1868, when he was elected to Congress from an East Side district. As a national legislator Mr. Cox's activities often took a practical and constructive turn. For instance he set himself the task of securing for the nation's letter carriers pay commensurate with their fidelity and labors. He won a great victory for them by putting through a bill in their behalf. Mr. Cox's interest in the life saving service was of a like character, the service being established (in 1871) largely because of his labors in its behalf.

GEN. M. D. LEGGETT

Two men who went from Zanesville to serve their country in the Civil war won the distinction of attracting Gen. U. S. Grant's favorable notice by reason of their marked ability and of highly honorable records in their respective fields of action; and the general was so sure of their personal worth that after entering the White House he chose one of them, Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, to be commissioner of patents, and the other, Dr. John G. F. Holston, to be the White House physician.

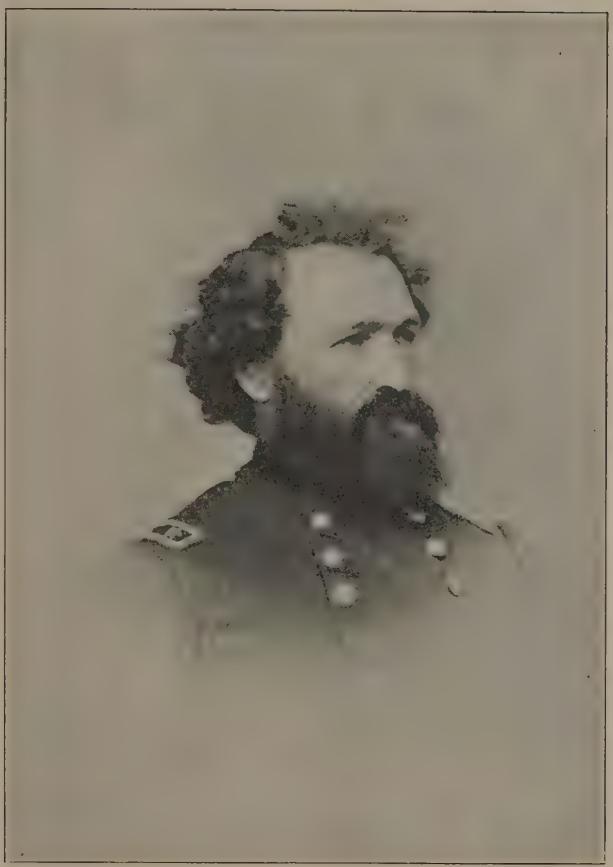
Mortimer D. Leggett was born of Quaker stock at Ithaca, N. Y., on April 19, 1821. His father moved with his family to a farm in Geauga County, Ohio, where young Mortimer worked until he was eighteen years old. He then attended Kirtland Seminary and graduated at the head of his class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the same year from Willoughby Medical College he received the degree of M. D.

At this early age he took profound interest in the public schools. In 1846 he went to Akron, Ohio, and established the first graded free schools west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1850 he began the practice of law and six years later became professor of pleading and practice in Ohio State College at Poland. When he came to Zanesville in 1857 he still held the Poland professorship but his time was chiefly given to the city's public schools, of which he became superintendent. He filled that position with characteristic thoroughness and fidelity, but when the Civil war broke out the call to service aroused him to speedy action.

Early in 1861 he went to West Virginia with General McClellan. Later in the year Governor Dennison issued a special commission to him under which in forty days he enrolled in Zanesville 1,040 volunteers for the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. Colonel Leggett commanded the regiment at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and at Corinth in June, 1862, he commanded a brigade at Jackson, Tenn., which place he captured and he defended Bolivar, Tenn., against a largely superior force. He was wounded at Champion's Hill and Vicksburg.

One of his biographers has said of General Leggett:

"He served with distinction in most of the important battles and passed through successive grades of rank, being breveted major general in 1863, assigned to command the third division of



GENERAL M. D. LEGGETT

Superintendent Zanesville Public Schools in 1861. Resigned to enter Civil War. Rose to major general's rank. Later became U. S. Commissioner of patents. Born at Ithaca, New York, 1821; died in 1896.

the Seventeenth Army Corps and placed in charge of the post at Vicksburg." He commanded an army corps during Sherman's march to the sea "and at the grand review at the close of the war no general officer was more warmly welcomed by the President than was General Leggett, who was that day received as a national hero." On August 21 he was commissioned major general of volunteers, but resigned September 28 of that year. Returning to Zanesville at the close of the war he became interested in the daily and weekly *Courier*.

General Leggett's old commander, U. S. Grant, did not forget his subordinate after entering the White House, but drafted him into the public service as commissioner of patents, which office he filled from 1871 to 1875. General Leggett resigned the office in 1875 and removed to Cleveland where he made a specialty of patent law practice. Later he helped organize the Brush Electric Company and was its president until 1884. He died in 1896.

GENERAL G. F. WILES

One of General Leggett's officers whose army record was of a meritorious character was Greenbury F. Wiles. Rising step by step he became colonel of the Seventy-eighth O. V. I., and by the close of the war he was a brevet brigadier general. He was a resident of Putnam when the war began.

He had earned his promotions by unfailing bravery, by devotion to his duties and by certain special exhibitions of fitness for command. He is said to have been one of the best drill-masters in the army, partly because of his intimate knowledge of the manual and also because of the great volume of his voice.

The strength of his vocal organs was in keeping with his stature, depth of chest and general bulk. Over six feet tall, his size and erect bearing made him look every inch the soldier. He left Zanesville in 1879 for Kansas, where he engaged in farming for several years. Later he removed to New York state. There he died as the result of his second attack of typhoid fever.

General Wiles began service October 26, 1861, as first lieutenant in the Seventy-eighth O. V. I. As the best drill officer in the regiment, he was soon appointed its drill-master; was promoted to a captaincy in May, 1862; was detailed by Gen. John M.

Logan to command the division engineer corps, winning in that capacity the praise of all concerned.

His commission as lieutenant-colonel was received May 16, 1863. Taking immediate command of the regiment he was within an hour an important factor in the battle of Champion's Hill, giving an exhibition of calm courage and admirable skill. Colonel Wiles took an important part in the siege of Vicksburg and as commander of the forces at Jackson repulsed the enemy's attack.

He became colonel of the regiment September 1, 1863, and commanded it until July 22, 1864, when he took charge of a brigade. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war for meritorious conduct.

VAN HORNE, VAN VOORHIS, BLOCKSOM, DURFEE

Although Zanesville's Battery C and Company L did not reach Cuba during the war with Spain the city was gallantly represented on the battlefields there. Among the representatives were Wm. M. Van Horne, then a major in the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, afterwards brevetted a brigadier-general; Augustus P. Blocksom, then in command of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, afterwards brevetted a brigadier-general; and Wm. C. Van Horne, son of General Van Horne, and color sergeant of the Eighteenth Regiment, U. S. A. To these might be added Col. L. L. Durfee, for the Colonel participated actively in the Cuban campaign and was later a resident of Zanesville. Colonel Durfee also took part in the World war, as did Colonel Van Voorhis.

BISHOP C. C. M'CABE

It is a noteworthy fact that two Zanesville men of the '60s were born in the same Ohio town, helped to recruit soldiers for the Civil war, served the Union themselves, were Methodist ministers and pastors of two different Zanesville churches, and rounded out their careers by becoming bishops. One of these was Charles Cardwell McCabe, the other David Hastings Moore.

Charles Cardwell McCabe was born at Athens, O., October 11, 1836, and died in New York, December 19, 1906. His father, a native of Marietta, Ohio, was a railroad contractor. Charles' education was had in the Athens and Burlington, Iowa, schools and at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

In 1860 he became a Methodist minister, his first charge being the Moxahala Avenue Church, of Putnam, now a part of Zanesville. The Civil war stirred his love of country and in 1862 he enlisted and was elected chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., after having helped to recruit it. The regiment saw constant and costly service under Grant from the Rapidan to Appomattox and under Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia, losing 582 men in killed and wounded.

The Confederates captured Chaplain McCabe at Winchester, Va., in June, 1863, and he spent four months in Libby prison. Upon release he rejoined his regiment but prison life had broken his health and he passed through the great grief of being forced to stay behind when the next forward movement came. In the service he became known as the "fighting parson."

BISHOP DAVID H. MOORE

David Hastings Moore was born at Athens, Ohio, September 4, 1838, son of Hon. Eliakim Hastings and Amy (Barker) Moore and descendant of Thomas and Susanna Hastings, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass. David was graduated at Ohio University in 1860 and was ordained to the ministry in September of that year. He died in Cincinnati, November 23, 1915.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he helped to recruit the Sixty-third and Seventy-seventh O. V. I. regiments, and enlisted in May, 1862. His regiment was the Eighty-seventh O. V. I.. and he became captain of a company. The Eighty-seventh was later consolidated with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, which at Chickamauga earned from General Thomas the name of "Ohio Tigers."

Captain Moore served gallantly in the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, rising first to the rank of major and then to that of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment at Atlanta, but when in the fall his health was broken he resigned and came north.

From 1865 to 1868 he was pastor of Zanesville's Second Street M. E. Church; the Methodist Church at St. Paul, Delaware, 1868-1870; Wesley Chapel, Columbus, Ohio, 1870-1872; Trinity Church, Cincinnati, 1872-1875. In 1875 he was elected president of Cincinnati Wesleyan College. In 1880 he became a resident of

Denver, Col., where he organized the University of Denver, becoming its chancellor, a position he resigned in 1889 to occupy the chair of political economy in the University of Colorado at Boulder. Here he was at the same time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Again he became a resident of Cincinnati, but as editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* this time. A still higher honor came in 1900 when Doctor Moore was elected bishop.

BISHOP L. L. HAMLINE

Here we have another Zanesville minister who rose to the title prefixed to his name. Leonidas Lent Hamline was born in Burlington, Conn., May 10, 1797. He was the grandson of a descendant of French Huguenots who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. L. L. Hamline came to Zanesville in 1824, after prosecuting studies at Andover, and began the study of law here. Admitted to the bar in 1827 he entered the Methodist ministry instead of practicing his profession, a change of purpose brought about by his deeply religious convictions. Having been admitted to the Ohio M. E. Conference in 1832, and ordained in 1834, he was assigned as associate pastor of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati. In 1836 he became pastor of a Columbus, Ohio, M. E. Church, but three months later was appointed assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati. He was elected bishop at the conference of 1844. He spent the last years of his life as a resident of Iowa, his death occurring March 23, 1865.

CHAPTER LXXIII

THE BANKS OF ZANESVILLE

ZANESVILLE'S FIRST BANK—MOVED TO ZANESVILLE—THE ZANESVILLE BANK—MUSKINGUM BRANCH—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CITIZENS' AND OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANKS —THE BANKS OF TODAY.

Zanesville's first bank followed her first newspaper within a period of two years. The *Messenger* began publication in February, 1810, and the Muskingum Bank was incorporated by the Ohio Legislature on February 12, 1812.

But the bank was not opened until September and then not in Zanesville but in Putnam. Quarters in the Burnham tavern were occupied. The president of the institution was Gen. Isaac Van Horne and the cashier was Ebenezer Granger. The stockholders were Ebenezer Buckingham, A. M. Laughlin, John Mathews, Wyllys Silliman, Robert Fulton, Jeffrey Price, Joseph F. Munro, A. H. Wood, John McIntire, J. Hazlett, M. Dillon and Arius Nye. The Muskingum Bank was the name of the institution. A considerable loss was suffered at the end of seven years. Sutor speaks thus of it:

"January 4, 1819, David J. Marple, who had succeeded to the cashiership, disappeared with a large sum of money and on the 9th Horace Nye was deputized and given credentials to search for Marple, who was found and returned to Putnam, where he surrendered all his property to Ebenezer Buckingham, president, but the amount was insufficient to make good the deficit and his bondsmen were obliged to pay the remainder. In 1822 Marple constructed a trading boat and freighted it with goods for Texas points and never returned."

MOVED TO ZANESVILLE

At a later period the Muskingum Bank was located in Zanesville but records are very incomplete as to time. It is known that

the corner of Main and Fifth streets was at one time the home of the bank. For a time there was a suspension, but reorganization came about in 1829 or perhaps 1830, when Ebenezer Buckingham and Solomon Sturges became president and cashier respectively.

By 1837, the year of hard times, it was strongly established, as the following from Sutor's history shows:

"The degree of solidity it attained is evinced in the fact that during the universal panic of 1837 it and the Bank of Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh, were the only two banks in the United States which did not repudiate their paper. In 1845 the bank went out of business, its last officers being Alvah Buckingham, president, and B. H. Buckingham, cashier."

THE ZANESVILLE BANK

Followed the Muskingum in point of time, its incorporation occurring on January 13, 1832. Upon organization Dudley W. Rhodes became its president and Charles C. Gilbert its cashier. The Franklin succeeded the Zanesville Bank in 1849, with Daniel Brush as president and John Peters, cashier. Among the stockholders were Ebenezer and Alvah Buckingham, Solomon and Hezekiah Sturges and J. V. Cushing. Its home was on North Fourth Street near Main. It quit business before the expiration of its charter, about 1861-1862.

MUSKINGUM BRANCH

Of the State Bank of Ohio was organized with a capital of $100,000 in 1848. H. M. Kearney was president and D. C. Convers, cashier. As a result of legislation connected with the Civil war, this institution was chartered as the Muskingum National Bank in 1864, with a capital of $100,000. Daniel Applegate was president and D. C. Convers cashier. It was located at the northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. It ceased operations on January 14, 1871, through consolidation with the First National Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL

Was chartered on October 13, 1863, and organized on November 10 of that year. The officers and directors were: Peter Black,

president; C. C. Russell, cashier; John A. Adams, E. E. Fillmore, C. C. Hildreth, W. A. Graham. The First National's capital was originally $100,000, but when consolidation with the Muskingum National followed the capital became $200,000.

W. A. Graham became president of the First National Bank on July 11, 1878, following the death of Peter Black, and continued as such for twenty-five years, whereupon he retired from active service and was succeeded by Conrad Stolzenbach. The cashiers who followed C. C. Russell during the early period which is here being referred to were Edward Martin, who served from February 18, 1869, to January 14, 1874, when he was succeeded by George H. Stewart.

THE SECOND NATIONAL

With the retirement of the Franklin Bank in prospect, 1861-1862, Daniel Brush, C. W. Potwin and C. E. Robins formed a partnership and conducted a banking business. Robins retired in about a year and Brush and Potwin continued the business until A. V. Smith purchased Brush's interest, when the firm became known as Potwin & Smith.

When the Second National Bank entered the field on December 13, 1863, it succeeded to Potwin & Smith's business, with Mr. Potwin as president and Mr. Smith as cashier. There was a voluntary liquidation of the Second National's business in December, 1872, when the same was continued by Messrs. A. H. Brown and A. V. Smith, under the name of the Muskingum Valley Bank. This bank disappeared in 1873. C. W. Potwin & Co. conducted a deposit business until July 1, 1881, when the partnership was dissolved.

THE CITIZENS' AND OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANKS

The former was organized on May 11, 1881, with the following officers and directors: Joseph T. Gorsuch, president; W. M. Shinnick, vice president; Francis Wedge, Perry Wiles, F. B. Abbott, Charles H. Jones, G. H. Fauley. A. V. Smith became cashier and the capital stock was $200,000.

On January 20, 1885, H. C. Van Voorhis succeeded Mr. Gorsuch, but resigned in August, 1893, because of his election as congressman. Willis Bailey became president at a later date. On

June 24, 1895, H. A. Sharpe, then assistant cashier, was elected cashier.

The Old Citizens' National Bank came into existence on May 11, 1901, with the expiration of the Citizens' National Bank's charter and succeeded to the latter's business with following officers and directors: Willis Bailey, president; Joseph Shaw, vice president; Charles Brendel, Rufus C. Burton, Samuel A. Weller, J. B. Owens, W. W. Harper, S. R. Wells. H. A. Sharpe was cashier. President Bailey's death in February, 1905, was nearly coincident with the close of Mr. Van Voorhis' long term in Congress, and on February 13, 1905, the latter was reelected president of the bank.

THE BANKS OF TODAY

To the foregoing story of the origin of Zanesville's earliest banks might be added accounts of the rise and growth of other local financial institutions now out of existence, but in this connection they are named and not treated historically. The banks thus referred to were the Union, Union National, the C. C. Russell Deposit Bank, the American and the Commercial National. The list does not include the building associations of the past.

Zanesville's banks and savings and loan companies of the present day make up an array of financial institutions comparing favorably with that presented by any other American city of similar size. Much of their history is to be found in our biographical sketches of the men who founded and developed them. The existing banks with their respective lists of officers are:

First National, J. B. Larzelere, president; F. T. Howard, cashier; D. K. Hook, assistant cashier.

Old Citizens National Bank, H. A. Sharpe, president; Henry C. Knoedler, cashier. Mr. Voorhis' death occurred in December, 1927.

The beginnings of the First and Old Citizens' National banks are sketched in foregoing paragraphs.

State Security, W. M. Barnett, president; G. K. Browning, first vice president; G. T. Orr, second vice president; W. B. Deacon, cashier; J. W. Lane, assistant cashier.

The State Security Bank is successor to the Security Trust & Savings Company, which was organized April 7, 1905, with the following named officers: R. H. Evans, president; N. P. Shurtz,

first vice president; H. E. Printz, second vice president; W. B. Hiteschew, secretary; J. C. Saner, treasurer. William B. Deacon, S. Linser and W. E. Lloyd and the officers named formed the executive committee. The State Security Bank acquired ownership of the Security Trust & Savings Company in 1910, and chose the following named officers: F. H. Southard, president; Watt M. Barnett, first vice president; George K. Browning, second vice president and Wm. B. Deacon, cashier. The bank owns and occupies the valuable building located at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets.

Peoples Savings, T. F. Spangler, president; W. J. Atwell, vice president and cashier; C. T. Atwell, treasurer and assistant cashier. C. T. Atwell's death occurred in January, 1928.

The Peoples Savings Bank was organized by T. F. Spangler and W. J. Atwell and was opened November 1, 1889, with T. F. Spangler as president; Willis Bailey, first vice president; C. Stolzenbach, second vice president, and W. J. Atwell, secretary and cashier. The bank's first home was in a single room in the Monumental Building; in 1894 it occupied the corner room of the Clarendon Building. Its present home is in the modern five-story Peoples Bank Building, on Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, to which important additions were made in 1926, while interior remodeling added greatly to the size and beauty of the bank's quarters.

First Trust & Savings Bank, F. M. Ransbottom, president; George Brown, cashier; W. E. Decker, assistant cashier; Neil Starkey, trust officer.

The First Trust & Savings Bank's forerunner was the American Bank, which was organized January 19, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000 and a home at 508 Main Street. The officers were J. B. Hunter, president; F. C. Deitz, vice president, and George Brown, cashier. In 1904 Mr. Brown bought his partners' interests and conducted the institution until 1905, when it was incorporated as the American Trust & Savings Bank with $35,000 capital stock. In 1919 the First National Bank acquired the ownership and reincorporated under a new state bank charter as the First Trust & Savings Bank, with paid in capital stock of $150,000 and a surplus of $30,000, Mr. Brown retaining the post of cashier. Having purchased the Schultz Building at Main and

Fifth streets, the new owners made its ground floor into a handsome and modern home and moved into it in the fall of 1926.

Zanesville Bank & Trust Company, E. F. O'Neal, president; O. W. Wendell, vice president; J. H. Garrett, cashier.

The Zanesville Bank & Trust Company was organized May 20, 1920, by E. F. O'Neal and O. W. Wendell, the former becoming president and the latter vice president of the institution, while J. H. Garrett was made cashier. The company purchased the building at 330 Main Street, made the ground floor over into a modern bank home and now occupies these handsome and well appointed quarters. The business has undergone a steady and constant development.

Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company, T. F. Spangler, president; W. J. Atwell, secretary and treasurer; C. T. Atwell, assistant secretary. C. T. Atwell died in Zanesville.

The Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company was organized May 29, 1900, with a capital of $50,000 and was officered as follows: John Hoge, president; T. F. Spangler, first vice president; Willis Bailey, second vice president; C. Stolzenbach, third vice president; W. J. Atwell, secretary and treasurer; C. T. Atwell, assistant secretary. The Guardian's first home was in the Clarendon Building but since the removal of the Peoples Bank to its present Fourth Street home the Guardian Company has occupied the same quarters.

CHAPTER LXXIV

ZANESVILLE A BUSY NEWSPAPER FIELD

TWO WEEKLIES AS EARLY AS 1810—MANY CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP—TIMES RECORDER, SIGNAL AND SUNDAY NEWS (NOW THE TIMES-SIGNAL) CONSOLIDATED IN 1919—IT SOLVED A PROBLEM LEFT BY THE WORLD WAR.

The World war ended November 11, 1918, but its economic, industrial and mercantile results lasted in a more or less acute form during many later months, even in this favored land, several thousand miles removed. There was a shortage of workers, until the boys returned from overseas, and consequent obstacles to production; there were strikes which made such matters worse; commodity prices stubbornly refused to fall; rents rose and so did the general cost of living.

In many lines of production and trade, operators sought to lessen their problems by processes of combination and consolidation and this was especially the case in the newspaper field, where wages and the cost of materials, notably the cost of print paper, mounted to levels threatening not merely profits but existence. In a number of Ohio towns all but one newspaper were taken out of the field by consolidation or other processes and in the country at large there was a corresponding reduction.

THE SOLUTION FOUND

In Zanesville the problems were solved not by the elimination of newspapers, but by a consolidation of operating forces and equipments. The change was announced by the *Times Recorder* in its issue of October 21, 1919, the statement being made that a new organization, the Zanesville Publishing Company, had been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000 to take over the *Times Recorder*, the *Signal* and the *Sunday News*.

It was stated that the three newspapers would be printed in

the *Times Recorder* building and with the *Times Recorder* equipment as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made; that the news, editorial and circulation departments of each newspaper would be separate; that the first would continue to be republican in politics, the second, democratic, and the third independent, but that in the last case the name would be changed from the *Sunday News* to the *Times-Signal*. The full program was carried out but the Zanesville Publishing Company has built a new home on South Fourth Street.

THE MESSENGER

Zanesville was but ten years old when her first newspaper, the *Muskingum Messenger*, entered the field and Zanesville has been "a good newspaper town" ever since—good as to the number of papers supported, good as to the quality thereof and good as to the influence exerted.

The *Messenger* was launched in February, 1810, as an exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy. Its first publishers were White and Sawyer. A little later David Chambers purchased White's interest and in 1812 became sole owner. In 1815 Josiah Heard succeeded Chambers as owner and in February, 1819, Ezekial T. Cox succeeded Heard.

In 1822 Horatio J. Cox, Ezekial T.'s brother, took over the *Messenger*, but in February, 1824, Horatio reconveyed it to Ezekial T. and Samuel J. Cox. The latter became sole owner and editor in 1825 but in May, 1828, he sold the paper to Thomas Anderson because "he could not support Andrew Jackson for the presidency." Anderson could and did stand by the administration until the date of the South Carolina nullification episode, when, switching to the side of Calhoun, he lost the good will of Jacksonian Democracy and sold the *Messenger* (1837) to Joseph Moorehead and Michael P. Brister. But they were Whigs and the *Messenger*, suffering a second stroke of misfortune, soon gave up the ghost.

MUSKINGUM EXPRESS

Although the federalists were much less numerous in this section than the democrats, federalists followed the owners of the *Messenger* with the *Muskingum Express* which was launched in

ZANESVILLE PUBLISHING COMPANY'S NEW HOME

Located at South Fourth Street and Locust Alley. Erected in 1926. In this handsome and strictly modern structure the Times-Recorder, Signal and Times-Signal are printed.

Zanesville in 1810. The owners were Putnam and Company, who in 1812 sold the paper to O'Hara and Bennett. They changed the name to the *Express and Advertiser* and in 1812 to the *Express and Republican Standard.* When David Chambers bought the paper in 1823 he changed the name to the *Ohio Republican.* Adam Peters was associated with Chambers as publisher and they made the *Republican* a vigorous advocate of Henry Clay for the presidency.

ENTER THE COURIER

Chambers retired in 1824; William C. Pelham bought an interest in 1825 and sold it to Peters in 1833; Peters sold out to Lambert O'Hara and John A. Beatty in 1842; Beatty retired in 1843, when M. P. Bristor became part owner; David H. Lyman bought an interest in November, 1845. With that change came the end of the *Republican* for the then owners named the paper the *Zanesville Courier.*

It was a weekly paper, but on March 31, 1846, it became a tri-weekly. This issue ceased the same year when the *Daily Courier* appeared. November 1, 1847, the daily was discontinued and the tri-weekly was resumed. Edward Ball and Imri Richards became the paper's owners on October 19, 1849. They resumed publication of the daily on December 16, 1850, but transferred the ownership to W. H. Ball, William Buell, H. J. Mercer and J. Carrel. In 1852 George Weaver and N. S. Kaufman bought the property.

On March 4, 1858, U. P. Bennett, owner of the *Zanesville Gazette,* which Uriah Parke had established in 1830, bought Weaver's interest in the *Courier* and consolidated the *Gazette* with the *Courier.* The weekly edition then took the name of the *Courier and Gazette* and the daily edition, *The Courier.* In December, 1868, the word Gazette was dropped from the weekly's title.

LEGGETT PART OWNER

Another change of ownership occurred in August, 1859, when C. H. Upton and J. T. Shryock purchased the establishment. In 1861 the latter became sole owner. Sutor says that the paper then "for the first time was a financial success." On November

16, 1865, Gen. M. D. Leggett and Col. J. C. Douglass, having completed their Civil war service, purchased the *Courier*.

Thomas J. Newman secured a one-third interest on July 1, 1866; General Leggett sold his interest to John H. Dodd in May, 1868; on January 1, 1872, Newman and Dodd acquired the Douglass interest and conducted the *Courier* themselves until 1876, when R. B. Brown purchased a portion of Dodd's interest; in 1889 The Courier Company was incorporated and thus organized: T. J. Newman, president; L. E. Dodd, vice president; J. H. Dodd, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Brown, business manager. In 1905 John Hoge was president of the company; R. B. Brown, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Shaw, G. A. Stanbery and O. F. McKinney completed the board of directors. General Brown later retired from the company and was succeeded by W. G. Newman, who became manager of the newspaper and job printing departments. The *Courier* was discontinued in the summer of 1915.

THE SIGNAL'S PREDECESSORS

The Charles B. Flood and Frederick W. DeKrufft *Democrat Union* succeeded the *Messenger* as the democratic organ in 1833. When William Crosby purchased the paper he named it the *Aurora*. David Robb succeeded Crosby and Jacob Glessner succeeded Robb (January 1, 1838). Six years later Glessner sold to John Brandt. Many changes followed, the successive owners being McCann and Camp; Chauncey Bassett, Henry Beard, Roberts and Adams and Beard again, in 1852. Later owners and part owners were R. W. P. Muse, A. O. Wagstaff, Lewis Baker, James W. Gally, Thomas W. Peacock, Joseph McGonagle. The *Daily Commercial Aurora* lasted three years. In 1862 the *Ohio Farmers' League* was merged with the *Aurora*.

The *Citizens' Press* was launched in 1860 to support Breckinridge for the presidency. Sutor says it developed "into a seditious sheet when its candidate became a foe to his country and the paper was mobbed by the indignant loyal men of Zanesville; July 9, 1863, it was merged with the *Aurora*." William Ewing joined Peacock in conducting the latter paper and then he purchased Peacock's interest. When J. Mulholland succeeded on February 4, 1864, he discontinued the *Aurora* and on February 11, 1864, launched the *Ohio Signal*. Soon after this, Daniel B. Linn became proprietor.

D. B. LINN, EDITOR

During 1865 a group of prominent democrats of the city and county, associated themselves together, under the title of the Signal Printing Company, to publish the *Signal*. Mr. Linn was the manager and Messrs. Elias Ellis, Wm. Pringle and Gemmill Arthur were trustees. New type, steam power, a Hoe press and a job-printing outfit were installed. Mr. Linn then became editor and Mr. Arthur business manager. At this time the daily edition was launched. Mr. Linn's election to the state senate brought about another change; James T. Irvine acquired the establishment, June 10, 1867. The daily was suspended January 1, 1870.

Thomas M. and Daniel H. Gaumer purchased the *Signal* in November, 1883. Several years later the latter acquired the former's interest and bent all his energies toward the development of the property. The daily edition was restored; the plant was removed from the City Hall to the Schultz Opera Block; the proprietor was elected successively to the lower and upper houses of the State Legislature and was appointed postmaster of Zanesville. He died in February, 1898.

JAMES R. ALEXANDER, OWNER

In October, 1898, Henry E. and James R. Alexander purchased the *Signal*, which, with the former's retirement not long after, came under the control of the latter, who proceeded to develop it to a point not previously reached, his successful newspaper experience having prepared the way for his success in Zanesville.

James R. Alexander had entered the editorial and publishing field very early in life. At the age of 12, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, he issued for some time the *Occasional*. Later in life he and his brother Henry were in the newspaper field at Washington, Pa. Following this came his connection with the *Spirit of Democracy* at Woodsfield, Ohio.

While owner of the *Zanesville Signal* James R. Alexander became Zanesville's postmaster under appointment by President Wilson. His term lasted from May 1, 1914, until August 1, 1922. He resigned one year before the full term had expired. He was a "working" postmaster who actively applied marked executive ability and ripe managerial experience to the affairs of the office and who left an excellent official record.

The compliment paid him by a democratic president was repeated in 1922 and 1924 by the democrats of the Zanesville district, who in both years nominated him for the office of congressman. The Zanesville district is republican, and he was defeated. Mr. Alexander retained ownership of the *Signal* until it was taken over by the Zanesville Publishing Company as stated at the beginning of this chapter.

THE TIMES RECORDER

The first predecessor of this newspaper was the *City Times*, established September 1, 1852, by Jacob Glessner and John B. Roberts. The paper was a non-partisan weekly folio. It was printed on the first steam-power press brought to Zanesville. In 1853 Mr. Glessner became sole proprietor and in 1864 he sold the paper to George H. Logan, who took in J. H. Dodd as a partner. Cooper, Evans and Ehrman were the next owners and "Governor" John Greiner succeeded them.

A Mr. Lee acquired the paper from Greiner; R. C. Brown from Lee; W. W. Pyle from Brown and E. C. Hayes from Pyle. In 1876 the *Weekly City Times* was discontinued and the *Sunday Times* took its place for a few months when the *Daily Times* appeared. Fire destroyed the home of the plant in 1877 and publication was suspended until June 12 of that year, when the paper was again issued as *The Daily Morning Times.* By this time a coöperative association of printers—W. W. Pyle, E. R. Sullivan, D. P. and Edward Mercer, Alonzo Shoemaker and H. M. Parsons —were the publishers. On August 16 the weekly edition reappeared.

ENTER D. J. RICHARDS

Several changes of ownership ensued and in 1883 W. E. Krebs, W. H. Cunningham, Jr., Thomas Campbell and Thomas E. Taylor were issuing the paper. But in 1885, Jesse Atwell, who held a chattel mortgage on the property, consolidated the *Daily and Weekly Times* with the *Weekly Recorder*, published by Edward Spencer, and the *Weekly Visitor*, published by Rev. W. M. Acton, and issued the *Daily Times Recorder* and *The Weekly Times Recorder and Visitor.* A little later Atwell and Acton retired and on January 1, 1886, a stock company, The Times Recorder Company, purchased the establishment. Edward

Spencer became editor and David J. Richards, business manager. Three years later Spencer severed his connection with the company.

Although Mr. Richards' experience had been acquired in the mercantile and not in the newspaper field, his sagacity and judgment soon placed the *Times Recorder* upon a paying basis. The establishment was removed from the Maginnis Block to a home of its own on South Fifth Street, and new equipment was added as the growth of circulation and business warranted expansion.

Thomas W. Lewis entered the business department in 1889 and succeeded Business Manager Richards when the latter retired from active service, while remaining a stockholder and director. Mr. Lewis was succeeded in 1892 by J. J. Halloran of California and the latter, soon after, by Willard S. Richards, son of D. J. Richards. Mr. Lewis was managing editor 1905 to 1910.

ENTER WILLIAM M. MILLER

In the late nineties, William M. Miller of Dresden, owner and publisher of the *Dresden Transcript*, bought stock in the *Times Recorder* and assumed its general management. To his valuable newspaper experience was added decided natural ability and the *Times Recorder* made marked progress in circulation and advertising.

Its political power and prestige had grown in keeping with the expansion which Manager Miller had brought about along other lines. It had developed into a republican organ which was vigorously helping to convert democratic Muskingum into a measurably regular republican county.

Mr. Miller had acquired a controlling interest in the company's stock and was laying plans for further development when a group of local republicans strong in ready money and credit, offered to buy the property at a price flattering to Mr. Miller's success as manager, and indicative of their own high conception of the paper's future.

ENTER W. O. LITTICK

The change was made in January, 1903. The new owners placed in the hands of W. O. Littick the managerial powers which had been exercised by William M. Miller. Mr. Littick had entered the *Times Recorder* news department in July, 1886, and had

climbed all the steps therein, during unbroken service lasting until the close of the Miller regime, when he was managing editor of the paper.

Having grown up with the *Times Reeorder*, invested money in it, and materially helped to build it up, Mr. Littick was thoroughly equipped for general management. He recognized in the rural free delivery a particularly promising medium for development and prepared for the use of that medium with a forethought and thoroughness which made failure impossible.

USED THE RURAL ROUTES

The Government had favored Southeastern Ohio with an extensive network of rural routes. Zanesville, with her position near the center of that section, and her early morning trains running thereinto in every direction, was the logical home for a morning newspaper of far greater size and patronage than the average city of Zanesville's size was supporting.

With clear vision of the opportunities, Mr. Littick has taken advantage of them all along the line ever since he took managerial charge of the *Times Recorder*. The newspaper was enlarged and bettered; the old two-story building was succeeded by a new five-story structure; the most modern equipment was installed. The public's response has vindicated the faith reposed in it by the management by giving the *Times Recorder* a circulation and an advertising patronage not exceeded in any city of Zanesville's size.

And the policy which gave the eight or ten counties tributary to Zanesville a morning newspaper of well nigh metropolitan proportions has helped to give the city mercantile activities of corresponding importance.

The Zanesville advertisements carried daily by the *Times Recorder* long ago made this city a trade and amusement center for its out-of-town readers. While the *Times Recorder's* total circulation under its present management has increased more than five fold, its city circulation has increased nearly four fold, showing the thoroughness of its hold upon all the people of this section.

THREE IN ONE

With the consolidation of the *Times Recorder*, *Signal* and *Sunday Times-Signal*, under the ownership of the Zanesville Publish-

ing Company, W. O. Littick became general manager and Charles W. Gibson business manager of the three papers, positions which they now hold.

Mr. Gibson has also had extensive newspaper experience. For years he was the successful publisher of the *Roseville Independent.* During later periods he was advertising manager, first of the *Signal* and later of the *Times Recorder.* In March, 1919, he purchased the former newspaper from James R. Alexander and published it until November 1, 1919, when it was taken over by the Zanesville Publishing Company.

THE SUNDAY NEWS

Made its first appearance in July, 1883, when William E. Krebs and John Miller were its publishers, the office being in the Maginnis Block. Six months later Edward F. Fuller purchased Miller's interest and other changes in ownership followed, with W. A. Hopkins, John F. Tracy, Charles E. Addison, and C. R. Long figuring successively in the changes.

Mr. Long held a chattel mortgage on the plant and in due time took possession. On February 8, 1888, he sold to Charles Shryock, who moved the establishment to his printing office on Fifth Street at Fountain Alley. In 1895 there was another change of ownership when the Times Recorder Company acquired the property and named the paper the *Sunday Times Recorder.*

When Charles E. Barker became owner in 1898 he restored the former name, the *Sunday News,* but soon parted with the property to Ad. Elsperman of Wooster, and Calvin D. Myers of Lodi, Ohio. Myers retired in 1901 and Elsperman continued publication until his death. The paper became the property of the Zanesville Publishing Company and was renamed the *Times-Signal* in 1919, as was stated.

THE PENNY PRESS

Came into existence on April 1, 1891. Its editor and manager, William O. Munson, enlarged the *Press* to a seven column, eight-page paper in April, 1892, and added a weekly edition. On January 8, 1897, the Press Publishing Company was incorporated, Dr. H. J. Sheppard becoming president; D. C. Helmick, secretary, and W. O. Munson, manager. Among other stockholders were R. L. Dollings, A. W. Evans, W. E. Harris, Harry Leis, and

C. E. Swingle. On the death of Manager Munson in September, 1898, Dollings and Helmick took charge. They renamed the *Press* the *Morning Journal;* Dollings retired and in April, 1899, L. H. Gibson, whose term as mayor had just closed, became city editor. In June publication ceased and in December the property was sold under a court decree. Rev. M. W. Acton's newspaper, the *Weekly Visitor*, has already been briefly referred to.

A GROUP OF SHORT-LIVED ONES

The *Dial* appeared during one of the '80s and soon expired; the *Sunday Herald*, a Putnam venture, lasted but a few weeks; the *Sunday Star*, launched in or about 1887 by Harvey J. Abbott and Pius Padgett, held on during four years; the *Daily Democrat*, fathered in August, 1897, by W. V. Cox, W. L. Maginnis and W. C. Crawley, lasted two and a half months; the *Democratic Daily Era*, published by Maginnis, Crawley, and George C. Thompson, and issued in March, 1880, was subjected to several ownership changes until its suspension occurred near the close of the year.

Zanesville at one time published as many as ten newspapers. Three of these disappeared when the publishers of three dailies, one after the other, ceased to print their weekly editions. Other publications went out of the field until June, 1922, when these remained: the *Daily Times Recorder*, the *Daily Signal*, the *Sunday Times-Signal*, the *Evening Dispatch*, and the *Tribune*, the labor paper.

John T. Shryock's paper was one of the publications which had thus dropped out. It was launched on May 20, 1870, under the title, *The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, but in 1873 Mr. Shryock changed the name to the *Weekly Advocate* and issued a daily edition for six months. The panic of 1873 caused suspension of the daily, but the weekly remained in the field until 1892, when its owner died.

THE ZANESVILLE POST

The first issue of this newspaper in the German language occurred on March 28, 1872, with Adolph Schneider as editor. In 1895 it was taken over by a stock company and in 1899 Charles U. Shryock became its owner. It was discontinued several years ago.

REPRESENTING LABOR

The *Labor Journal* succeeded the *Sunday Star* in January, 1892, when Campbell and Sebaugh took charge. Faller Bros. succeeded to the ownership in 1894 but publication ceased about a year later. In 1897 Charles H. Sebaugh purchased the *Journal*, after it had been in existence as a monthly for about a year and resumed its weekly publication. Neil M. Beckley and Sons acquired Sebaugh's interest on February 1, 1903, and conducted it successfully until November 19, 1919. The *Tribune*, owned by Howser and Bridwell, appeared in the field to represent labor in 1921, and has been in existence since.

THE ZANESVILLE DISPATCH

This evening newspaper was launched on May 16, 1921, in the North Sixth Street building occupied for years by the *Sunday News*, its chief promoters being E. F. O'Neal, Howard T. Piper, and Robert D. Elsperman. Its publication ceased on July 1, when the Zanesville Publishing Company purchased all of its assets save a lease on the building it occupied.

Announcement of its purchase was made by the *Times Recorder* on Monday, July 3, when it was stated that the *Tribune's* circulation would be merged with that of the *Signal*. The *Times Recorder* added that the purchase price covered the physical property and other assets of the *Dispatch* and left a margin sufficient to refund all the stockholders' investments plus 8 per cent for the use of their money. It was furthermore stated that the *Dispatch* had been a creditable publication but that its owners had realized that there was no room in Zanesville for three daily newspapers. With this statement appeared one from the former publishers of the *Dispatch* declaring that they had entered the Zanesville newspaper field in the belief that the public had desired an independent paper but that support of the *Dispatch* as such had not been what its owners had a right to expect.

THE WESTERN RECORDER

Had a rather unique record as a newspaper which was published not even in a village, but on a farm instead. Rev. Cornelius Springer was the promoter of it and publication began on that gentleman's farm, Meadow Farm, located six miles west of Zanes-

ville. It entered the field on July 18, 1833, and in 1845 A. H. Bassett purchased the paper and began its publication in Putnam. There it waxed strong as an organ of the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1855 it was transferred to Springfield, Ohio.

THE DRESDEN TRANSCRIPT

Newspaper publication began in Dresden as early as 1838. On July 30 of that year A. Deffenbaugh issued the first number of the *Dresden Chronicle*. In 1842 the name was changed to the *Journal*, and two years later publication ceased.

In 1850 Wallace and Agnew issued the *Advocate*. In 1852 the name was changed to the *Intelligencer*. In 1855 Bently Gill became owner. He sold to M. B. Lovett in 1877, who suspended publication. The interval of non-publication was broken in 1868 when T. W. Peacock and Son started the *Dresden Monitor*. The *Monitor* passed successively to J. A. Jackson, L. M. Murphy, W. H. Conklin and J. T. Shryock.

The latter put new life into the *Monitor* but sold it in two years to J. W. Martin. Martin published the paper as the *Herald* for six months. For a short time Dresden had two papers, James W. Wheeling having started the *Dresden Doings* in 1874. In September, 1878, W. E. Smith bought the *Doings* and issued it until 1879. The *Dresden Transcript* succeeded the *Doings*, successfully occupying the field, especially under the ownership of William M. Miller.

THE ROSEVILLE INDEPENDENT

Was established at Roseville in 1888 by George Stull. Later it passed successively into the hands of Charles W. Gibson, Laura B. Poe, W. H. Goodlive, and George Stine. H. C. Williams established the *Review* at Roseville in 1895.

The *New Concord Enterprise*, which has taken an important part in the growth of New Concord and Eastern Muskingum, was established on July 22, 1880.

ATHENS COUNTY

CHAPTER LXXV

"ARCHEOLOGICALLY UNIQUE" IS ATHENS COUNTY

ITS PLAINS "APPEALED STRONGLY TO THE ABORIGINAL LIKING"—SIXTY-THREE ANCIENT MOUNDS AND TWELVE ENCLOSURES RECORDED—TWO INDIAN VILLAGES ON THE HOCKING AND A MUCH USED TRAIL CROSSED THE COUNTY—CROGHAN CALLED THE HOCKING "BOTTLE RIVER"—DUNMORE BUILT FORT GOWER AT ITS MOUTH AND MARCHED UP ITS VALLEY AND BACK—HIS OFFICERS EXPRESSED THEIR AMERICANISM AS THE REVOLUTION'S SHADOW GATHERED—EVENT PRESERVED IN GRANITE.

We introduce the subject of the aboriginal occupation of Athens County by quoting what Dr. William C. Mills, late curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, says of it in his comprehensive and highly valuable "Archeological Atlas of Ohio." His words put the reader at once in touch with prehistoric mysteries which archeologists continue to study and puzzle over with unabated interest:

"Archeologically unique is the district known as 'the plains' of Athens County. It consists of an area of upwards of five miles square, lying south and west of the Hocking River and north of the City of Athens. Its surface, quite level, is dotted with mounds and enclosures so abundant that from almost any one of them it is possible to see another.

MUCH TO THE MOUND BUILDERS' LIKING

"The Elevation of 'the plains' is only slightly above that of the river, while on all sides of it the country rises rapidly to considerable heights. This level and protected area evidently appealed strongly to the aboriginal liking, as evidenced by the remains of their industry. Ames Township, on the headwaters of Federal Creek, and Alexander Township, in the southern part of the

county, abound in mounds. The various kinds of these ancient works is here listed by townships:

"Trimble, Mounds one; York, Mounds one; Dover, Mounds three, Enclosures five; Ames, Mounds sixteen; Bern, Mounds one; Waterloo, Mounds three, Enclosures one; Athens, Mounds eighteen, Enclosures six, Village sites one; Canaan, Mounds two; Rome, Mounds one; Lee, Mounds one; Alexander, Mounds sixteen, Village sites one; Totals, Mounds sixty-three; Enclosures twelve; and Village sites two."

THE INDIANS IN ATHENS COUNTY

There were two Indian villages in the territory now constituting the county and one Indian trail. One of the former was Shawnee Town which was located on the Hocking River a short distance above Athens; the other, Wanduchales Town, was also on the Hocking, near the Washington County line and not far from the Ohio River.

The trail known as number sixteen in the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's records, extended from trail number thirteen, in Washington County, to the site of Gallipolis, paralleling the Ohio River, usually some distance inland, and passing Wanduchales Town. A branch led southward through what is now West Virginia. Number sixteen's connection with trail number thirteen gave it much importance, as the latter extended from Maguck, center of those well known Shawnee settlements on the Scioto, through Perry and Washington counties to the settlements in southwestern Pennsylvania, crossing the Ohio from Washington County. Number sixteen was also a connecting link between trails five and six.

TRAILS GO BACK TO PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Number five, known as the Cuyahoga Trail, extended from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to the mouth of the Muskingum and number six was a very important fur route between the lakes and the Virginia country and within its southern extension it was one of the greatest Indian highways between Southern and Central Ohio sections.

"While extending down into historic times," says Curator Mills, "the trails and many of the towns doubtless reached far

back into the prehistoric period of the territory now within the State of Ohio and served as a connecting link between the two eras."

ATHENS COUNTY'S TWO OUTSTANDING DISTINCTIONS

The return of Lord Dunmore's army from the Pickaway Plains to the mouth of the Hocking River in the fall of 1774 was followed by the first of two outstanding distinctions resting upon territory now a part of Athens County. One was the so-called "declaration of independence" which Dunmore's officers launched against Great Britain at Fort Gower. The other came about a quarter of a century later when the Ohio Company chose ground in what is now the City of Athens as the site of the first university established north and west of the Ohio. The events which led up to the first action and a recently staged public recognition of their importance will be described here; the second story will be told on later pages.

HISTORIC HOCKING—"BOTTLE RIVER"

In the spring of 1765 George Croghan and "some friendly Indians" descended the Ohio River on their way to Wabash Indian lands and passed the mouth of the Hocking River. Croghan, "a sub-commissioner of the British government" and the Croghan whom Christopher Gist had found at the Forks of the Muskingum fourteen years before, wrote in his journal that he had passed the mouth of "Hochocen or Bottle River" on the fifth day from Pittsburgh.

Croghan's journey past the river which flows through Athens County and enters the Ohio where the county's short shore line meets the greater stream was an early one for a white man to essay but by no means the first of the kind. Sixteen years before the Celoron expedition had passed the same spot, on that journey which has been fully described on our earlier pages.

WASHINGTON'S OHIO JOURNEY

George Croghan was followed down the Beautiful River in 1770 by George Washington, who had borne arms against the French, who was destined to be a lasting source of inspiration to Revolutionary compatriots when they sought to plant and culti-

vate the white man's civilization in the wilderness north and west of the Ohio and whose journey of 1770, as disclosed by his journal, was devoted largely to an inspection and appraisal of the physical features of the coveted territory.

DUNMORE'S ARMY ARRIVES

Four years after this Washington journey the Ohio's current bore to the mouth of the Hocking a still larger number of white men than Celoron had taken down stream. In the fall of 1774 Earl Dunmore's army of 1,200 Virginians reached the spot but these landed instead of passing by—landed, built Fort Gower, marched up the valley and thence advanced to the Pickaway Plains.

This event in Dunmore's war calls for the submission of details in a history of Athens County. It had much to do in making known the Hocking Valley to white men living east of the Ohio and the return of the army to the mouth of the river and its retirement from service there was soon followed by the opening of the Revolutionary war. The shadow of the conflict was upon these men as they laid down their arms and left the fort.

VICTORY OF THE WHITES AT POINT PLEASANT

Governor Dunmore had caused two armies of Virginians to be organized. One of 1,200 men he assumed command of. The other, numbering 1,100 men, he placed under the command of General Andrew Lewis and it was planned to unite the two at the mouth of the Great Kanawha and march against the Indians on the Pickaway Plains.

General Lewis' command reached Point Pleasant early in September and was attacked October 10 by about 1,100 warriors under Cornstalk, who shrewdly sought to defeat the Point Pleasant army before Dunmore's could join it. The battle lasted all day and Lewis won it by a skilfully-managed flank movement in the evening. The foe retreated and the whites took up the pursuit but were unable to bring about an engagement.

Dunmore's force having marched to Fort Pitt from Potomac Gap, descended the Ohio and landed at the mouth of the Hocking. His troops built Fort Gower, as stated, and began a march up the Hocking Valley. At the site of Logan they turned westward and

reached a point seven miles distant from the site of Circleville. Here, near the end of October the treaty of Camp Charlotte was entered into with the Indians and Dunmore's force returned to Fort Gower.

On arriving at the mouth of the Hocking on his way from Fort Pitt Dunmore had ordered General Lewis to march from Point Pleasant to the Pickaway Plains where the two armies would unite. Lewis won his victory at Point Pleasant and joined Dunmore at Camp Charlotte.

DUNMORE'S OFFICERS "RESOLVE"

It has been said that Dunmore's treaty held the tribes in leash during the first two years of the Revolution. At any rate, no Indian troubles threatened sufficiently to hold the army together when it returned to Fort Gower, and a bit of news greeted the men there which couriers had brought from the east that relegated the Indians to a minor place, in the light of the conflict which the action of the continental congress at Philadelphia had shown was looming up between America and Great Britain.

The officers under Dunmore were men of vision and of action, for they met November 5 to consider their own part in the coming struggle. They resolved to be loyal to King George III as long as he should delight to reign over a brave and free people, but declared that "as the love of liberty and attachment to the real interests of America outweigh every other consideration we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty and for the support of her just rights and privileges, not in any riotous manner but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen."

HISTORIC VALUE PRESERVED IN GRANITE

Memorial recognition of the significance of this ringing declaration of Americanism held off during nearly 150 years, but on November 9 and 10, 1923, Ohio's Daughters of the American Revolution concluded the program which they had previously launched in behalf of such recognition. One of the purposes of the D. A. R. being "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved independence by the acquisition and protection of historic spots" they had caused to be erected at Hockingport, on

the site of Fort Gower, a huge granite stone bearing two memorial tablets.

This was unveiled on the afternoon of November 10, 1923, after preliminary exercises had been held the evening before in Ewing Hall at Athens. The *Athens Messenger* of November 11, 1923, spoke of the celebration as follows:

"Most impressive were the services at Hockingport Saturday afternoon when the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled and dedicated the tablet marking the historic site of Fort Gower, where the first American Declaration of Independence was made in 1774.

"The trip to Hockingport, which was gaily decorated with flags in honor of the occasion, was made by automobile. The memorial is a granite block from the quarries near Stony Creek battlefield in Connecticut. It is six feet high, four feet wide and two feet thick and on two of its sides are bronze tablets telling the story of the site it marks and its dedication by the State D. A. R."

"Hail to the men that made us free.
Hail to the stainless swords they drew:
A thousand years will never see
Forgetfulness of men so true;
Their deeds will live while grandly waves
The flag of a united land
Above their scattered sacred graves,
From mountain height to ocean strand."

—Curry.

CHAPTER LXXVI

OHIO COMPANY'S LANDS CONSTITUTED THE COUNTY

COMPANY'S SURVEYORS MEASURED THE HOCKING COUNTRY IN 1795—RUFUS PUTNAM SURVEYED ATHENS AND ALEXANDER TOWNSHIPS AND RECOMMENDED THEM TO MARIETTA PIONEERS—IDEAL SETTLERS LOCATED IN THE HOCKING VALLEY—COUNTY ORGANIZED MARCH 1, 1805—STORY OF EARLY ELECTIONS AND FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

According to the "History of the Hocking Valley," published in 1883, white squatters, men probably who had been soldiers in the Dunmore army which was disbanded at Fort Gower in 1774, located that year at Hocking Falls.

As early as 1795 other white men trod the Hocking Valley and performed work there which helped to lay foundations for its settlement. There were three of these men and they had been appointed by the Ohio Company to examine the company's lands in the valley. Their report, made December 8, 1795, reads as follows:

"We, the subscribers, being appointed a committee by a resolve of the agents of the Ohio Company of the ninth of November, 1790, and for the purpose expressed in said resolve, but being prevented from attending to that business by the Indian war until a treaty took place, since which (in company of Jeffery Matthewson, a surveyor appointed by the superintendent of surveys) having measured and very minutely examined the lands up the Hockhocking, report that in range XIV., township ten, the following lots or square miles, viz.: No.'s 13, 19, 20, 25, 31 and 32; — range 15, township 12, lots 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 17, 23, 24, 30, 35 and 36; — range 16, township 13, No.'s 13, 14, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 33 and 34, we find are suitable to be laid out into fifth division lots. Having also examined and surveyed the land at the mouth of the Great Hockhocking, we find it very suitable for house lots according to map, etc.

"(Signed) John Devol
Robert Oliver
Haffield White
Committee."

The sections listed in the foregoing report constituted the greater part of Hocking Bottoms and York and Dover Township uplands adjacent thereto in Athens County and adjacent uplands in Green Township, Hocking County.

PUTNAM SUPERVISED THE SURVEY

Devol, Oliver and White did not survey the land constituting Athens and Alexander townships in Athens County, the two reserved by the Ohio Company for university uses. That survey was accomplished "under the personal supervision of Rufus Putnam," in 1796. Ephraim Cutler said of these townships that they were favorite spots among "the hunting grounds of the Indians."

General Putnam was much in favor of them and reported their merits to new arrivals at Marietta in the early part of 1797. A number of these made their way to the new college lands in large canoes, descending the Ohio to the Hocking and ascending the latter river, which was then quite navigable in the old sense of the word, with a considerably greater depth than it had after the valley lost most of its trees.

ABLE PIONEERS FROM MARIETTA

Among these men from Marietta were Alvan and Silas Bingham, Isaac Barker, William Harper, John Wilkins, Robert Linzee, Edmund, William and Barak Dorr, John Chandler and Jonathan Watkins. They found on the college lands and all around them the primeval forest. Along the margin of the river were towering sycamores; covering the bottoms were dense growths of ash, hickory, walnut, poplar, etc. Ascending to the spot where Athens the town was later located some of the newcomers decided to settle there while others chose the bottoms which lay below.

Early in 1798 other pioneers came, among them Solomon Tuttle, Christopher Stevens, John and Moses Hewett, Cornelius Moore, Joseph Snowden, John Simonton, Robert Ross. Snowden's wife Margaret came with him and as the first white woman to reach this central point in the Athens County territory she was honored by having her name given to the creek that was there, which became Margaret's Creek.

The Ordinance of 1787 gave law to the Ohio country but law does not enforce itself and the Athens pioneers found the defi-

BARNESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"SOUTH BRIDGE" BUILT AT ATHENS LONG AGO

Old residents of the city tell of crossing it as far back as the middle '50s. Our picture vividly reveals the varied charm of its surroundings.

THE OLD BEECH AT ATHENS

The tree at the front of the picture, in the center, was during its long life an object of great interest on the Ohio University campus. Henry Howe, the historian, referred eloquently to it. After its death several years ago its trunk and limbs were converted into highly prized souvenirs.

ciency supplied by the commissioning of Alvan Bingham as magistrate and Silas, his brother, as deputy sheriff. A little later Ephraim Cutler settled in Ames Township and he also was a magistrate. His arrival was timely, for certain types of land cases called for two magistrates and a jury. Bingham and Cutler held court together. The squatters required attention and were quite troublesome.

ATHENS, TOWNSHIP AND CITY

It has been said that the six miles square tract of land chosen for the site of Ohio University could not have been excelled in the point of quality by any in the Ohio Company's purchase. Charged with the duty of locating the college site near the center of its possessions the company had the good fortune to find that nature had given the site of Athens great richness of soil as well as a commanding position amid the surrounding hills and valleys.

The history of Athens Township and Athens City are very closely merged. The former was originally much larger than it is now, Brown and Swan townships of Vinton County and Waterloo and Canaan of Athens having been created out of Athens Township. The survey of the township was completed in 1795.

THE GREAT WEST'S FIRST UNIVERSITY

Athens City enjoys the distinction of being the second formal white settlement in what is now the State of Ohio and in being the seat of the mighty West's first university. The first white man's cabin on the site of Athens City was planted in the wilderness there in 1798 and near this soon sprang up a patch of Indian corn. Other clearings, other cabins and other patches of maize soon followed, not only upon the central ground but outside of it, until by the close of the year a score or more families were pioneering within a radius of a few miles.

PLANS FOR A SEAT OF LEARNING

The college grounds were surveyed in 1795, and laid out the following year. Athens and Amesville were first settled and to points around them incoming pioneers went later. By December, 1800, five cabin homes occupied sites shown on the Athens town plat.

The territorial legislature provided for the laying off of the Town of Athens and the act was approved by Governor St. Clair December 18, 1799. The act requested Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman and Jonathan Stone to lay off in the most suitable place within townships eight and nine in the fourteenth range, a town plat which should contain "a square for the college, also suitable for house lots and gardens, for a president, professors, tutors, etc., bordering on or encircled by spacious commons and such a number of town lots adjoining the said commons and outlots as they shall think will be for the advantage of the university."

RELATIONS BETWEEN TOWN AND COLLEGE

Putnam, Gilman and Stone performed their duty as requested, locating "the said town within the 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th and 22nd sections of the aforesaid 9th township" and on December 8, 1800, ten days less than a year after the legislature had requested them to act, that body accepted and approved the work so done and declared "the said town shall be confirmed and established by the name of Athens."

The second section of the act carried a provision calculated to secure for this university town the necessary public buildings without having to buy the sites. The section reads as follows:

ENLIGHTENED PROVISION

"And be it further enacted: that the house lots No.'s 55 and 56 in the said town of Athens or some other two lots therein equally as well situated, to be designated and set apart by the trustees of said university when appointed, shall be reserved for the accommodation of public buildings that may be necessary to be erected for the use of said town and the county in which it may be situated; which two lots when agreed upon by said trustees shall be particularly noted on the plat of said town and vested in the county to and for the uses designated thereby."

THE COUNTY'S ORGANIZATION

Athens was the fourth Southeastern Ohio county to be organized, Washington having been formed July 26, 1788, Belmont September 7, 1801, and Muskingum March 1, 1804. It was Gov. Edward Tiffin who in a message to the general assembly gave an

impetus to the creation of Athens County and this occurred December 4, 1804, when in referring to the gift of valuable lands to the Ohio University he made the following recommendation:

"It is further thought that it would greatly increase the sale of these lands and town lots, as well as prepare the way for the accommodation and comfort of the youths who may be sent to the university, if a new county were created and its seat established at Athens. This may conveniently be done without injury to the counties adjacent and in my opinion the convenience of that part of the county imperatively demands it."

ATHENS A COUNTY MARCH 1, 1805

The legislature did not delay. On February 20, 1805, it established Athens County with boundaries as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of township No. 10, range 17; thence easterly with the line between Gallia and Washington counties to the Ohio River; thence up that river to the mouth of Big Hockhocking River; thence up the said Hockhocking River to the east line of township No. 6, of the twelfth range; thence north on said line to the northeast corner of the 8th township in the said twelfth range; thence west to the east line of Fairfield County; thence south on said county line and the line of Ross County to the place of beginning." The act took effect March 1, 1805, and the Town of Athens was named as the county seat.

SUBJECTED TO MANY CHANGES

The area of the territory which the legislature included within the boundaries of Athens County contained 1,053 square miles, or about thirty congressional townships, each six miles square. This territory included not only the present County of Athens but three townships, Ward, Green and Starr, which became a part of Hocking County; seven townships, Brown, Swan, Elk, Madison, Knox, Vinton and Clinton, which became a part of Vinton County; five townships, made a part of Meigs County, viz.: Columbia, Scipio, Bedford, Orange and Olive; two townships, Homer and Marion which became a part of Morgan County and a strip of land ten miles long and one mile wide which was afterwards made again a part of Washington County.

MUCH GIVING AND TAKING

Two years later an act was passed by the legislature altering the boundary line between Athens and Gallia counties by which Athens took a strip off Gallia ten miles long and one wide. At the same session on February 18, 1807, the line was altered between Athens and Washington counties which gave to Athens that part of Troy Township lying east of the Hocking River and gave to Washington a strip fifteen miles long and one mile wide, taken from Athens.

Numerous other changes were made by legislative action, some adding to and others taking territory from Athens. One was made February 10, 1814; then came one January 12, 1816, organizing Jackson County; January 3, 1818, the creation of Hocking County, March 12, 1845. All these reduced the area of Athens County and added it to the new counties. Meigs County, organized January 21, 1819, took a slice of Athens and when Vinton was created March 23, 1851, it took the remainder of Athens territory lying in that direction. The same act detached Ward Township from Athens and gave it to Hocking. The present boundaries of the county include about four hundred and thirty square miles.

FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST COURTHOUSE

The first election held in Athens County was for three commissioners. The votes were cast on the first Monday in April, 1804, when Silas Dean, William Howlett and John Corey were chosen. These officials divided the county into four townships, Ames, Alexander, Athens and Troy. We shall not here describe the steps taken later to create the present list of townships out of the county's territory but will name them, not as admitted, but in their alphabetical order: Alexander, Ames, Athens, Bern, Canaan, Carthage, Dover, Lee, Lodi, Rome, Trimble, Troy, Waterloo, York.

For two years the county's courthouse was a room rented in a building owned by Silas Bingham and Leonard Jewett but in 1807 a log courthouse "with a brick chimney" was erected. This served the purpose of its builders throughout ten years and in it such men as Thomas Ewing and Messrs. Beecher, Irwin, Hunter, Brasee, Stanberry, Medill, Vinton, Nash, Goddard, Convers, Woodbridge and Nye proceeded to develop their high talents. The second courthouse, a brick building, was erected in 1818 and the third, in 1880.

CHAPTER LXXVII

ATHENS AND COLLEGE WERE "MUTUALLY PARENT AND CHILD"

NATURE HAD FAVORED THE TOWN SITE AND MAN'S OFFER TO IMPART KNOWLEDGE WAS AN ADDED ATTRACTION—PUTNAM AND CUTLER ITS FAITHFUL FRIENDS—FIRST BUILDING A SMALL TWO-STORY BRICK—EWING, BROUGH AND COX EARLY GRADUATES—"COONSKIN LIBRARY" ESTABLISHED IN AMES TOWNSHIP.

Years ago, A. B. Walker, a prominent citizen of Athens, thus linked together the careers of the city and Ohio University:

"Early access by the river and that general fertility and picturesqueness which invited first the occupation of water courses may have fixed this bluff and the adjacent bottoms as an eligible site for a settlement. The haste to found the college would prompt the selection of the most accessible place which at the same time should be sufficiently interior. Thus it appears that the college and town were mutually parent and child to each other; for while the growing village was intended to become a source of revenue and nourishment to its infant charge the university on the other hand became a leading and efficient cause in hastening the inception of a corporate town, in giving it a local habitation so desirable and a name linking it with the choicest associations of literature and learning in the distant past."

Speaking in a more general way of Athens, the city, Mr. Walker said then what is just as true today:

"Athens in its general type is a pioneer town and is well built for one of its class. Its central position in the thickly settled southern part of Ohio; the growth of a thrifty agriculture and stock-raising county of which it is the natural focus and constituted seat of justice; the seminal principles of a rugged virtue and industry unconsciously grafted upon it by its founders; the intellectual and moral atmosphere diffused by its schools, courts, churches and university, its handsome situation and picturesque

surroundings; all these have ever made Athens an attractive place of residence."

FIRST UNIVERSITY IN THE WEST

In authorizing the Board of Treasury to contract with the Ohio Company to place in their possession the western lands desired, Congress agreed that "two townships therein should be given perpetually to the uses of a University, the said townships to be laid off by the purchaser as near as possible to the center of the purchase, that it should be good land and be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the state." As a result of this provision Ohio University became the first university so aided by Congress, while the spot on which Athens City stands, being excellent land and near the center of the Ohio Company's purchase, became the seat of the university.

The part taken by Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam in founding this institution was in accord with their high aims and practical minds. Cutler had from the first advocated the employment of an instructor for the Ohio Company's proposed settlement and later he conceived the idea of a university. Putnam was with him on this score and when he took up the work of locating the university's site he did it whole-heartedly and wisely.

LEGISLATURE NAMED IT OHIO UNIVERSITY

In 1800 Cutler wrote to Putnam that "as the American congress made the grant which is the foundation of the university no name appears more natural, than 'American University.' The sound is natural, easy and agreeable and no name can be more respectable. There is a Columbian college and a Washington college, etc., already in the country but no American college. I hope the name will not be altered."

But the Legislature wanted the university to bear the state's name and in its act of February 18, 1804, establishing the institution, it gave it the name of the Ohio University. Section three of this act provided that "Elijah Backus, Rufus Putnam, Dudley Woodbridge, Benjamin Tappan, Bazaleel Wells, Nathaniel Massie, Daniel Symmes, Daniel Story, Samuel Carpenter, the Rev. James Kilbourne, Griffin Green, Sr., and Joseph Darlington, Esquires, together with the governor (of the state) as aforesaid and the president of the university (for the time being), to be

CUTLER HALL, OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS

One of Athens' highly regarded landmarks. Erected about 1817, it is the oldest of the University's present buildings. The campus of the institution, fringed as it is with the noble trees planted by McGuffey, of McGuffey's Reader fame, is deservedly admired.

chosen as hereinafter directed, be and the same are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of the President and Trustees of the Ohio University."

SALE OF COLLEGE LOTS BEGINS

At the first meeting of the trustees held in Athens on the first Monday of June, 1804, Governor Edward Tiffin and his fellow trustees, Backus, Putnam, Woodbridge, Story, Carpenter and Kilbourne, were present. The "History of the Hocking Valley" published in 1883 says of this meeting:

"It is worthy of remark that the meeting of these men under the circumstances, afforded a high proof of their character—of their appreciation of the value of education and their honest devotion to the welfare of the new country. They had traveled fifty, seventy-five or 100 miles by blind paths or Indian trails through the dense and wild forest to this embryo village for the purpose of establishing an institution of learning. By the following November the sale of house and outlots of the town of Athens amounted to $2,223.50; average of house-lots $43.33½; of outlots, $39. In the south township, Alexander, seventy-five tracts, or 11,000 acres, were applied for. In the north township, Athens, seventy-five applications for leases, covering 8,760 acres, had been made."

THE FIRST COLLEGE BUILDING

At the third meeting of the trustees, held April 2, 1806, Rev. Jacob Lindley, Rufus Putnam and William Skinner were appointed a committee to contract for building a house in the town of Athens "for the purpose of an academy, on the credit of the rents that will hereafter become due." This building was erected east of where the present buildings stand. It was a two-story brick, 24x30 feet, with one room on each floor. For a decade this was the university's sole college house. Rev. Jacob Lindley was appointed preceptor and he entered upon his duties in the spring of 1808.

TOM EWING THE FIRST GRADUATE

During four years Dr. Lindley carried the burden of teaching students alone but in 1812 Artemus Sawyer, a Harvard graduate, became his assistant. In 1815 Thomas Ewing won the honor of

being the university's first graduate and with his degree of Bachelor of Arts he was the first student to receive a college degree in the state. He had spent three years in energetic study and had devoted some of his vacation months to surveying in order to obtain funds wherewith to cover his college expenses.

Space will not admit of detailed mention of the steps by which Ohio University grew to larger and larger proportions and usefulness. Having here told the story of its beginning the institution's present importance will be dealt with on a later page. We will add here, however, that the college's second building was erected in 1817; that its organization was completed in 1822 and that among its early graduates were the famous Thomas Ewing, John Brough and Samuel S. Cox, while W. H. McGuffey was a member of the faculty.

EWING AND CUTLER COME TO ATHENS

Mention of Ames Township and Thomas Ewing is a reminder that the two names are linked together in history along with that of Ephraim Cutler. Lieut. George Ewing, Thomas Ewing's father, and Ephraim Cutler first visited Ames Township in the spring of 1797. They came again the following fall and with them Capt. Benjamin Brown. In the spring of 1798 Lieutenant Ewing located in the township, the first one to do so; and Judge Cutler and Captain Brown followed in 1799. The township's first school, taught by Charles Cutler, came into existence in 1802 and within its walls Thomas Ewing absorbed the rudiments of an education. His father left Athens County in 1806, returning to Washington County, as did Judge Cutler.

THE WEST'S FIRST LIBRARY

It was in Ames Township that the historic "Coonskin Library" came into existence and its founders were members of the "Western Library Association." The establishment of a library was first broached at a meeting of Ames Township pioneers held in 1803. These men placed high value on books and knowledge but money was very scarce in that day and they did not see how to get the desired volumes by barter. However, the Ames pioneers were not easily discouraged and refused to give up their cherished desire.

One avenue to hard cash had been opened by buyers of furs

and skins and some of these Ames Township hunters kept on firing their trusty rifles at the game until they could pay their library subscriptions in money. Before the year closed the association had laid by a modest sum and when Samuel Brown was about to make a business trip to New England he went equipped to make a purchase of books.

VOLUMES OF INTEREST AND SUBSTANCE

In Boston he bought fifty-one volumes and we list them here to show how well qualified they were to instruct and please those Ames Township farmers and their children:

Robertson's "North America"; "Harris' Encyclopedia," four volumes; "Morse's Geography," two volumes; Adams' "Truth of Religion"; "Goldsmith's Works," four volumes; "Evelina," two volumes; "Children of the Abbey," two volumes; "Blair's Lectures"; "Clark's Discourses"; Ramsey's "American Revolution," two volumes; Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," four volumes; Playfair's "History of Jacobism," two volumes; "George Barnwell"; "Camilla," three volumes; "Beggar Girl," three volumes; —and some others. Later purchases included Shakespeare, "Don Quixote," "Locke's Essays," "Scottish Chiefs," "Josephus," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," "Spectator," "Plutarch's Lives," "Arabian Nights," "Life of Washington."

THE LIBRARY'S HONOR LIST

Having launched their enterprise its projectors proceeded to give it proper form, entering into articles of association (February 2, 1804), fixing $2.50 as the value of each share, members obligating themselves to pay for the use of the library 25 cents additional every year on each share. To preserve in these pages the names and obligations of these founders of Ohio's old library we submit the list of those who subscribed to the articles of association:

Ephraim Cutler, Jacob Rice, Sylvanus Ames, Benjamin L. Brown, Martin Boyles, Ezra Green, George Ewing, John Brown, Jr., Josiah True, George Ewing, Jr., Daniel Weethee, Timothy Wilkins, Benjamin Brown, Samuel Brown, 2nd, Samuel Brown, Sr., Simon Converse, Christopher Herrold, Edmund Dorr, George Wolf, Nathan Woodbury, Joshua Wyatt, George Walker, Elijah Hatch, Zebulon Griffin, Jehiel Gregory, George Castle, Samuel

Brown. Among the subscribers of later years were Ezra Walker, Othniel Nye, Sally Rice, Lucy Ames, John M. Hibbard, Seth Child, Ebenezer Champlin, Amos Linscott, Elisha Lattimer, Nehemiah Gregory, Thomas Ewing, Jason Rice, Cyrus Tuttle, Perley Brown, Robert Fulton, R. S. Lovell, Michael Tippie and James Pugsley.

LAST OF THE LIBRARY

In 1882 The Pioneer Association of Athens County published a "Memorial and History of the Western Library Association," when the "Coonskin" library had long since ceased to exist. The fifty-one volumes had grown to several hundred. At length the collection was divided, Dover Township (the then home of some of the original stockholders) getting part of the books and there it became the nucleus of another library which the Legislature incorporated December 21, 1830. The Ames Township shareholders sold, in 1860 or 1861, their portion of the library. The purchasers, J. H. Glazier, A. W. Glazier and E. H. Brawley, sold the volumes afterward to Hon. W. P. Cutler of Washington County. As the memorial quoted from stated: "The simple history of this unpretending library association is sufficient to challenge the admiration and homage of every true American. It was one of the springs which have made up the great ocean of our state and national prosperity."

Channing's famous tribute to the world's great books is here in order:

"In the best books great men talk to us, give us their precious thoughts and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all who faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am—no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling—if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of the imagination and the workings of the human heart and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom—I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live."

CHAPTER LXXVIII

COUNTY SENT 2,610 SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT

THIS WAS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. AFTER RESPONDING PROMPTLY TO LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL—STIRRING RECRUITING SCENES IN ATHENS CITY—VOLUNTEERS POURED INTO CAMP JEWETT FROM SOUTHEASTERN OHIO—MORGAN RAIDERS SWOOPED DOWN ON NELSONVILLE—FULL COMPANY SERVED IN WAR WITH SPAIN AND 2,000 IN WORLD WAR.

Athens County's war-time patriotism was first exhibited when the second conflict between the United States and Great Britain arose. With a county organization but seven years old and a population of about twenty-five hundred the county proceeded to furnish a company of volunteers. It became a part of Col. Robert Safford's regiment in Gen. Edward Tupper's brigade and marched northward toward the field of action without being called upon to take part in any engagement there. The first captain of the company was Jehiel Gregory, of Athens, and Nehemiah Gregory, also of Athens, was lieutenant. Captain Gregory was promoted to be major and Lieutenant Gregory became captain.

One hundred men, composing a full company, supported the Government in the Mexican war, under Captain McLean. This was Company E of the Second Ohio Regiment.

WAR OF THE REBELLION

In 1860 Athens County's population included 5,089 males of the military age and during the four years of the Civil war the county sent to the front 2,610 of her loyal sons, a most excellent showing and one whose value is heightened by the fact that 1,863 Athens County men volunteered for service against the Morgan Raiders, while 160 "squirrel hunters" did their duty.

The writer of the "History of Hocking Valley" spoke eloquently of the effect left upon the citizens of Athens County by the secessionists' attack on Fort Sumter, declaring "that words could not describe the enthusiasm with which men of all parties came

out in behalf of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the law." The *Athens Messenger* of April 18, 1861, voiced this feeling in these ringing words:

THE MESSENGER'S BUGLE BLAST

"The American flag has been violated, American soldiers have been shot down and a brave commander of a Government fort has been forced to strike his flag and capitulate. Men of Athens County, this news comes home to you. A call will soon be made on Ohio to contribute her portion of men and money to aid the Federal Government in asserting its authority and preserving the honor and dignity of the nation. Will you falter in the hour of your country's peril? Will you stand by and call into question the causes which have produced this state of things?

"If so the name and memory of Benedict Arnold will be enviable compared with that which future generations will justly apply to you. This is no time for party jealousy or partizan bickering. America expects every man to do his duty and all must do it or reap the vengeance of an outraged people. Democrats! Republicans! and no-party men! We call on you to merge the partizan in the patriot, the demagogue into the hero and rally as the exigencies of the times may indicate to the support of your country's flag. Let every man be a true American citizen and those base destroyers of the peace and prosperity of the Union will soon be made to hide their accursed heads in shame before all nations."

RALLYING 'ROUND THE FLAG

Patriotism burned brightly throughout the county. Meetings were held, thrilling speeches were made and lusty cheers greeted every declaration in behalf of the Union. On the 17th Athens citizens gathered, flew the stars and stripes from the courthouse and democrats and republicans alike pledged their support to the Government. On the 20th the people of Dover Township met at Chauncey, raised a pole and flew from it, to the sound of deafening cheers, a flag the like of which had just been hauled down at Sumter. Many volunteered without delay and in enthusiastic response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops.

On that same day Athens flocked to the college green, at whose

center stood its company of the Ohio State Guards, fully uniformed and armed and in the grasp of the color bearer a beautiful silk banner which they had received from the ladies of Athens, February 22, 1860. Presently a great flag (26x15 feet) was run up the college staff while three rounds of musketry from the state guards and three cheers from the throng made the welkin ring. Inspiring speeches and rousing songs followed. The University students adopted patriotic resolutions. The populace responded in terms of money, raising within twenty-four hours $2,000 to cover the expenses of the recruits and to care for their families.

CAMP JEWETT AT ATHENS

Volunteers poured into this spot in ever-increasing numbers. Within a few days 200 recruits were there, while the staff officers of the Third Brigade, Seventh Division, Ohio Volunteer Militia, representing the counties of Athens, Washington, Meigs and Gallia, reported for duty and were commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. A. Constable, of Athens, who had issued the following call:

"The United States Government, through the Governor of Ohio, calls upon the people of the counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia for ten companies of infantry of no less than 75 rank and file each. Able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are required. The time of enlistment is three months. Volunteers will be received and enrolled in the cities of Marietta, Athens, Pomeroy and in Gallipolis."

GUARDS GO TO THE FRONT

The first company to leave Fort Jewett was The Ohio State Guards. Its ninety-six men proceeded to Camp Dennison May 1, and were mustered into the Union service as Company C, Third Regiment, under Capt. J. M. Dana. A local historian has left us a moving word-picture of the boys' leave-taking:

"The occasion of its departure was one of peculiar interest and solemnity. Many of the volunteers were leaving behind them wives and families, brothers and sisters and all the fond associations of many years' formation. There was many a moist eye and many a heart swelled with emotion but none lacked the courage demanded for the trying scene—the parting of bosom friends from their mates, perhaps forever.

"Just before their departure each of the volunteers was pre-

sented with a New Testament by Reverends Pratt and Porter. A short patriotic speech was afterward made by V. B. Horton. Then the shrill whistle of the locomotive screamed. 'Good-bye,' 'God bless you' and 'Farewell' were quickly exchanged and with cheer after cheer they departed. The boys reached Camp Dennison safely but found poor quarters there, even for a soldier. Many of them, without even a blanket, were compelled to lie out all of the first night."

FOUR MESSENGER MEN ENLIST

Capt. E. A. Guthrie took the next company from Camp Jewett and its ninety-nine men were mustered into service as B, of the Twenty-second Ohio. The third company was soon made up of the volunteers which kept up the stream into Camp Jewett and this became Company H, of the Twenty-second Regiment. With eighty-nine men and Nathan Pickett as its captain it left Athens for Columbus May 20. Ably and speedily these 300 Athens patriots were thrown into the scale against rebellion. Captain Pickett and Lieutenant Stedman had served in the Mexican war. Seven printers helped to make up Captain Dana's quota, four of whom had laid down their "sticks" in the *Messenger* office to shoulder muskets.

W. S. Smith was appointed to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on General Schleich's staff. Colonel Smith was a graduate of Ohio University and a brother of Lot L. Smith, of Athens. On June 5, 1861, Hon. S. B. Pruden presented Colonel Smith with a beautiful sword which citizens of Athens had provided. At this time also C. H. Grosvenor presented a Colt's revolver to Captain E. A. Guthrie. Colonel Smith was a little later appointed to command the Thirteenth Infantry and in the early part of 1862 he was promoted to the post of brigadier-general.

RISING TIDE OF VOLUNTEERS

Before long the name of "Camp Jewett" was changed to that of Camp Wool and into it poured greater and greater streams of recruits. The county responded gloriously to the call for troops. For the three years' service every township raised its company or

its half-company, while those who remained at home took hold of crop-raising with patriotic energy, knowing that food for the Union army would be heavily required.

Companies of recruits also came into and through Athens from other Ohio counties, on their way to Camp Dennison or eastward-bound toward the field of action. The county seat became a busy military spot and was keyed up to a high state of pride, with the knowledge that between April and August, 1861, the county had raised a thousand men for the army. Eight companies had left under orders and three of these had seen real service in West Virginia.

MORGAN RAIDERS AT NELSONVILLE

When this band of Confederates suffered defeat at Buffington Island in July, 1863, they swung away from the spot with the remnant of their hard-pressed force, crossed the railroad at Vinton and marched northward. Riding into Nelsonville the raiders took possession. Many a cupboard was left bare and merchants saw their stocks of clothing and other articles disappear, although a part of these was paid for. Owners of horses suffered heavy losses. Some of these had galloped away on learning of Morgan's approach only to be overtaken and deprived of their mounts. Farmers saw their horses unhitched from vehicles on Nelsonville's streets and returned to their country homes as best they could. The Confederates fired the bridge at Nelsonville and the twelve canal boats which were in port. At the end of two hours they rode away. Four hours later Major Wolford and his pursuing cavalry entered Nelsonville. Morgan's northward movement and the fate which overtook his command in Columbiana are described elsewhere.

ONLY EIGHT MEN DRAFTED

Athens County's quota under the Government's call for troops, in 1863, was 250 men and many felt that a draft might be necessary, but the liberal bounties offered and the sustained patriotism of eligible men brought volunteers forward in a steady flow, with the result that when the draft finally came but eight men were drawn from the county. This response is all the more noteworthy

because of the fact that it came just after Athens County had furnished half a regiment of 100-day men.

FROM JOY TO GRIEF PROFOUND

Then came the end of the war and Athens celebrated it on the evening of Friday, April 14, 1865, with universal joy. Next morning came the news of President Lincoln's assassination and with it manifestations of profound sorrow. Appropriate action was taken at a public meeting held in Athens, April 17.

The Twenty-second Infantry, under command of Colonel Gilmore, was the first regiment to return to the neighborhood of Athens after its term of service had closed. Reaching the county seat August 4, 1861, it went into quarters at Camp Wool, with a good record of hard campaigning over West Virginia's rough territory. The boys were mustered out after a stay of two weeks at Camp Wool. An Athens County writer of Civil war history has left the following tribute to the patriotic Athens folk who were not at the front:

HOME KEEPING PATRIOTS

"One of the brightest pages in the record of Athens County's war history is the remembrance of the sanitary and relief work done by the patriotic citizens—particularly the ladies—all over the county. In October, 1861, an appeal was made for contributions of clothing, etc., for the soldiers. No sooner was it known that these articles were needed than the citizens immediately took effective measures toward organized relief. A county committee was appointed, known as the 'Military Committee,' consisting of Joseph Jewett, Rudolph De Steigner, Albert Parsons, H. T. Brown and William P. Kessinger. This committee appointed relief committees in every township."

SOLDIERS IN SERVICE BY TOWNSHIPS

Athens County was represented for the most part in the Third, Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-fifth, Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry regiments and in the Seventh Cavalry. The following table shows the number of soldiers furnished by each township:

Townships	*No. in U. S. Army*	*No. of 100-Day Men*	*Total*
Athens	267	96	363
Alexander	162	58	220
Ames	142	—	142
Bern	108	—	108
Carthage	112	—	112
Canaan	117	10	127
Dover	154	30	184
Lee	117	68	185
Lodi	143	39	182
Rome	156	54	210
Trimble	143	27	170
Troy	181	—	181
Waterloo	162	—	162
York	226	38	264
	2,190	420	2,610

A FULL COMPANY IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

This was Company B of the Seventh O. V. I. and it numbered 106 men. The company was fully trained in the big camps but was not called upon for service in Cuba or the Philippines. Other Athens County men who were in the Fourth O. V. I. did go to Cuba and rendered service there. E. C. Woodworth, of Athens, is authority for the statement that while none of the county's soldiers died while in the service, at least 25 per cent of those who were mustered into it have died from disease or accident since the close of the war.

ATHENS SENT 2,000 TO THE WORLD WAR

These young men of the county served mostly in the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second Divisions, but the county was represented in all of the American divisions and her sons fought bravely and effectively in all the important campaigns participated in by American troops in France and Belgium. The loss of lives was serious, as the following list proves. It was taken from Charles B. Galbreath's recently published "History of Ohio," by the author's special permission. It is one of the outstanding features of his notable production:

ATHENS COUNTY'S WORLD WAR DEAD

Andrychewicz, Joe, Poston. May 31, 1918.
Ashton, Hoyt, Athens. Jan. 28, 1919.
Atlas, Walter R., Glouster. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ball, John H., Guysville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Ball, Harley O., Amesville. July 7, 1919.
Bean, Walter, Guysville. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bolin, Floyd, Athens. Jan. 22, 1918.
Bowers, Bernard, Nelsonville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Cagg, Elmer W., Nelsonville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Chutes, Andrew, Coolville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Chutes, James, Coolville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Cline, Marion, Albany. Feb. 2, 1918.
Conrath, Lawrence, Albany. July 24, 1918.
Cook, Stacey, Nelsonville. Jan. 23, 1918.
Cornell, William D., Athens. Oct. 5, 1918.
Courtney, Carl C., Doanville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Cox, James, Glouster. Oct. 1, 1918.
Craig, William, Athens. May 6, 1919.
Crossen, Kossuth, Albany. July 24, 1918.
Culp, Charles, Nelsonville. Nov. 9, 1918.
Cunningham, Elza, Nelsonville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Davis, Roy, Sharpsburg. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dew, Todd, Glouster. Nov. 7, 1918.
Douglass, Watson, Shade. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dugan, Glenford, Nelsonville. Nov. 2, 1918.
Enlow, Garrett, Athens. Oct. 5, 1918.
Evans, William E., Shade. June 8, 1918.
Frame, Howard, Coolville. Oct. 5, 1918.
France, Howard, Beebe. June 22, 1919.
George, Melville, Coolville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hale, Clarence, Nelsonville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Hall, Edward, Nelsonville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Harris, William, Hockingport. Oct. 13, 1918.
Heffken, William, Glouster. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hoisington, Dewey, Athens. Sept. 25, 1918.
Hoodlet, Clarence, Nelsonville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Howell, Bertrand, Nelsonville. June 14, 1918.
Jordon, Fred W., Athens. Oct. 12, 1918.

Kelley, Walter, Athens. Oct. 18, 1918.
Knight, David C., Millfield. Oct. 5, 1918.
Knight, Earl C., Millfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Knight, John. Oct. 1, 1918.
Lewell, Denver, Albany. April 3, 1918.
Lewis, John C., Glouster. Oct. 8, 1918.
McCann, Frank, Athens. Oct. 29, 1918.
McClain, Evert, Athens. Sept. 29, 1918.
McKee, John C., Nelsonville. May 30, 1918.
Mosser, George, Logan. Oct. 10, 1918.
O'Brien, William, Athens. Oct. 21, 1918.
Pidcock, Henry O., New Marshfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Schoonover, Roscoe, Hockingport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Sharp, Granville, Athens. Oct. 24, 1918.
Stanton, Orlando, Guysville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Steward, Russell, Nelsonville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stratton, Arthur, Nelsonville. Aug. 30, 1918.
Stribling, Carl, Athens. Sept. 29, 1918.
Swingle, William H., Nelsonville. July 15, 1918.
Wad, John, Chauncey. Feb. 10, 1918.
Watkins, Wendell, Chauncey. Oct. 6, 1918.
Weist, Harry, Stewart. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wend, Louis, Nelsonville. May 29, 1918.
Williams, Roy, Jacksonville. Oct. 23, 1918.
Wolf, William C., Nelsonville. Oct. 13, 1918.

CHAPTER LXXIX

DANIEL NELSON WAS NELSONVILLE'S FOUNDER AND FRIEND

THE SPOT'S NATURAL BEAUTY A MAGNET ERE ITS COAL WEALTH WAS KNOWN—IT WAS A WIDEAWAKE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS FOLLOWED—BUILT THE HOCKING'S FIRST BRIDGE IN THE MIDDLE TWENTIES—VILLAGE LIBRARY OF FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES IN 1828—THE TOWN'S EARLIEST CHURCHES.

Situated in the northern part of York Township a small section of this important Hocking Valley center is in Hocking County. The city is on the left bank of Hocking River on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, while the Monday Creek branch joins the main line at this point.

Daniel Nelson and his family came from Shrewsbury, Mass., in August, 1814, settled on the site of Nelsonville, and occupied a log cabin. Before that year the Johnson and Hulbert families had settled at a nearby point, after erecting two cabin homes. Nelson laid out Nelsonville, platting fifty-seven lots and two streets, which he named Columbus and Mulberry. In 1825 he laid out twenty additional town lots.

WHY NELSONVILLE GREW

Daniel Nelson's energy and public spirit gave the little settlement an early impetus and the making of a town went on apace. In 1816 Josiah Coe located nearby and built a flour mill on the river bank. In 1820 Thomas Thompson followed and built and kept a hotel on the south side of the square. James Knight came in 1822 and opened a store. Although coal was known to exist in the Nelsonville hills it was not this but the beauty of the spot and the fertility of its soil which attracted pioneers. The Hocking River was likewise a factor, for on it freights were transported by flatboats, merchandise for the merchants and grain, etc., for

outside markets. Daniel Nelson and others quickened activities by bringing about the opening of roads to neighboring settlements and by bridging the Hocking at Nelsonville. The author of the "History of Hocking Valley" has handed down an instructive story of the building of Nelsonville's first bridge. We condense it here:

FIRST BRIDGE OVER THE HOCKING

In May, 1827, the desire for a bridge over the Hocking at Nelsonville became insistent and on May 21 of that year a notice was attached to trees and other objects stating that James Knight was custodian of plans which had been prepared and that a committee of four persons would receive proposals to build it. A subscription paper was drawn up which stated that donors who wished to pay their contributions in labor at the rate of fifty cents a day, board excluded, could do so and it was added that corn would be credited on subscriptions at 25 cents a bushel, wheat at 50 cents, whiskey at 25 cents a gallon and pork at $2 a hundred pounds.

There were four bids but Daniel Nelson was awarded the contract because he had agreed to take subscriptions at par and do the collecting. He built the bridge and made to the commissioners the following statement: "Bridge, per contract, $410; extra work, $85; total $495; subscription list, $440.50; bad, $40.50; net $400; out of pocket $95." October 23, 1828, the commissioners accepted the bridge and on May 5, 1829, it was carried down the Hocking River. The second bridge was erected in 1832.

LIBRARY AS EARLY AS 1828

Nelsonville won distinction as an early literary center by establishing a village library and this institution is known to have possessed forty-seven miscellaneous volumes in 1828. Nelsonville's "York Township Amicable Library Society" was organized as early as 1823. It existed several years and its members discussed various subjects. James Knight, the story of whose efforts in behalf of the development of coal mining is told elsewhere, was a leading member of the society. The story of the beginning of Nelsonville's mining operations appears elsewhere in the chapter on Coal Development.

NELSONVILLE'S METHODIST CHURCH

The first permanent society was formed about 1836, a society of United Brethren members having previously existed, with the schoolhouse or dwellings for meeting places. This body was for the most part absorbed by the Methodists, who erected a frame church home in 1838. This building was replaced in 1877 by a handsome structure costing $20,000.

NELSONVILLE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Thomas Downie formed Nelsonville's First Presbyterian Church November 1, 1868, and became its pastor. During several years services were held in Odd Fellows Hall. The congregation built a fine new brick church in the middle '70s and it was dedicated April 2, 1876.

NELSONVILLE'S CHURCH OF CHRIST

In 1857 the Nelsonville Church of Christ was organized in the home of W. P. Roberts by Rev. L. M. Harvey and for some time its meetings were held in residences and schoolhouses. A small meeting house was erected in 1859 and a better one, costing $6,000, succeeded in 1873.

NELSONVILLE'S EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The *Times*, a weekly publication, was issued for a short time in 1872. In 1873 the *Nelsonville Miner* was published by George Cook, who sold it in December, 1875, to J. A. Straight. The *Mirror* succeeded the *Times* and the *News* succeeded the *Mirror*. The *News* was established by John A. Tullis in 1879 as an independent newspaper.

The *Athens County Republican* of Nelsonville was founded at Athens, Ohio, in May, 1881, by James A. Miller and Charles Logan. It was first issued June 1, 1881, the name remaining the *Athens Republican* for several months. Several changes took place in the ownership until Charles P. Reid became its proprietor and he transferred the paper to Nelsonville early in September, 1882.

Nelsonville when coal mining was at its peak was one of the busiest little places in the United States. It is still a thriving center, with large business interests, and has two banks.

CHAPTER LXXX

A COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

A METHODIST MISSIONARY PREACHED IN ATHENS IN 1800—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY FOUNDED 1809—TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE CHURCHES FOLLOWED SUIT—STORY OF OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT—CHARLES H. GROSVENOR MOST FAMOUS OF FIVE CONGRESSMEN FROM ATHENS—HE SERVED IN TEN CONGRESSES—WHEN THE RAILROADS CAME—THE HOCKING CANAL.

SOME OF THE EARLY CHURCHES

Persons of the Methodist Episcopal faith instituted the first religious activities in this county and these began in 1800 when a Rev. Mr. Quinn, as a missionary, toured the Hocking Valley and preached in Athens. In 1806, the Rev. Peter Cartwright visited the county, preaching and forming societies and in 1815 Rev. Thomas Morris (later a bishop), preached statedly at Athens. For a few years the Methodists met at different dwellings but in 1812 or 1813 they built a brick church.

ATHENS CITY'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Society of Athens was organized in the fall of 1809 by the Rev. Jacob Lindley. It was originally composed of nine members. Services were first held in a little brick schoolhouse and later, until 1828, in the courthouse.

THE AMESVILLE PRESBYTERIANS

The Presbyterian Church of Amesville was organized March 26, 1829, by the Rev. John Spaulding, of Athens. Rev. Charles R. Fisk was the first pastor. The church was located about half a mile from the site of Amesville and was called the Mudsock Church. The church building was erected in 1832. A handsome successor to this meeting place was erected in 1867 at a cost of $4,000.

THE FIRST METHODIST SOCIETY OF AMES TOWNSHIP

Formed at the house of Galliver Dean by Rev. Curtis Goddard in 1824, with a class of eight persons. A frame church was built in 1844-45.

LODI TOWNSHIP CHURCHES

The Methodists formed the first society and worshipped many years in a small schoolhouse on Shade River. About 1850 the Christians (or Campbellites) built a church which a falling tree demolished, necessitating the erection of a second church at Jerseyville.

THE ALBANY CHURCHES

The oldest of these, the Free Will Baptist, was founded about 1854 by Rev. Ira C. Haning. Next came the Methodist Episcopal Church, founded in 1876 by Rev. Elias Nichols. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established at Albany August 25, 1880. Its first pastor was Rev. J. R. P. Lemon and it erected a church building in 1881 at a cost of $1,850.

THE COOLVILLE CHURCHES

The first of these was the Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1820. Its first meeting-house was erected in 1830; the second in 1855 and the third in the early '80s. The Congregational Church was established in 1841, the first church home was erected at Coolville in 1848 and was destroyed by fire in 1854.

BERN TOWNSHIP CHURCHES

The Methodist Protestant Valley Church was organized in 1856, with seven members; the Methodist Episcopal Church in the same year, with twenty members; the United Brethren, in 1857; the Westland Church in 1877.

CARTHAGE TOWNSHIP CHURCHES

The Methodists pioneered here, organizing as early as 1812, one church locating in the western part of the township and the other near the residence of John Lawrence. The Christian Church organized next, locating in the southern section of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ATHENS

This venerable house of worship was erected in 1837, remodeled in 1861 and is still in use. It is a good example of the simple and solid type of early church architecture.

township. The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1850. Their church was erected on Section 23.

ATHENS AN "UNDERGROUND" RAILROAD CENTER

Three of the nineteen underground railroads by which escaping slaves were conveyed from the Ohio River to Canada converged at Athens City, numbers nine, ten and eleven. The first line began at Point Pleasant and passed through Rutland, Albany, Hubbard's, Athens, Trimble, Deavertown, Putnam, Coshocton and northward; the second, at Gallipolis, Vinton, Albany, Hubbard's, Athens and northward; the third, Ironton, Olive, Oak Hill, Jackson, Albany, Athens and northward.

This reveals the strong opposition to slavery manifested by certain Athens citizens. Among the 1,500 Ohio "agents" who helped 40,000 slaves toward Canada and freedom over the underground railroad were Athens men who did their full share.

EARLY ATHENS OIL AND GAS WELLS FAILED

It is said that the earliest of these were drilled along Sugar Creek in the northern part of Athens Township in about 1865 and that one of them produced a small quantity of oil. Omitting the records of Trimble Township, which is a part of the Corning field, and of Ames and Bern, which are dealt with as a part of the Morgan County field, the Geological Survey of Ohio, Bulletin One, Series Four, issued in 1903, had this to say of results in Athens County:

"More than fifty wells have been drilled to the Berea and not one good producer found. It is safe to say that the total production of these wells is less than thirty-five barrels a day."

PUT OUT OF BUSINESS BY SALT WATER

This omits gas wells from the reckoning but the survey's records show that at least one good producer was tapped. It was drilled in the fall of 1895 on the Cooley farm, situated about two miles north of Hebardsville in Alexander Township. A good flow of gas followed which is said to have totaled 1,222,000 cubic feet per day. To get more, the operator drilled deeper and struck a flow of salt water that ruined the well.

In 1895 a well drilled on the J. F. Hope farm, situated about

a mile and a half east of Athens City, reached a depth of 1,050 feet and the thickness of the Berea, forty feet. The well produced considerable gas but no oil. The former went unused and the well was abandoned. Other drillings in Athens Township came in correspondingly. "It is safe to say," reports the survey, "that the production of this field, which occupies a fraction only of one mile, does not exceed twenty-five barrels a day."

A well drilled on the Children's Home farm in January, 1897, came in with gas to the extent of about 75,000 cubic feet a day. In June of the same year another Children's Home well about duplicated the first one. An indication of what the county's gas and oil interests amount to now may be found in the public utilities section of another chapter, where it appears that four natural gas companies' properties have a total valuation of $1,315,-050, while the valuation of property belonging to three pipe line companies totals $284,920.

F. R. Cross, of Athens, an authority on the present state of oil and gas activities in Athens County, states that in February, 1928, the producing gas wells number about 150, and the oil wells about seventy-five. He adds that twenty-one new gas wells and fifteen new oil wells are being drilled and that the outlook for future development is good.

FIVE SONS OF ATHENS WERE CONGRESSMEN

Calvin Moore was the first of these and he represented the Athens district in the lower house of Congress in the 25th, 26th and 27th Congresses.

Eliakim H. Moore came next, serving in the 41st Congress.

Athens' next congressman, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, became a national figure. For years he was one of the republican party's strongest house leaders and as a speechmaker in demand all over the country. He made a reputation as a campaign prophet and was sometimes dubbed "Old Figgers." He served in the 49th, 50th, 51st and in the 53rd to the 59th Congresses, inclusive.

Nelson H. Van Vorhes served in the 54th and 55th Congresses and G. M. Foster in the 66th, 67th and 68th.

WHEN THE RAILROADS CAME

The Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized in 1844 to connect the two points by rail. Athens County was

asked for stock subscriptions totaling $100,000. On March 20, 1851, the Legislature empowered the commissioners of the county to subscribe that sum provided the voters of the county ratified the act. This they did at a special election held August 26 and the commissioners subscribed for 2,000 shares of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company's stock.

The first train over the new line reached Athens April 29, 1856, and daily service soon followed between Athens and Chillicothe. Friction arose between the owners and officers of the road on the one hand and Athens citizens on the other when the former decided for the time being, at least, to give up tunneling through the hill above Athens and proceeded to lay their tracks south of the town.

ATHENS IRE AROUSED AND RAILS TORN UP

Incensed citizens tore up a portion of that track on New Year's day, 1858. By condemning the land forming this right of way the company was enabled to relay the rails and restore the train service. The decision to run the line to Marietta instead of Belpre also was contrary to Athens' wishes. Twenty years later the company built the line to Belpre, running it from Warren, seven miles east of Athens, along the Hocking River and Skunk Run, Knowles Run, reaching the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Hocking, thence up the River Beautiful through Belpre and connecting with the B. & O. line at Parkersburg.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

Years before the Civil war came the citizens of the valley sought to interest capital in the building of a railroad through the valley, but the panic of '57 gave the project a backset and the war held it up for another period. But in 1865 the Mineral Railroad Company was incorporated by W. P. Cutler, E. D. Moore, M. M. Green, John Mills and Douglas Putnam. Meetings were held along the proposed line early in 1866. Athens, asked for $100,000, raised $120,000. Other responses, added to this, yielded the necessary capital. The name of the corporation was changed to the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company. Ground was broken at Columbus in July, 1867, and on November 7, 1868, the first train ran over the line to Lancaster. The road was completed to Nelsonville June 30, 1869, and to Athens in

the summer of 1870. The Straitsville branch was constructed in connection with the main line to leave the latter at Logan, pass through the coal fields east of that place and return to the main line at Nelsonville. In 1881 the Columbus & Hocking Valley, Columbus & Toledo and the Ohio & West Virginia railroads were consolidated under the name of The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad.

The foregoing accounts for the county's earliest railroad development. The public utility table on another page acquaints the reader with the evidences of that and later railroad undertakings.

THE HOCKING CANAL

This was Athens County's first great public utility and it was a strong promoter of its prosperity. The "Side Cut" connecting the Ohio Canal with Columbus had done so well that the State Board of Public Works purchased it with the purpose of making an extension down the Hocking Valley. The purchase was made for $61,241.04 December 22, 1838. The Hocking Valley Canal, decided upon in 1836 and partly built by July, 1837, was pushed toward completion, which occurred from Lancaster to Bowner's lock in 1839. The next link, Bowner's lock to Nelsonville, was completed in 1840. The year 1841 saw the construction of the Nelsonville-Athens link and then boats made canal-long trips between Athens and Carroll, a distance of sixty miles. The first boat went through loaded with coal. The canal had thirty-one locks, eight dams, thirty-four culverts, one acqueduct and cost $947,670.25.

CHAPTER LXXXI

ATHENS IN FRONT RANK AS A COAL PRODUCER

SECOND AMONG OHIO'S COAL COUNTIES IN 1885 AND NEVER LOWER THAN FOURTH SINCE—DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF HISTORY—COAL DUG FROM HOCKING'S BED HAULED TO COLUMBUS BY A SIX-HORSE TEAM—JAMES KNIGHT PROPHESIED GREAT VALUE FOR ATHENS HILLS AS EARLY AS 1834—HOCKING CANAL GAVE GREAT IMPETUS TO MINING.

COAL DEVELOPMENT IN ATHENS COUNTY

The story of how this came about and the proportions it reached is interesting and instructive. We introduce it by reproducing portions of a letter written to Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Marietta historian, by James Knight, of Nelsonville, Athens County, under date of January 17, 1834. We submit the paragraphs which relate to coal and clay:

JAMES KNIGHT TO DOCTOR HILDRETH

"In the first place we have the coal strata and those which are most particularly known to us are such as have presented themselves by the washings of runs and hollows in the hills. Veins are to be found from one to ten feet thick in this vicinity above the level of the bottom land. I believe I could show you at least one hundred that have presented themselves. I opened a bank the other day on the side of a hill (at a lick) which was certainly from 20 to 25 feet higher in the strata than one which I knew about one-quarter of a mile distant. The one I opened was only two feet to two feet three inches in thickness. The one referred to a quarter of a mile distant has a strata of from five to six feet. The quality of our coal is better than any I ever had on my fire in England. I learn also that on sinking the salt well on Sunday Creek that the first strata of coal was a few feet below the surface and that another was passed through 11 feet thick 100 feet below the first. My personal observation has not been sufficiently particular to state for a fact on what level the thickest stratas are

to be found but I believe it to be in general just above the bottom lands' level.

"Here is also a fire clay, when dry perfectly white and apparently free from any impure admixture. It does not appear to possess the virtue of a marl. I think fine earthenware could be made of it. In short, Nature has been so bountiful in this part of the country that we know not yet how to appreciate the value. A week's research of a few scientific men would discover more than all that is yet known. I have always been of the opinion and daily experience tends to confirm it that this will be in a very few years the richest section of the State of Ohio.

"These hills were not placed here without design nor without their uses. Man has not yet found out their value. We merely stir a little of their surface with no enterprise to go further, but the time is not far distant when all our lands will be explored and these hills which have so long been considered as of no value and not worth paying taxes for will be most carefully sought."

FIRST COAL FROM THE RIVER BED

The foregoing letter stresses James Knight's vision as to the wealth of the Hocking Valley's coal and clay strata but when he wrote of Nature's bounties he had in mind also the limestone, sandstone and iron ore which he had discovered evidence of in the hills about him.

Nelsonville's first coal came from the river bed and it was used mostly by the local blacksmiths. In April, 1830, however, some of this river coal was loaded into two wagons and hauled to Columbus, one of the wagons being drawn by six horses and containing 58 bushels of coal. This was sold by James Knight to Gill & Greer, of the Capital City, for 4 cents a bushel, delivered.

James Knight had begun in 1832 to seek the aid of scientists and geologists to investigate the county's mineral wealth and not long after he wrote to Doctor Hildreth this began to receive the attention its magnitude deserved. The question of the transportation was paramount—the coal was in the county's hills but how could it reach outside markets?

Advocates of the building of a waterway for that purpose at length prevailed and in 1840 the Hocking Valley Canal was completed. Then mining was engaged in "by almost every one who owned land or was able to lease mines," to quote an old historian.

But the quantity of coal produced was not in those early days so great relatively as the number of producers, for modern mining facilities were not in use.

Thomas Ewing and Samuel F. Vinton, who were associated in the enterprise with Nicholas Biddle and Elihu Chauncey, of Philadelphia, took steps to enter upon Athens County mining operations when the Hocking Valley Canal was located, making extensive purchases of coal lands along its line from Lick Run to Chauncey and taking the name of Ewing, Vinton & Co. They opened a mine, when the canal was completed, on the Nelsonville seam, at the Dorr Run canal basin.

The story of Athens County's earliest coal development is too long to be told in full here but it may be added that James Fuller and A. B. Walker of Athens, and C. Fay, John Crothers, C. and L. Steenrod, Launcelot Scott, Mathew Vanwormer, Dr. Robert Fulton and others went into the business on completion of the canal. W. B. Brooks, of Columbus, was also heavily instrumental in early development, coming to Nelsonville in 1859.

ATHENS SECOND IN 1878

We lack space for a detailed story of the county's coal development but the production tables issued by the National Bureau of Mines and Mining show conclusively that Athens has long been in the front rank of Ohio's coal-producing counties. These tables will be found in the general history which introduces this work, their records beginning in 1885 and coming down to 1925, with five-year non-reported periods intervening. The reader will find all the records in each table decidedly instructive. In this connection we extract the Athens County records and relative positions, prefacing them, however, with the statement that in 1878 the county assessors, reporting production in Southeastern Ohio for the previous year, credited Athens County with an output of 9,829,991 bushels, only Perry County excelling. The returns here given are in terms of short tons and stand as follows:

Year	*Short Tons*	*Rank as a Producer*
1885	823,139	Second
1890	1,205,455	Third
1895	1,433,226	Fourth
1900	2,283,520	Fourth

Year	*Short Tons*	*Rank as a Producer*
1905	3,601,448	Second
1910	5,593,560	Second
1915	2,520,408	Fourth
1920	6,501,013	Second
1925	2,598,783	Fourth

The foregoing figures are part of those covering Ohio's twenty-two coal-producing counties.

CHAPTER LXXXII

SURVEY OF ATHENS COUNTY'S VARIED CHARACTERISTICS

ITS 2,787 INHABITANTS OF 1810 GREW TO MORE THAN 50,000 BY 1920—PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT OVER TWELVE MILLIONS IN 1926 AND GRAND TAX DUPLICATE MORE THAN $51,000,000—ONE ROOM SCHOOLS REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT—NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ATHENS CITY AS IT IS TODAY.

The county, as we have seen, was founded in 1805. Five years later its population was 2,787; in 1820, 6,439; in 1830, 9,763; in 1840, 19,109.

In 1860 the county's population had increased to 21,364, her churches to 62, her real and personal property values were $9,068,627, her farms had a cash value of $4,980,034, her factory products were valued at $545,002. In 1870 the population had mounted to 23,678. The population statistics for 1880 are quite interesting and we submit two tables. The villages by this time were forging ahead.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, 1880

Alexander	1,423	Lodi	1,550
Ames	1,392	Rome	2,207
Athens	4,517	Trimble	1,367
Bern	1,073	Troy	1,858
Canaan	1,499	Waterloo	1,957
Carthage	1,308	York	5,348
Dover	1,736		
Lee	1,086		28,411

POPULATION OF VILLAGES, 1880

Nelsonville	3,095	Albany	469
Athens	2,457	Buchtel	417
Carbondale	500	Lick Run	400

Frost	350	Floodwood	159
Coolville	323	Pleasant Valley	150
Guysville	250	Torch	150
Stewart	203	Trimble	121
Canaanville	200	Pleasanton	107
Jacksonville	200	Millfield	101
Salina	200	Mineral City	100
Hockingport	191	Hebbardsville	92
Marshfield	191	New England	75
Shade	175	Garden	50
Chauncey	185	Lottridge	50
Amesville	159		

The county gained over 10,000 between 1880 and 1900, the total reaching 38,720 and the progress continued, for in 1910 the inhabitants numbered 47,798 and in 1920, 50,430. The county's town and township population returns for 1900, 1910 and 1920 are:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Alexander Township	1,025	1,042	1,173
Ames Township, including Amesville Village	1,086	1,123	1,256
Athens Township, including Athens City	11,182	10,156	5,867
Bern Township	1,286	1,326	1,660
Canaan Township	1,321	1,186	1,179
Carthage Township	934	980	1,136
Dover Township, including Chauncey Village	5,364	3,544	1,488
Lee Township, including Albany Village	987	985	1,088
Lodi Township	936	1,128	1,357
Rome Township	1,343	1,474	1,767
Trimble Township, including Glouster, Jacksonville, and Trimble villages	9,849	8,893	7,327
Troy Township, including Coolville Village	1,480	1,688	1,741
Waterloo Township	2,369	2,896	2,508
York Township, including Buchtel Village and Nelsonville City	11,268	11,377	9,183

PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUATION $12,330,610

This showing, taken from the Ohio Tax Commissioners' report for 1926, shows how valuable are the properties of these utilities in Athens County and especially how heavy the railroad investments are:

R. Hysell Light Plant	$ 3,800
Ohio Power Company	553,290
Southern Ohio Electric Company	1,228,640
Amesville Gas Company	1,780
Logan Gas Company	329,590
Ohio Fuel Gas Company	935,270
Ohio Valleys Public Utilities	48,410
Buckeye Pipe Line Company	93,110
Connecting Gas Company	180,100
Pure Oil Pipe Line Company	11,710
American Railway Express Company	5,770
Steam Railroads—	
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern (Carbondale Branch)	155,010
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	2,241,120
Federal Valley	85,400
Hocking Valley (Hocking Division)	2,242,680
Hocking Valley (Monday Creek Branch)	461,340
Hocking Valley (Snow Fork Branch)	150,180
Hocking Valley (Sugar Creek Branch)	356,170
Kanawha & Michigan (Main Line)	2,489,100
Kanawha & Michigan (Buckingham Branch)	25,780
Toledo & Ohio Central (Green Run Branch to Doty Mine 24)	21,820
Toledo & Ohio Central (Corning to Chauncey)	141,270
Utley Valley & Stewart	5,000
Zanesville & Western (Green Run Branch)	21,620
Zanesville & Western (Buckingham Branch)	870
Total Steam Railroad Valuation	$8,397,360

Hocking, Sunday Creek Traction Company (1925)	97,500
Eleven Telephone Companies	470,730
Western Union Telegraph Company	68,820
Grand Total	$12,330,610

The county's grand duplicate for 1926 revealed that her property of all kinds was valued at $51,189,990.

The value of her 2,406 farms in 1925 totaled $8,941,927; her 1924 crops were worth $1,280,533.

The value of her industrial products in 1920 was $4,041,343. The population of 1920 was of a good class, 46,809 persons being native whites, while 6,159 of the total owned their homes.

There is a great deal of very fertile soil on the surface of her area, which totals 487 square miles, and 187,906 of the county's total acreage are under cultivation. A recent publication of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, "Scenic and Historic Ohio," speaks thus of the county:

First settlement on "College Lands," 1797; organized 1805, and named for Athens, Greece. County seat, Athens. Leads state in yield of corn per acre; ranks third in coal; fourth in number of large farms. Leading industries, coal-mining, caskets, files, furniture, stoves. The famous "Coon-Skin Library" is now in the State Archeological and Historical Museum in Columbus. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor came when five years old, and lived here all his life. C. C. McCabe, bishop, author, lecturer, was born in Athens, 1836.

THE COUNTY'S SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Athens County has made progress in the conduct of its schools. There are good evidences to this effect, among which is the fact that whereas the county's one-room schools in 1914 numbered 182 by 1924 they had been reduced to 92, as recorded in the report made by the state superintendent of public instruction for the biennium ending June 30, 1926. Other data gathered from that report follows:

The establishment within the county of nine consolidated and the existence of twenty-three supplemental schools. There were twelve two-room, four three-room and eleven four-room schools.

A total of 2,330 pupils were being taught in one-room schools and of 672 in two-room schools.

OVER $100,000 FOR NEW BUILDINGS

In 1924 461 pupils were being transported daily to the county's consolidated schools and the annual cost of such transportation was reported to be $16,338. The total annual receipts (including balance) were stated to be $1,015,769.53 and the total annual expenditures amounted to $927,992.20, of which $110,940.41 had gone into new buildings. The county enrollment was: Boys, 4,311; girls, 4,162. The men teachers numbered 62; women teachers, 238.

In the Athens City schools there were enrolled: Boys, 802, girls, 874, while there were 12 men and 57 women teachers.

ATHENS COUNTY OFFICERS

Probate Judge	Samuel M. Johnson
Clerk of Courts	T. L. Morgan
Sheriff	William Williams
Auditor	J. Clyde Edmundson
County Commissioner	Chas. A. Daugherty
County Commissioner	Martin P. Ohlinger
County Commissioner	Andrew Murphy
Treasurer	Rafall R. Johnson
Recorder	Emmett Carpenter
Surveyor	J. R. Sands
Prosecuting Attorney	R. D. Williams
Coroner	Lewis F. Jones

ABOUT 6,000 TELEPHONES IN THE COUNTY

This is a large list for the fourteen exchanges of the county. The lines are owned by the independent interests except at Nelsonville, whose line is Bell-owned. The new Athens exchange will have automatic equipment.

Three important clay-working industries are in operation in Athens County: the Nelsonville Brick Company and the Athens Glazed Brick Company, both of Nelsonville, and the Hissylvania Coal Company, maker of paving brick, at Glouster. Glouster was in the busy coal days a most important coal center and continues

its other activities. It has two banks: the First National, of which S. S. Danford is president and R. G. Webber cashier, and the Glouster State Bank, C. E. Duncan and E. R. Eddy, president and cashier, respectively.

THE CITY OF ATHENS AS IT IS TODAY

Athens is one of the most attractive county seats to be found in Ohio and is a type of her best college towns. Founded by men of worth, Athens has maintained the high character with which it began existence.

The Ohio University has helped to keep the city in tune with the intellectual life of the time and culture, refinement and knowledge are cardinal elements in the lives of its inhabitants. The rich landscapes which are to be viewed from the commanding elevation upon which the city rests match subjective worth with objective beauty.

POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

Ohio University not only educates many of Athens County's sons and daughters who but for its presence therein would be far away among strange students and under strange instructors, but it confers direct benefits upon the county seat by bringing thither the outsider who must be lodged, fed and entertained while drawing upon the institution's fountain of knowledge or helping to impart instruction to many hundreds of students.

The beauty of the city and its surroundings; its accessibility by rail, automobile and motor bus, with hard-surfaced highways radiating from it in every direction; its numerous stores and dining halls; its large quota of modern homes in which teachers and students may find suitable living quarters; the picturesqueness of residential sections; the attractiveness of the university's campus and buildings all contribute to the charms which Athens possesses.

These halls of the institution are grouped together within a stone's throw of the heart of the city and their nearness affords residents and sojourners almost constant close-up views of the outward life of the university.

On the streets, in the stores, hotels, dining halls and places of amusement are to be seen gay and colorful Young America, and the observer may draw entertainment if not inspiration from

the high spirits and self-confidence of these boys and girls. Athens is therefore one of those minor cities in which life is never dull and flat.

ATHENS CITY BANKS

There are three of these:

The Athens National, whose capital is $125,000; surplus, $125,000; and undivided profits, $80,000. L. G. Worstell is its president, and F. R. Alderman its cashier.

The Bank of Athens; capital, $250,000; surplus and undivided profits, $120,000. J. D. Brown is president, and F. D. Forsythe cashier.

The Security Savings Bank; capital, $100,000; surplus, $50,000; undivided profits, $18,000; W. B. Lawrence, president; C. G. O'Bleness, cashier.

OHIO UNIVERSITY DETAILS

Much has been said in an earlier chapter concerning the rise and progress of Ohio University, but we have reserved for this closing chapter the story of that fine institution's present place in the field of higher education. Established in 1804 by the Ohio Legislature and supported in part today by the state, Ohio University has risen step by step in size, equipment, influence and standing.

Its professors and instructors number about 140, exclusive of training school teachers; and over 2,000 students attend each semester. Including the summer sessions but excluding extension classes, 3,103 students attended last year. They came from twenty-four states and four foreign countries. The tuition is free but a registration fee of $35 per semester is charged.

SPLENDID NEW BUILDINGS

The university buildings now number twenty-one and there are fourteen college dormitories. Among the newer structures are: a $300,000 men's gymnasium; an auditorium to cost as much, and two other buildings costing $200,000 each. The income for the biennium ending June 30, 1927, was nearly $1,500,000.

The university's scientific apparatus, machinery, furniture and other equipment have a combined value of $616,072.25, and the buildings, including dormitories, are valued at $2,194,784.89. The Carnegie Library of the university contains about 52,000 volumes.

The university consists of two coördinate colleges, the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Education. For the two years from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1927, the State of Ohio appropriated $1,202,361 for salaries, maintenance and additions. The total income for the biennium, including receipts from student fees, appropriations and all known sources of revenue, was over $1,467,361.

In number, range of denominations and the character of their houses of worship, Athens religious organizations are in keeping with the high type of civilization which the city has developed.

ATHENS HAS A STRONG NEWSPAPER, THE MESSENGER

The Athens Mirror and Literary Register was the first newspaper to enter this field, its initial issue appearing in 1825. A. G. Brown was its editor and proprietor, and John Brough, afterward Ohio's distinguished war governor, came from Marietta as an apprentice. The young man lived with Brown for several years. The *Mirror* was succeeded in 1830 by *The Western Spectator*, edited and published by Isaac Maxon, former foreman of the *Mirror*. In 1836 Abraham Van Vorhes bought the *Spectator*, changed its name to *The Athens Messenger and Hocking Valley Gazette*, enlarged and improved it and sold it in 1844 to his sons, N. H. and A. J. Van Vorhes. During eleven years ending in 1851 S. N. Miller was a member of the firm. Overtaken by illness, N. H. Van Vorhes retired, and his brother conducted the paper until October 19, 1856, when G. S. Walsh acquired it. At the end of a year Walsh sold out, and N. H. Van Vorhes again took charge, continuing as editor until 1861, when he sold the *Messenger* to T. Wildes and entered the Union army. Jesse and S. C. Van Law were its next purchasers, but the latter withdrew in September, 1863. Jesse Van Law, as war editor and publisher, gave the paper marked prominence. He sold the *Messenger* to J. W. Stinchcomb in 1865, and J. R. S. Bond became proprietor and editor the following year. C. E. Jennings bought the paper in 1868 and conducted it until 1896, when his death occurred.

F. W. BUSH, GENERAL MANAGER

This successful newspaper man had entered the *Messenger* office in 1895, and when Mr. Jennings passed away, in 1896, he succeeded that gentleman and has been the paper's general man-

ager ever since. Under his direction the *Messenger* has risen steadily in circulation and influence until now, with the daily and Sunday editions passing the 10,000 mark, the paper goes regularly all over Athens County and into parts of Meigs, Hocking and Vinton counties—a circulation which takes the *Messenger* into four county seats. The *Athens Tribune* and *Athens Journal* died natural deaths in 1906.

The *Messenger* is a well-printed, well-edited, newsy and prosperous newspaper, with an advertising patronage which is proof of its high standing among Southeastern Ohio daily and Sunday publications. An extended sketch of the career of its general manager, F. W. Bush, will be found in the biographical section of this work. The *Messenger* occupies a superb newspaper home of its own which was erected in 1925 and is handsome, commodious and modern in every respect.

ATHENS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

The Legislature having on April 13, 1867, passed an act providing for an additional institution of this kind, Athens citizens entered a contest waged over its location and won the prize for their city by purchasing and conveying to the state 150 acres of land located just south of the corporation on an elevation commanding a magnificent view. In the construction which went forward nearly twenty million bricks were used which had been made on the ground. The cornerstone was laid November 5, 1868, under Masonic auspices. The asylum was ready for patients January 1, 1874. Its original cost was about half a million dollars.

Since then it has grown to be one of Ohio's great institutions and one which, like Ohio University, confers constant material benefits upon the City of Athens. Located upon a splendid elevation south of the main section of the city and surrounded by beautiful grounds, the asylum is an object of admiration to the tourist and sojourner and of pride to the people of Athens.

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